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THE

# SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

# EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY:

BEING

## *A General Repository*

OF

## LITERATURE, HISTORY, AND POLITICS,

FOR 1810.

*Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.*

VOL. LXXII.

*EDINBURGH:*

PRINTED FOR ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE AND COMPANY,

*By J. Harden & Co.*

1810.

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THE

# SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

# *Edinburgh Literary Miscellany*

## FOR JANUARY 1810:

*With a View of* FLEURS, *the Seat of the Duke of* ROXBURGH.

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State



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State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Dec. 26. 1809, to JAN. 25. 1810, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

| | Barom. | Thermom. M. | Thermom. N. | Rain. In. Pts. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 26 | 29.75 | 40 | 40 | 0.2 | Rain |
| 27 | 30. | 29 | 32 | —— | Clear |
| 28 | 29.92 | 39 | 42 | —— | Ditto |
| 29 | 29.45 | 41 | 41 | 0.05 | Showers |
| 30 | 29.6 | 33 | 33 | 0.43 | Snow |
| 31 | 29.7 | 40 | 45 | —— | Clear |
| Jan. 1 | 29.75 | 45 | 47 | 0.01 | Ditto |
| 2 | 29.95 | 50 | 51 | —— | Ditto |
| 3 | 30.05 | 41 | 48 | —— | Ditto |
| 4 | 29.95 | 46 | 50 | —— | Ditto |
| 5 | 30.15 | 41 | 49 | —— | Ditto |
| 6 | 30.1 | 39 | 45 | —— | Ditto |
| 7 | 30. | 36 | 41 | 0.01 | Showers |
| 8 | 29.95 | 45 | 46 | —— | Cloudy |
| 9 | 29.79 | 40 | 47 | —— | Clear |
| 10 | 29.9 | 33 | 41 | —— | Ditto |
| 11 | 29.8 | 38 | 41 | —— | Ditto |
| 12 | 29.85 | 41 | 41 | 0.05 | Rain |
| 13 | 30. | 33 | 34 | —— | Clear |
| 14 | 30.2 | 30 | 31 | —— | Snow |
| 15 | 30.15 | 25 | 26 | 1.25 | Ditto |
| 16 | 29.9 | 27 | 31 | 0.02 | Ditto |
| 17 | 29.88 | 28 | 35 | —— | Clear |
| 18 | 30.16 | 22 | 34 | —— | Ditto |
| 19 | 30.17 | 30 | 39 | —— | Ditto |
| 20 | 30.12 | 15 | 35 | —— | Cloudy |
| 21 | 30.19 | 20 | 30 | —— | Ditto |
| 22 | 30.2 | 32 | 35 | 0.01 | Snow |
| 23 | 30.3 | 30 | 35 | —— | Clear |
| 24 | 30.2 | 39 | 45 | —— | Cloudy |
| 25 | 30.25 | 42 | 45 | —— | Ditto |
| | | | | —— | |

Quantity of Rain 1.94

High Water at LEITH FOR FEBRUARY.

| Days. | Morn. H. M. | Even. H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Th. 1 | — — | 0 16 |
| Fr. 2 | 0 46 | 1 15 |
| Sa. 3 | 1 41 | 2 6 |
| Su. 4 | 2 29 | 2 52 |
| M. 5 | 3 13 | 3 33 |
| Tu. 6 | 3 54 | 4 13 |
| W. 7 | 4 33 | 4 53 |
| Th. 8 | 5 11 | 5 29 |
| Fr. 9 | 5 47 | 6 6 |
| Sa. 10 | 6 26 | 6 47 |
| Su. 11 | 7 11 | 7 39 |
| M. 12 | 8 11 | 8 52 |
| Tu. 13 | 9 15 | 10 14 |
| W. 14 | 10 54 | 11 30 |
| Th. 15 | 11 58 | — — |
| Fr. 16 | 0 23 | 0 46 |
| Sa. 17 | 1 5 | 1 25 |
| Su. 18 | 1 48 | 2 0 |
| M. 19 | 2 17 | 2 34 |
| Tu. 20 | 2 50 | 3 7 |
| W. 21 | 3 25 | 3 42 |
| Th. 22 | 4 1 | 4 18 |
| Fr. 23 | 4 37 | 4 56 |
| Sa. 24 | 5 16 | 5 37 |
| Su. 25 | 5 58 | 6 23 |
| M. 26 | 6 51 | 7 23 |
| Tu. 27 | 8 0 | 8 41 |
| W. 28 | 9 24 | 10 7 |

MOON's PHASES
FOR FEBRUARY.
*Apparent time at Edinburgh.*

D. H. M.
New Moon, 4. 2. 9. morn.
First Quart. 11. 6. 55. morn.
Full Moon, 19. 10 59. morn.
Last Quart. 26. 8. 37. even.

*Feb.* 24. Duke of Cambridge born, (1774.)
27. Hare hunting ends.

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THE

# Scots Magazine,

AND

# EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR JANUARY 1810.

## *Description of* FLEURS, *the Seat of the Duke of* ROXBURGH.

THIS noble mansion is situated on a rising ground immediately above Kelso. It overlooks that beautiful town, with all the range of pastoral scenery along the Tweed. Thus situated in one of the finest districts of Scotland, this edifice forms one of its chief ornaments. In point of extent and magnificence, it has few rivals in Scotland. The beauty of the present view of it, taken from Ednam, must be obvious, from the representation which accompanies this Number.

At a small distance is situated the ancient castle of Roxburgh, a place of considerable celebrity in Scottish history. It was in besieging this castle, that James II. lost his life; and a holly is still shewn near Fleurs, where that prince is said to have received his mortal wound.

## *Proceedings of the Wernerian Natural History Society.*

AT the meeting of this Society on Saturday the 13th January last, the Rev. Dr Macknight read a mineralogical account of Ben Ledi, and the environs of Loch Katterin. The description of the rocks in that district (which consist of mica-slate, and clay-slate, with an overlying conglomerate, formed at a lower level from the *debris* of primitive mountains) tended to illustrate one branch of the Wernerian doctrine, respecting the order of formations in the mineral kingdom. It also appeared, in confirmation of another principle in the Geognosy, that the direction from S.W. to N.E. of the strata composing the Highland mountains, corresponds to what has been observed *in general* relative to the bearings of the primitive strata in the crust of the earth. Such an uniformity of direction, it would seem, could have resulted only from the action of powers in nature that are slow and regular in their operation; and must be referred to some original law, which, later discoveries render it probable, will be found to depend on the constitution of the terraqueous globe, with regard to magnetism and electricity.

At the same meeting the Secretary laid before the Society a communication from Mr William Scoresby, jun. of Whitby, comprising a meteorological journal of three voyages to Greenland, with remarks on the effects of the weather on the barometer in those seas, and on the different crystallizations of snow to be observed, at various temperatures, in high latitudes.

*Monthly*

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*Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.*

1810, *Jan.* 3. A Number of cuttle-fishes (Sepia Loligo) have of late been cast on the shores about Leith. They are gregarious animals, and a large drove seems to have come up the frith.

— 8. The Jamaica shrub Solandra grandiflora being remarkable for the size and fragrance of its flowers, but backward in producing them, it has long been the object of gardeners to discover means of hastening their production. A plant in the upper stove of the Botanic Garden, Leith Walk, has flowered for two years past, and has now a couple of blossoms formed, and apparently ready to expand. The only peculiar treatment it has met with has been, that (owing chiefly perhaps to want of room) it has been regularly cut down, and prevented from running to wood. The Dracæna ferrea, Alstris fragrans, and Arum seguinum, are all in flower, at this time, in the same small hot-house. In short, the plants are in better trim than the poor and scanty accommodation for them would lead us to expect. This is to be ascribed to the care and vigilance of the attendants; for nothing has yet been done in the way of repairs or improvements in this much neglected public garden.

— 13. Down to this date the weather has continued uncommonly mild. Wall-flower has been out for a fortnight; with Christmas roses, and polyanthuses. Indian roses and carnations have continued in flower all winter, in the open border, against south walls. In a garden at Canonmills, with no favourable aspect, the shoots of white bryony are already two inches above ground: they did not use to appear till April. The snow-drop is just now coming into flower, and the winter-aconite is ready to expand. Sparrows are pairing. In a garden near Newhaven, a jargonelle pear-tree shewed some blossom about the middle of November, and now the fruit is fairly set, or has begun to swell.

— 14. A period was suddenly put to this untimely spring-weather, by a sharp frost, which was followed next day by a heavy and rapid fall of snow. On the morning of the 16th, the snow lay 18 inches deep around Edinburgh. So much has not fallen in so short a space of time for fourteen years past, since the remarkable winter of 1795. The fall was but local, extending little beyond Dunbar on the great south road, and having been but slight at Glasgow on the west side.

— 20. An uncommonly thick frosty mist rested over this city, producing a sort of "darkness visible." Such fogs are not unfrequent in London, but are here classed among the less common atmospheric phænomena.— The effect of the frosty mist on the twigs of trees and shrubs was beautiful; the whole spray being elegantly beset with crystals.

— 24,—27. A thaw has prevailed, and the snow has nearly disappeared. Bohemian chatterers continue to frequent this neighbourhood.

*27th Jan.* 1810. *N.*

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*Proceedings of the* HIGHLAND SOCIETY *of* SCOTLAND.

THE anniversary general meeting was held here on Tuesday the 9th, at which there was a very respectable attendance of its members, to the number of 120.

William Smith, Esq. for Norwich, was elected an *honorary member*, on account of his active and zealous exertions in promoting the improvements and interest of this part of the United Kingdom, particularly in his capacities of one of the parliamentary commissioners for the Highland roads and bridges, and deputy governor of the British society for fisheries; Mr Smith, for the purpose of more effectually forwarding these important objects, having

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ving twice travelled through the north and west Highlands of Scotland.

The secretary then submitted to the consideration of the society the proceedings of their directors since the general meeting in June last, and the premiums voted by them for raising green crops, improving waste lands, meliorating the breed of black cattle, improving the art of ploughing, by competitions of ploughmen in various districts, and for other objects; also to authors of essays on different subjects; such as the best means of introducing into Scotland a knowledge of the stapling of wool as a trade, the management of woods and plantations, &c. The meeting approved of the continued exertions of the directors, in promoting the objects of the institution, and were gratified to find, that every attention had been given by the conveners and the members of the society resident in the country, to the ploughing and black cattle competitions in the different districts. A list of these premiums was directed to be published; and as it appeared that a number of essays and communications, containing useful information, had been received since the publication of the 3d volume of the society's transactions in 1807, the meeting recommended the publication of a 4th volume.

Mr Macdonald, the treasurer, congratulated the society upon its flourishing state, and the increase of its funds, as appeared from a state prepared by Mr Wilson, accountant, the society's auditor, and, on the treasurer's motion, the thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to Mr Wilson, for the trouble he takes in the society's affairs, without fee or reward.

The sum of 30 guineas was then voted to Mr Andrew Meikle, the inventor of the threshing machine.

The secretary laid before the meeting, a letter from the Reverend Dr Douglas, of Galashiels, a member of the society, with an accompanying drawing of a machine, invented by Mr Mercer, clothier at Wilderhaugh, for raising the pile of wool on cloth and blankets, and also on an improvement in the common cranks used in Machinery. The society remitted to the directors to investigate the merits of Mr Mercer's inventions in machinery, with power to bestow such mark of the society's approbation as they should see proper.

A drawing and description of a new plan of fences for pleasure grounds, made of wire, by Mr Pilton of Chelsea, was laid before the meeting by Mr Braidwood, jun.

The secretary stated, that several communications had been recently received from the board of agriculture, through its president Sir John Sinclair, from the farming society of Ireland—from the Bath and west of England agricultural society, who had complimented this society with a complete set of their published transactions.—The meeting recommended that a communication with these respectable institutions should be carefully kept up, and authorised their secretary to communicate the thanks of this meeting to the Bath society. The meeting also directed, that a complete set of the corrected county reports of England and Scotland, drawn up for the board of agriculture, and now publishing by Sir R. Phillips, should be added to the library of the society.

The society resolved to subscribe to a new work, now nearly ready for the press, to be published by the Reverend Mr Irvine of Little Dunkeld, entitled "The Lives of the Caledonian Bards."

A letter from Mr Currie, secretary to the committee for managing a chapel lately opened in London, where divine service is to be performed in the Gælic and English languages, for the benefit of the poorer classes of Highlanders, accompanied with the plan and regulations for said chapel, was laid before the meeting. The society, although precluded by the terms of its charter from contributing from the

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the funds to this object, unanimously expressed their approbation of the establishment.

Among a variety of other matters referred to the directors for consideration, were a drawing and description of an improved method of yoking horses in threshing machines, by Walter Samuel, West Lothian, and a communication from the Rev. Dr Singers, on the most likely means of facilitating and extending the progress of improvements in rural affairs.

---

*Memoirs of the* PROGRESS *of* MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

THE case of Mr Meikle, the inventor of the threshing machine now in general use, has been warmly taken up by the landed interest of East Lothian, in consequence of a letter from Sir John Sinclair, Bart. president of the board of agriculture, to the Earl of Haddington, lord lieutenant of that county, a copy of which we subjoin. No implement has hitherto been discovered of one half so much benefit to agriculture, as the threshing mill; and though machines for separating corn from the straw were often attempted, previous to Mr Meikle's invention, yet the mill constructed conformably to the principles devised by Mr Meikle, and specified in a patent which he obtained in 1788, are the only ones at present generally used.

Copy of the letter from Sir John Sinclair, Bart. President of the Board of Agriculture, to the Earl of Haddington, Lord Lieutenant of the county of East Lothian.

MY LORD—In the course of some excursions which I have been induced to make for the purpose of examining the system of husbandry adopted in some of the more improved districts of Scotland, I have found a very general wish expressed to concur in a sentiment, which I understand has been long entertained in the county of East Lothian, that of manifesting, by some public mark of attention, the sense so generally entertained of the services performed by Mr Andrew Meikle to the agriculture of these kingdoms.—Several ingenious men had previously directed their attention to the construction of threshing mills, but none have hitherto stood the test of experience but those erected on the principles which Mr Meikle originally suggested. It is unnecessary for me to dwell on the importance of this invention to the agricultural, and to the general interests of these kingdoms.—It would far exceed, indeed, the boundaries of a letter, to detail the advantages, which, in various respects, have resulted therefrom. The increasing number of these valuable machines, is the best proof of the high idea entertained of their importance. If, therefore, the county of East Lothian, in consequence of your lordship's recommendation, at any meeting where you may happen to preside, would take this subject into its consideration, and would suggest the best means of conferring some appropriate marks of gratitude and respect on Mr Meikle, for his services to the cause of agriculture, (for this ingenious machine has contributed to the improvement of other implements of husbandry besides the threshing-mill,) I have every reason to believe, that it would meet with the cordial support of the most enlightened proprietors and farmers in the united kingdom.

*Charlotte Sq. Edin. Dec.* 7. 1809.

A subscription has accordingly been set on foot, and is proceeding with alacrity. It is intended, as may seem most eligible, either to give the money to Mr Meikle, or to employ it in bestowing upon him some honorary mark of respect.

Two curious Clocks have been invented and executed by Mr Smith,

Clock

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Clock and Watch-maker in Pittenweem. Of these pieces of mechanism, one is a Table Clock, which is moved by springs and fusee-chains, in the same way as a watch; the other is a Standing Clock, that is moved by weights; both are musical, and both require to be wound up every eight days. The first has been valued by the artists of London at £.900, the other at £.500.

It is a fact which ought to be known to all housewives, that if they begin to grate a nutmeg at the stalk end, it will prove hollow throughout; whereas, the same nutmeg, grated from the other end, would have proved sound and solid to the last. The centre of a nutmeg, consists of a number of fibres issuing from the stalk, and its continuation through the centre of the fruit, the other ends of which fibres, though closely surrounded and pressed by the fruit, do not adhere to it. When the stalk is grated away, those fibres having lost their hold, gradually drop out, and the nutmeg appears hollow; and as more of the stalk is grated away, others drop out in succession, and the hollow continues through the whole nut. By beginning at the contrary end, the fibres above-mentioned are grated off at their core end, with the surrounding fruit, and do not drop out and cause a hole. Another circumstance worth knowing, is, that in consequence of the great value of the oil of nutmegs, it is often extracted from the nuts that are exposed to sale, by which they are rendered of very little value. To ascertain the quality of nutmegs, force a pin into them, and if good, however dry they may appear, the oil will be seen oozing out all round the pin, from the compression occasioned in the surrounding parts.

Upwards of sixty chests, containing productions of art, collected during the late war, have arrived at Paris.—Among the most valuable, are many original pictures of the Flemish school, and a great number of rare printed books from Vienna. From that city have also arrived a number of animals, among which are two lions, kangaroos, a cassowary, parroquets, &c. Some of these animals are destined for the menagerie of Malmaison; others for the Museum of Natural History.—They were accompanied by many boxes, containing rare and curious exotic plants.

M. Chaptal has recently made experiments to ascertain the nature of seven specimens of colour, found in a colour-shop at Pompeii. No. 1, the only one which has not received any preparation from the hand of man, is a greenish and saponaceous argil, in the state in which Nature presents it in various parts of the globe, and resembling that known by the name of Terra di Verona.—No. 2, is an ocre of a beautiful yellow, all the impurities of which have been removed by washing. As this substance turns red by calcination with a gentle fire, the yellow colour, which it has preserved without alteration, affords a new proof, that the ashes which covered Pompeii retained but a slight degree of heat.—No. 3, is a brown red, like that employed at present for coarse work, and is produced by the calcination of the preceding.—No. 4, is a pumice-stone, extremely light and white; the texture is very fine and close; the three others are compound colours, which M. Chaptal was obliged to analyse, in order to ascertain their constituent principles. From his experiments on No. 5, which is of a deep blue, and in small pieces of the same form, it appears to be composed of oxyde of copper, lime, and alumine. It resembles ash blues in the nature of its principles, but differs from them in its chemical properties. It seems to be the result, not of precipitation, but of the commencement of vitrification; and the

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the process by which it was obtained by the ancients, is lost.—No. 6, is a sand of a light blue, mixed with some small whitish grains. On analysing it, M. Chaptal discovered in it the same principles as in the preceding: indeed, it may be considered as a composition of the same nature, in which there is a greater proportion of lime and alumine.—No. 7, is of a beautiful roseate hue: it is soft to the touch; is reduced between the fingers to an impalpable powder; and leaves upon the skin a pleasing carnation colour. From M. Chaptal's experiments, he looks upon it as a real lake, in which the colouring principle is united with alumine. In its properties, its hue, and the nature of its colouring principle, it has nearly a complete analogy with madder lake. The preservation of this lake for nineteen centuries, without perceptible alteration, is a phenomenon which cannot fail to excite the astonishment of chemists.

A Roman peasant recently discovered in a field at Monterosi, a coin which is thought to be the most ancient of any extant. It is conjectured to have been struck under Servius Tullus the Sixth, King of the Romans, who died in the year of Rome, 218, and must consequently be 2,300 years old. Its weight is eleven ounces, 17 dwts. and its diameter two inches, ten lines. On one side is the head of Minerva, seen in profile, with a helmet (*Pallas galeata,*) and on the other an ox, with a small I. denoting the first of the Roman figures. On the exergue is inscribed, in large characters, *Roma.* This type is the same as that described by Pliny, Plutarch, and Varro, and ascribed by those authors, to the time of Servius Tullus. In Cardinal Zeladas's collection of coins, there is a specimen of a similar type to that lately found; but the antiquaries, who have examined it, have found, that it was not of the weight which those coins must necessarily have been, That described above is of the actual weight of a Roman pound; for the difference of seven dwts. can be ascribed only to the injuries of time. The characters of the word *Roma* are of the same form as those of Etruria and Samnium. The metal is very pure, and has considerable analogy with the Egyptian copper of the coins of the Ptolemies.

The Eugenian Museum, at Milan, has lately been enriched with eight new pieces, discovered in the excavations made at Aquilegi. They consist of a group of two busts in marble, remarkable for the elegance of their drapery; a statue without a head, likewise of marble; an arm adorned with bracelets, the hand of which holds an instrument that was employed in sacrifices; the upper extremity of a cippus, several sepulchral caskets of lead, a stone inkstand, and several sarcophagi.

The Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, have lately presented Mr John Morison with their silver medal and forty guineas, for his ingenuity in providing himself with artificial arms, after he had experienced the misfortune to lose his natural ones by the discharge of a cannon. This worthy man, who lives in the neighbourhood of Holborn Bars, undertakes to supply other persons labouring under similar misfortunes with that which he deplores, with artificial arms, legs, and other instruments, adapted to almost every purpose of life.

Common spirits of turpentine have been recently administered by several medical gentlemen of the metropolis, with good effect, in the cure of tape worm. The doses given were in some cases so large as two ounces, bnt those of half an ounce at a time, repeated twice a day, were generally found to answer the purpose. The vehicle in which the turpentine was administered, was generally honey.

*Table*

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*Table of the* POPULATION, REVENUE, &c. *of the States belonging to the* CONFEDERATION *of the* RHINE.

| (*Magasin Encyclopedique.*) | Square Leagues. | Number of Inhabitants. | Revenue in Florins. | Contingent of Troops. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bavaria, | 1,636.50 | 3,231,570 | 17,500,000 | 30,000 |
| Saxony and Warsaw, | 2,599.20 | 4,362,476 | 17,500,000 | 20,000 |
| Westphalia, | 688.70 | 1,958,566 | 14,430,502 | 25,000 |
| Wurtemberg, | 329.55 | 1,181,372 | 8,000,000 | 12,000 |
| COLLEGE OF PRINCES. | | | | |
| The Prince Primate, | 38.90 | 174,736 | 1,800,000 | 968 |
| Baden, | 275.75 | 922,649 | 2,953,936 | 8,000 |
| Berg and Cleves, | 314.82 | 930,494 | 4,000,000 | 5,000 |
| Hesse, | 200. | 538,256 | 3,500,000 | 4,000 |
| Wurtzburg and the Teutonic Order, | 97. | 309,781 | 3,226,000 | 2,000 |
| Saxe Weimar, | 35.20 | 110,421 | 1,000,000 | 800 |
| Saxe Gotha, | 55. | 180,144 | 1,300,000 | 1,200 |
| Saxe Meinungen, | 18.30 | 44,012 | 350,000 | 300 |
| Saxe Cobourg, | 19.40 | 61,000 | 425,413 | 400 |
| Saxe Hildbourghausen, | 11. | 33,000 | 150,000 | 200 |
| Mecklenbourg Schwerin, | 319.40 | 288,853 | 1,800,000 | 1,900 |
| —— Strelitz, | 36.10 | 66,000 | 525,000 | 400 |
| Oldenbourg, | 108.25 | 160,000 | 800,000 | 800 |
| Anhalt Dessau, | 17. | 53,013 | 600,000 | 350 |
| —— Bernbourg, | 16. | 35,193 | 390,000 | 240 |
| —— Koethen, | 15. | 28,842 | 200,000 | 210 |
| Nassau, | 103 50 | 272,000 | 1,757,000 | 1,680 |
| Hohenzollern Hechingen, | 5 50 | 14,000 | 60,000 | 90 |
| —— Siegmaringen | 19. | 39,000 | 240,000 | 197 |
| Salm Salm, | 20.50 | 34,720 | 150,000 | 323 |
| Salm Kirbourg, | 10.50 | 18,911 | 80,000 | 323 |
| Isenbourg Birstein, | 11.50 | 43,000 | 260,000 | 291 |
| Aremberg, | 50.50 | 59,000 | 300,000 | 379 |
| Liechtenstein, | 2.50 | 5,012 | 400,000 | 40 |
| Leyen, | 2.50 | 4,500 | 34,000 | 29 |
| Schwartzbourg Sondershausen, | 23. | 56,000 | 250,000 | |
| —— Rudolstadt, | 22. | 54,577 | 200,000 | 650 |
| Waldeck, | 21.70 | 47,293 | 375,000 | 405 |
| Reuss Graiz, | 7. | 21,860 | 130,000 | 117 |
| —— Gera, | 7.50 | 22,836 | 140,000 | 146 |
| —— Schleiz, | 6. | 16,360 | 100,000 | 125 |
| —— Lobenstein, | 4.50 | 7,498 | 90,000 | 39 |
| —— Ebersdorf, | 3.50 | 7,614 | 80,000 | 23 |
| Lippe Detmold, | 24. | 70,540 | 225,000 | 500 |
| —— Schawenbourg | 10. | 20,132 | 80,000 | 150 |
| TOTAL of the CONFEDERATION of the RHINE. | 7,185.72 | 15,485,031 | 85,041,851 | 118,950 |
| Besides these there are subject to France | | | | |
| The HANSE TOWNS. | 38 | 298,000 | 3,000,000 | |
| Disposable States, viz. Hanover and its dependencies, Swedish Pomerania, Bayreuth, Fulde, &c. | 662.21 | 1,222,067 | 5,660,000 | |

*Jan.* 1810.

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*A Tour from* ARBROATH *to* MONTROSE, *principally with a view to its remote Antiquities.*

THE venerable abbey, still majestic tho' in ruins, attracts every eye, and has been so often, and so ably described, that any remarks from me would be totally superfluous.

*Aberbrothock*, the name of the town, is pure Gaelic. *Aber* signifies the *Marsh* and *Brothac* the *Bosom*.—The gently sloping vale thro' which the river Brothock runs, is neither so large as to deserve the name of a *glen*, nor so precipitous as to be denominated a *Den*. It is most aptly called *Brothac*, i. e. the *Bosom*, and the river Brothock seems to have taken its name from this circumstance.

*Aber* and *Inver* appear to have been frequently confounded, at least I do not recollect to have seen a proper line of distinction drawn betwixt them. An *analysis* of these two words may therefore, in this place, be proper.

*Aber*, i. e. *Aw* or *Ow Bar* signifies the bar of the water. *Aber* has been generally, and indeed properly rendered a *Marsh*, for whatever resists the course of a river, causes stagnation, and forms a marsh.

*Inver*, i. e. *An Mhor*, signifies, *the sea*, and is pronounced *An vor*, and hence corruptly *Inver*. Whereever *Aber* precedes the name of a river, that river, either now, or at least antiently, at its entrance into the sea or some other river, formed a marsh, or expatiated beyond its usual dimensions. But *Inver* prefixed to the name of a river, simply denotes its influx into the sea, or some other river, without any material alteration either in its form, or usual dimensions. This distinction is not only founded on the radical import of the words, but holds good in about forty instances, which I have had good access to investigate.

That this beautiful *Brothac*, or *Opening*, gave name both to the river and the town, cannot be doubted.

Leaving the town you enter the estate of *Tarry*, now divided into two separate estates, called *North* and *South Tarry*. As to the antient dimensions of this estate, it might be difficult now to form a probable conjecture. The division and subdivision of property has not only curtailed the dimensions of our antient estates, but greatly perplexed their antiquities.—The antiquity which gave name to the whole estate, is now often found on one property under a different name, and the name on another property, at a considerable distance from the antiquity.

When you have advanced about two miles from Arbroath, your attention is attracted by *Dick Mont Law*, commonly called the *Law Hill*, on the highest eminence in the vicinity of the town. This is none other than the place where the *Feudal Chieftain* gave law to his numerous vassals, and it is in as high a state of preservation as any *Justice hill* in Scotland. *Dick Mont Law*, i. e. *Dicke Mon Lagh*, literally means the *Justice Hill*. The original name is *Dicke Mon*; and *Lagh*, synonimous with *Dicke*, is an iteration (as I have frequently mentioned) peculiar to the *Gaelic*. *Lagh* is the *Etymon* of our English *Law*, *Mon* of the Latin *Mons*, and *Dicke* of the *Dikè*. This Justice Hill stands on North Tarry. Having found the *Justice Hill* one of the appendages of feudal sovereignty, we may take it for granted the rest were not a wanting. The next appendage we naturally look for is the Gallows-hill, or place of execution. This hill (tho' I had no opportunity of ascertaining the fact) is said to stand on *South Tarry*. If it does, this circumstance amounts to a demonstration, that tho' now divided, these estates were originally one, for every feudal lord had the whole *Insignia Feudalia* on his own property.

But

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But wherever this gallows hill stands is of inferior importance, whilst the name of the estate remains; for *Tarry* i. e. *Tor Riedh* (pronounced Torry, and corruptly Tarry) literally signifies the *Gallows-hill*. It may here be proper to point out, that tho' *Tor-Riedh* and *Mon-Riedh*, signify the same thing, there is a peculiar difference betwixt them. *Mon-Riedh*, signifies a natural eminence set apart for a gallows-hill, but *Tor-Riedh* signifies an artificial eminence raised for that purpose. *Tor* and *Tur*, are synonimous, and the *radix* of the Latin *turris*, and the English *tower*.

The peaceful Britons of the present day whose minds are humanized, view the feudal system with a degree, not only of apathy, but detestation, and are unwilling to assent to etymological facts, however well founded, which sound harsh to their more refined ears. But our doughty, (I might have said bloody) ancestors thought and felt differently. Like the Roman Consuls, the *Fasces* were always carried before them, and they appear to have viewed their *Law-hills* and *Gallows-hills* with as much complaisance as their present descendants do with abhorrence. Were this not the case, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to account for one half of the names in Scotland. *Mon-Riehd*, corruptly pronounced *Monrieth*, i. e. the gallows-hill, is the *title* of a very respectable *Knight*. *Pan Darg*, i. e. the bloody house, is the residence of a gentleman, whose family have as well-founded a claim to antiquity as any in Angus. One of our Kings was surnamed *Cannore*, i. e. *large-head*, which would rather be a retrograde compliment at the present day. The chief *Druid* of Ireland assumed, and gloried in, the name of *Lamh derg*, i. e. bloody hand, &c.

These observations have led me from the main point, but it was perhaps proper to make these few remarks, lest any one should foolishly imagine that I have been influenced by whim or caprice. In my future communications, I shall keep close to the point, and wherever there is not an absolute certainty, or at least the strongest probability, I shall hazard no conjecture, but candidly own my ignorance.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

3*d Dec.* 1809. MILO.

(*To be continued.*)

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*Account of the Battle of* SHERIFF-MUIR; *in a letter from a Gentleman at* STIRLING *to his friend at* EDINBURGH.

(*From Collection of Pamphlets in the possession of Mr Blackwood.*)

SIR, *Stirling, Nov.* 15, 1715.

I GIVE you the following account of what has passed since Friday the 11th instant.

The Duke of Argyle, being informed of Mar's motions and designs, called a council of war, in which it was resolved to march to Dunblain, and try to engage the rebels at Sheriff-muir, thereby to prevent their passing the Forth.

His Grace accordingly passed over the bridge with his little army of 3300 men, on Saturday morning by nine o'clock; and the same evening reached the fields beyond Dunblain, lying under arms all night within sight of the enemy.

By break of day, next morning, both armies being in order of battle, the rebels, with a large body of troops, which we, at first, took to be their whole army, advanced towards us. But the parties we had sent out, soon informed us that they were marching another considerable body on our left, two miles to the eastward of us, under cover of the rising grounds. When his Grace observed, that the first body, instead of advancing directly to us, turned up from the lower part of the moun-

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mountain towards the heights thereof, and that the enemy designed, while their right attacked us in front, their left should take us in flank, he changed the disposition of his army, marched and gained the height, by which means our flanks being secured, the Duke, about eleven o'clock, attacked the left of the enemy, and in less than half an hour put them into disorder, and forced about 5000 of them to quit the field of battle, pursuing them for three miles together to the river Allon, where many of those who had escaped slaughter in the flight, were drowned.

During this, a body of Highlanders, of the enemy's right, falling suddenly upon Morison's, Orrery's, and Clayton's regiments, whilst they were in some disorder by the changing of their ground, broke quite through them.—But our dragoons, charging vigorously, gave time to those regiments to retire in good order, with their artillery, towards Stirling. Here it is worthy of remark, that though the Western clans and restoration regiment, being the flower of Mar's army, composed his right wing, and though he himself, General Hamilton, and General Gordon Glengarie, and other heroes, were there, yet they neither attempted to disturb our left in their retreat, nor to charge our right in the rear; but retiring to the top of a hill, looked on, while their left was cut to pieces by a body of troops making little more than a third part of their own number.

My Lord Duke, being returned from the pursuit towards Dunblain, halted there, and dispatched orders to his left wing to return and join him, which they accordingly did, and the army lay under arms all night, intending by break of day next morning to go in quest of the body of the enemy; which when night came on, stood entire upon a hill about a mile from his Grace: but early in the morning he got intelligence that they made their escape under favour of the night.—His Grace being in want of provisions, considering the fatigue his troops had undergone, and hearing of no enemy within five miles of him, returned to Stirling to refresh his troops, and wait for further accounts of the enemy.

Yesterday, thirteen colours, one standard, three pieces of brass, and one piece of iron cannon, with five covered waggons, taken from the enemy, were brought in hither, as will be tomorrow another piece of cannon, which could not be brought sooner by reason of the carriage being broke: Huntly's, Tullibardine's, Panmure's, Mar's, and Logie Drummond's colours are of the number.

Panmure was taken, but being desperately wounded, was left in a cottage under the charge of a dragoon, of which the enemy being informed by the country people, sent and carried him off in the night. Strathmore, the captain of Clan-Ronald, Colonel Gordon brother to Aboyn, and Mr Mackenzie brother to Seaforth, are among the slain. Fraserdale died this morning at Dunblain; Appin is said to be killed; and the prisoners say Earl Marshal, who stood by the standard when he was killed, has had the same fate. The body of rebels which broke through our centre gave no quarter; my Lord Forfar, who acted as Brigadier and charged at the head of Morison's regiment, was barbarously butchered. My Lord Duke treated the enemy in a quite different manner, offering quarter to several gentlemen undesired, and giving it to all who asked. And particularly his Grace parried the strokes of a broad-sword, aimed by a dragoon at a gentleman, who was wounded and begged quarter. My Lord Hay has two wounds; one through the right arm near the shoulder, and another on the upper part of the right side, neither of which are dangerous, his Lordship resting well and being free of fever. May God preserve so precious a life, for the

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the benefit of his country. Should he die, it would be an irreparable loss.—Our troops, who are very hearty, and desirous of meeting the rebels a second time, are cantoned in this town and the neighbouring village.

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*Account of the Execution of* MARGARET MYLES, *hanged at* EDINBURGH, *on the 20th day of November* 1702, *who refused to pray, and confessed that she had compacted with the devil and renounced her baptism.*

(*From the same.*)

THE day being come, she was taken from the prison to the place of execution, Mr George Andrew, one of the preachers of this city, earnestly exhorted her, and desired her to pray: but her heart was so obdur'd that she answered, She could not; for, as she confessed, she was in covenant with the Devil, who had made her renounce her baptism. After which, Mr Andrew said, Since your heart is so hardened that you cannot pray, will you say the Lord's prayer after me. He began it saying, Our Father which art in heaven: but she answered, Our Father which *wart* in heaven; and by no means would she say otherways, only she desired he might pray for her. He told her, How could she bid *him* pray for her, since she would not pray for herself. Then he sung two verses of the 51st psalm, during which time she seemed penitent, but when he desired her to say, *I renounce the Devil*, she said *I unce the Devil*; for by no means would she say distinctly that she renounced the Devil and adhered unto her baptism: but that she *unced the Devil* and *hered* unto her baptism. The only sigh of repentance she gave was after the napkin had covered her face, for then she lifted up her hands and said, "Lord, take me out of the Devil's hands, and put me in God's.

*Proceedings of the* CALEDONIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THIS Society now consists of about 100 members, comprising a good many of the first names among the nobility and landed interest in the country; with a most respectable list of professional gardeners, on whose zeal and activity its prosperity must evidently in a great measure depend.

By the liberality of the donations received from Honorary Members, together with the subscriptions of Ordinary Members, the Society has been enabled already to commence its operations. At a meeting of council on the 10th of January last, it was agreed that honorary premiums (gold and silver medals, of which a model was exhibited) should be immediately offered for the production of the best Fruits, Culinary Vegetables, and Flowers,—for new and improved varieties of these,—and for communications on various important subjects connected with horticulture, it being understood that these communications should be founded on actual experiments.

The following are the subjects and prizes agreed on:

I. Production of Fruits, Culinary Vegetables, and Flowers. (SILVER MEDAL.)

*First Tuesday of March*, 1810.

1. The best six heads of Spring Brocoli.

2. The best brace of Cucumbers.

3. The first Radishes sold in Edinburgh market, raised on the open ground.

*First Tuesday of June* 1810.

1. The best Melon.

2. The best dozen of Peaches, forced.

3. The best Scotch pint of Strawberries.

4. The best six heads of Cauliflower.

5. The

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5. The best six Carnations.

6. The best six Pinks.

After this season, seedling carnations and pinks only to be admitted.

*First Tuesday of September* 1810.

1. The best dozen of Peaches, (from the open air.)

2. The best dozen of Apricots.

3. The best dozen of Green-Gage Plums.

4. The best dozen of Jargonelle Pears.

5. The best basket of Gooseberries of each colour.

6. The best Currant Wine; two bottles to be produced, together with a short account of the method of preparing it.

*First Tuesday of December* 1810.

1. The best dozen, or half-dozen kinds of Apples, with their various local names, particularly kinds not generally known, with their peculiarities and history.

2. The best dozen, or half-dozen kinds of Pears, also with names, &c.

3. The best six heads of Early Brocoli.

4. The best dozen heads of forced Sea-Cale.

5. The best half hundred forced Asparagus.

II. Production of *new* or *improved* varieties of Fruits, Culinary Vegetables, or Flowers. (GOLD MEDAL.)

1. For the best new Apple, adapted to the climate of Scotland, raised from Seed.

2. For the best new Pear, raised as as above. (Ten years to be allowed for the production of either these articles.)

3. For the best new Peach or Nectarine, raised as above. (Six years to be allowed.)

4. For an improved variety of the Dutch Currant, raised from seed. (Five years to be allowed.)

5. For the best new and productive Early Melon.

6. For the best new Early Cucumber.

7. For the best new Strawberry, raised from seed. (Four years to be allowed.)

8. For the best new sort of Early Potato, *without blossoms*, raised from seed. (Five years to be allowed.)

III. Communications. (Gold or Silver Medal, according to the merit of the Communication.)

1. On the best method of improving the sorts of Brocoli already cultivated, and for saving their Seeds genuine in this climate.

2. The best method of cultivating and of forcing Sea-Cale.

3. The best paper on the Curl in the Potato, and pointing out the best mode of *prevention*.

4. The best treatise on Orchard Fruits adapted to the climate of Scotland, with lists and descriptions of the different kinds,—their habits of growth, &c.—their synonymes or local names; those for the table, and those for kitchen use.

5. The best treatise on the culture of the Dutch Currant for wine.

6. The best mode of preventing or curing the Mildew upon different Fruit-trees and other Vegetables.

7. The best mode of preventing or curing the Canker in Fruit-trees, &c.

8. The cheapest and most effectual mode of preserving Fruit-trees on walls from the effects of late spring frosts.

9. The best method of preventing or destroying the Caterpillar on Gooseberries.

10. The best method of destroying the Small Caterpillar, or Grub, infesting the blossoms and leaves of Apples, Cherries, &c.

11. The best mode of destroying the blue insect, breeding in the crevices of the bark of Apple-trees, and causing them to canker and die, chiefly

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by on those trees imported from the London nurseries.

12. The best method of destroying the Coccus, or scaly insect, infesting the branches of Pears and Apples, chiefly upon walls.

13. The best method of destroying Wasps, Woodlice, Earwigs, &c. infesting wall-fruits.

14. The best mode of preventing the depredations of the Turnip fly.

15. The best preventive against the Maggot infesting the roots of Onions, Shallots, &c.

16. The best method of preventing the Worms in Carrot, Cauliflower, and Brocoli roots.

17. The best mode of destroying the Wire-Worm.

18. The best mode of destroying the Pine-bug,—the Brown Scale,—the White-bug,—the Aphis or Green-fly,—the Chermes,—the Red Spider,—the Thrips; or any other insect infesting Hot-houses, Pits, Melon and Cucumber frames, &c.

19. The best means of increasing the quantity of Manure, and the best mode of applying it to different crops.

20. The best means of bringing into a bearing state, full-grown Fruit-trees (especially some of the finest sorts of French Pears) which tho' apparently in a very healthy and luxuriant condition, are yet in a state of almost total barrenness.

21. The best account of a Scotch Kitchen Garden, or of a Scotch Orchard.

We understand that a Committee has been appointed to meet, at Mr Sommerville's, Botanic Garden, Leith Walk, the first Tuesday of May, July, and August, for the inspection of such articles as may be produced at these seasons, and which cannot be shewn at the Quarterly Meetings in June and September.

And we farther understand that, Communications may be sent either to Mr Walter Nicol, Leith Walk; or to Mr P. Neill, Old Fishmarket Close, Edinburgh,—the two Secretaries.

## Epitaphs.

*(Continued from p. 902.)*

### 114. On a Miser and Cheat.

Old Skinflint here moulders. He's dead and he's gone,
Whose heart, when alive, was as cold as a stone.
He ne'er felt compassion for other mens' woe,
But alike turn'd his back on his friend or his foe.
Though his hoards were unnumbered, he still wish'd for more,
And ne'er gave a farthing to succour the poor.
By lying and cheating, false measures and weights,
New houses he built, and he bought new estates;
He cheated in life, and he cheated in death,
Nor gave up this vice when he gave up his breath;
He cheated the *worms* of their long-look'd-for prey,
His bones had no flesh for their labour to pay,
So they gave up the point, and undin'd crawled away.
Learn, mortal, true wisdom, from this wretched end,
And never on perishing riches depend.
Though rolling in wealth, yet this miser was poor,
For when Avarice enter'd, Peace fled from the door.
No Christian was he, as his life too well prov'd;
'Twas mammon he worshipp'd, 'twas mammon he lov'd.
Could mammon then save him? Ah! no, my friends, no,
Salvation alone through Christ Jesus must flow;
His blood by its precious atonement can save,
Can triumph o'er hell, and can conquer the grave.

### 115. On Lord Bargany: by Hamilton of Bangour.

Go hence, instructed from this early urn,
Wise as you weep, and better as you mourn;
This urn, where titles, fortune, youth repose—
How vain the fleeting good that life bestows!

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Lea

Learn, Age, when now it can no more supply,
To quit the burden, and consent to die;
Secure, the truly virtuous never tell
How long the part was acted, but how well.
Youth, stand convicted of each foolish claim;
Each daring wish of lengthened life and fame,
Thy life a moment, and thy fame a breath,
The natural end, oblivion and death;
Hear, then, this solemn truth, obey its call,
Submiss, adore, for this is mankind's all.

116. In the church yard of Llenrhaider, Wales.

Heare lyeth the body of
John, ap Robert, ap Porth, ap
David, ap Griffith, ap David
Vauchan. Ap Blethyn, ap
Griffith, ap Meredith,
ap Jerworth, ap Llewelyn,
ap Jerorh, ap Heilin, ap
Cowryd, ap Cadvan, ap
Mawgwa, ap Cadell, the
King of Powis; who
Departed this life the
xx. day of March, in the
Year of our Lord God
1642, and of
his age xcv.

117.

Here lieth *Humphrey Gosling* of *London*, vintner,
Of the Whyt Hart, of this parish a neighbor;
Of vertuous behaviour; a very good archer;
And of honest mirth, a good company keeper;
So well inclyned to poor and rich,
God send more *Goslings* to be such.

118. In the northern aisle of Bristol Cathedral.

Mary, the daughter of William Sherman, of Kingston-upon-Hull, Esq. and wife of the Rev. William Mason, died March 27, 1767, aged 28.

Take, holy earth, all that my soul holds dear!
Take that best gift which heaven so lately gave:
To Bristol's fount I bore with trembling care
Her faded form; she bow'd to taste the wave—
And died. Does youth, does beauty read the line?
Does sympathetic fear their breasts alarm?
Speak, dead Maria! breathe a strain divine:
Ev'n from the grave thou shalt have power to charm.
Bid them be chaste, be innocent like thee;
Bid them in duty's sphere as meekly move;
And if so fair, from vanity as free,
As firm in friendship, and as fond in love.
Tell them, tho' 'tis an awful thing to die,
('Twas even to thee)—yet the dread path once trod,
Heav'n lifts its everlasting portals high,
And bids the 'pure in heart behold their God.'

119. In the same place.

William Powell, Esq. one of the Patentees of the Theatre-Royal, Covent-garden, died 3d of July 1769, aged 33 years. His widow caused this monument to be erected, as well to perpetuate his memory, as her own irretrievable loss of the best of husbands.

Bristol! to worth and genius ever just,
To thee our Powell's dear remains we trust:
Soft as the streams thy sacred streams impart,
The milk of human kindness warm'd his heart;
That heart, which every tender feeling knew,
The soil where pity, love, and friendship grew.
Oh! let a faithful friend with grief sincere,
Inscribe his tomb, and drop the heart-felt tear;
There rest his praise, here sound his noblest fame,
All else a bubble, or an empty name.

G. Coleman.

120.

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120. In the same place.

To the memory of Elizabeth Wastfield, who died at the Hot Wells the 26th December 1770, aged 60, wife of Robert Wastfield, Esq. of Mile-end, near London; this monument, from a just sense of her merit, and of his own loss, is erected by her disconsolate husband.

Dear shade, adieu; the debt of Nature's paid!
Death's threatened stroke we parry'd but in vain;
The healing spring no more could lend its aid,
Med'cine no more could mitigate the pain.
See by her dying form mild patience stand,
Hope, ease, and comfort in her train she led:
See gentle spirits waiting the command,
Hush her to silence o'er the mournful bed.
In vain with heartfelt grief I mourn my friend,
Fair virtue's meed is bliss without alloy:
Blest change! for pain, true pleasure without end,
For sighs and groans, a pure seraphic joy!
When death shall that new scene to me disclose,
When I shall quit on earth this drear abode,
Our freed, congenial spirits, shall repose
Safe in the bosom of our Saviour God.

121. On Sir Henry Newton of Barrscoutt, Gloucestershire, Knt. 1599: in the southern aisle, same place.

Gourney, Hampton, Cradock, Newton last,
Held on the measure of that ancient line
Of Barons blood; full 70 years he past,
And did in peace his sacred soul resign:
His Christ he lov'd, he lov'd to feed the poor,
Sach love assures a life that dies no more.

122. In the cross aisle, St Mary's church, Redcliff, Bristol.

Mr William Canings, ye richest merchent of ye toune of Bristow, afterwards chosen 5 times Mayor of ye said toune, for ye good of ye commonwealth of the same: He was in order of Priesthood 7 years: and afterwards Deane of Westbury, and died ye 7th of November 1474, which said William did build within ye said toune of Westbury, a Colledge (with his Canons) and the said William did maintaine by space of 8 yeares 800 handy crafts men, besides Carpenters and Masons, every day 100 men. Besides King Edward the 4th had of ye said William 3000 merks for his peace, to be had in 2470 tonnes of Shipping, these are ye names of his shipping with their burdens.

| | tonnes. |
|---|---|
| ye Mary Canings, - | 400 |
| ye Mary Redcliff, - | 500 |
| ye Mary and John, - | 900 |
| ye Galliot, - - | 150 |
| ye Katharine, - | 140 |
| ye Mary Batt, - | 220 |
| ye Little Nicholas, - | 140 |
| ye Margaret, - | 200 |
| ye Catharine Boston, - | 22 |
| A ship in Ireland, - | 200 |

No age nor time can wear out well woon fame;
The stones themselves a stately work can shew
From fenceless grave we ground may men's good name,
And noble minds by vent'rous deeds we know.
A lantern clear sets forth a candell light;
A worthy act declares a worthy wight.
The buildings rare that here you may behold
To shrine his bones deserves a tomb of gold.
The famous fabricke that he here hath donne,
Shines in its sphere as glorious as the sonne.
What needs more words, ye future world he sought,
An set the pompe and pride of this at nought.
Heaven was his aim, let heaven be still his station,
That leaves such worke for others imitation.



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123. On the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1754.

Great in his prince's favour;
Good in himself;
Moderate in party;
Calm in debate;
Firm in times of adversity;
A friend to liberty and mankind.
Reader,
If thou knowest any more just and true, speak it,
If not, take this.

(*To be continued.*)

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*Authentic particulars of the Death of Lord* NELSON.

*From Life of Lord Nelson, by J. Stanier Clarke, and J. M'Arthur, Esqrs. 2 vols. Imperial 4to.*

WE now come to the great and terrible day of the battle; when, as it has been so well expressed, *God gave us victory, but Nelson died.* He felt the 21st (Oct. 1805,) was the last day of his bright career, that it had been a memorable day in his family, and he accordingly prepared to die. He passed the night, as he had formerly done that before the battle of Copenhagen, and his rest was short and interrupted. On the break of day, he thus committed the justice of his cause, and his own safety, to the over-ruling providence of God:

"May the great God, whom I worship, grant to my country, and for the benefit of Europe in general, a great and glorious victory; and may no misconduct in any one tarnish it; and may humanity, after victory, be the predominant feature in the British fleet. For myself, individually, I commit my life to Him who made me, and may his blessing light on my endeavours for serving my country faithfully. To him I resign myself, and the just cause which is intrusted me to defend. Amen."

He put on the coat which he had worn on the day of victory, and which he kept with a degree of veneration: The various splendid honours he had received from different nations, were plainly worked upon it, and the star of the order of the Bath, which he had always worn with a peculiar pleasure as the free gift of his sovereign, he resolved should appear in the battle, and be nearest his heart when he fell.—*In honour*, he exclaimed, *I gained them, and in honour I will die with them.*—On leaving his cabin, he went over the different decks, conversed with the men with his usual affability, and saw that the preparation for battle was complete throughout the ship. As he ascended the quarter deck ladder, he was greeted with three cheers.

Captain Blackwood's memoir contains the following interesting account of the conversation he had with Lord Nelson on that morning. 'At six o'clock on the morning of the 21st, my signal was made to repair on board the Victory. In a few minutes I went on board, and found the captain in good, but very calm spirits. After receiving my congratulations, at the approach of the moment he had so often and so long wished for, he replied: *I mean to day to bleed the captains of the Frigates, as I shall keep you on board to the very last minute.* During the five hours and a half that I remained on board the Victory, in which I was not ten minutes from his side, he frequently asked me, *What I should consider as a victory?* the certainty of which he never seemed for an instant to doubt, altho' from the situation of the land he questioned the possibility of the subsequent preservation of the prizes. My answer was, that considering the handsome manner in which battle was offered by the enemy, their apparent determination for a fair trial of strength, and the proximity of the land, I thought if fourteen ships were captured it would be a glorious result: to which he always replied: *I shall not, Blackwood, be satisfied with any thing short of twenty.* A telegraphic signal had been made by him to denote,

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note, *That he intended to break through the rear of the enemy's line, to prevent their getting into Cadiz.* I was walking with him, continues Capt. Blackwood, on the poop, when he said, I'll now amuse the fleet with a signal; and he asked me; *if I did not think there was one yet wanting?* I answered, that I thought the whole of the fleet seemed very clearly to understand what they were about, and to vie with each other who should first get nearest to the Victory, or Royal Sovereign.—These words were scarcely uttered when his last well-known signal was made; ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY. The shout with which it was received throughout the fleet, was truly sublime. *Now,* said Lord Nelson, *I can do no more: We must trust to the great Disposer of all events, and the justice of our cause: I thank God for this great opportunity of doing my duty.*

About ten o'clock, continues Capt. Blackwood, Lord Nelson's anxiety to close with the enemy became very apparent. He frequently remarked to me that they put a good face upon it, but always quickly added *I'll give them such a dressing as they never had before,* regretting at the same time the vicinity of the land. At that critical moment I ventured to represent to his Lordship the value of such a life as his, and particularly in the present battle; and I proposed hoisting his flag in the Euryalus, whence he could better see what was going on, as well as what to order in case of necessity. He refused, and gave as his reason the force of example, and probably he was right. My next object therefore was to induce his Lordship to allow the Temeraire, Neptune, and Leviathan, to lead into action before the Victory, which was then the headmost. After much conversation, I ventured to give it as the joint opinion of Captain Hardy and myself, how advantageous it would be to the fleet, for his Lordship to keep as long as possible out of the battle; he at length consented to allow the Temeraire, which was then sailing abreast of the Victory, to go a head, and hailed Captain E. Harvey, to say such were his intentions, if the Temeraire could pass the Victory. Captain Harvey being rather out of hail, his Lordship sent me to communicate his wishes, which I did, when on returning to the Victory, I found him doing all he could to increase, rather than diminish sail, so that the Temeraire could not pass the Victory, consequently when they came within gun-shot of the enemy, Captain Harvey, finding his efforts ineffectual, was obliged to take his station astern of the Admiral.

In the first heat of the action, Mr Scott, the Admiral's secretary, was killed by a cannon ball, whilst in conversation with Captain Hardy, and near to Lord Nelson. Captain Adair of the marines, who soon afterwards fell, endeavoured to remove the mangled body, but it had attracted the notice of the Admiral. Is that poor Scott, said he, who is gone? Afterwards, while he was conversing with Captain Hardy at the quarter deck, during the shower of musket balls, and raking fire that was kept up by the enemy, a double-headed shot came across the poop, and killed eight of the marines. Captain Adair was then directed by him to desperse his men around the ship. In a few minutes, a shot passing between Lord Nelson and Capt. Hardy, drove some splinters from the bits about them, and bruised Captain Hardy's foot. They mutually looked at each other, when Nelson, whom no danger could affect, smiled, and said: *This is too warm work, Hardy, to last.* The Victory became enveloped in smoke except at intervals, when it partially dispersed, and owing to the want of wind, was surrounded with the enemy's ships. At fifteen minutes past one, and a quarter of an hour before the Redoubtable struck, Lord Nelson and Captain Hardy were observed

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served to be walking near the middle of the quarter deck: the Admiral had just commended the manner in which one of the ships near him had been fought. Capt. Hardy advanced from him to give some necessary directions, and he was in the act of turning near the hatchway, with his face towards the stern, when a musket ball struck him near the left shoulder, and entering thro' the epaulet, passed thro' the spine, and lodged in the muscles of the back, towards the right side.—Nelson instantly fell with his face on the deck, in the very place that was covered with the blood of his secretary, Mr Scott. Captain Hardy, on turning round, saw the serjeant of marines, Secker, with two seamen raising him from the deck: *Hardy*, said his Lordship, *I believe they have done it at last. My back bone is shot through.*

Captain Hardy came down from the deck, and anxiously strove to conceal the feelings with which he had been struggling. *How goes the day with us, Hardy?* "Ten ships, my Lord, have struck," *But none of ours I hope*, "There is no fear, my dear Lord of that. Five of their van have tacked, and shew an intention of bearing down upon us; but I have called some of our fresh ships round the Victory, and have no doubt of your complete success."

The firing continued, and the cheers of the men were occasionally heard amidst its repeated peals. With a wish to support his spirits, that had been in some degree shaken by having seen the friend he so sincerely regarded, and from the increased pain under which he had to endure the agonies of excessive thirst, and the great difficulty of respiration, Mr Burke said, "I still hope, my Lord, you will carry this glorious news home." *Don't talk nonsense*, replied the Admiral, *one would indeed like to live a little longer, but I know it to be impossible; God's will be done. I have performed my duty, and I devoutly thank him for it.* A wounded seaman was lying near him on a pallet, waiting for amputation, and in the bustle that prevailed was hurt by some person passing by: Nelson, weak as he was, indignantly turned his head, and with his usual humanity reprimanded the man for not having more humanity. Some time afterwards he was again visited by the surgeon: I find, said he, something rising in my heart, which tells me I shall soon be gone. God be praised that I have done my duty. My pain is so severe that I devoutly wish to be released.

When the firing from the Victory had in some measure ceased, and the glorious result of the day was accomplished, Captain Hardy immediately visited the dying chief, and reported the whole number that had struck: *God be praised, Hardy! bring the fleet to an anchor.* The delicacy of Capt. Hardy's situation, from there being no captain of the fleet, was peculiarly embarrassing, and with as much feeling as the subject would admit of, he hinted at the command devolving on Admiral Collingwood. Nelson, feeling the vast importance of the fleet being brought to anchor, and with the ruling passion of his soul predominant in death, replied, and somewhat indignantly, *Not whilst I live, I hope, Hardy*, and vainly endeavouring to raise himself on the pallet, *Do you*, said he, *bring the fleet to anchor.* Capt. Hardy was returning to the deck, when the Admiral called him back, and begged him to come near. Lord Nelson then delivered his last injunctions, and desired that his body should be carried home to be buried, unless his Sovereign should otherwise desire it, by the bones of his father and mother.—He then took Captain Hardy by the hand, and observing, that he would most probably not see him again alive, the dying hero desired his brave associate to kiss him, that he might seal their long friendship with that affection which pledged sincerity in death.

Captain

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Captain Hardy stood for a few minutes over the body of him he so truly regarded, in silent agony, and then kneeling down again kissed his forehead: *Who is that?* said the dying hero, "It is Hardy, my Lord."—*God bless you, Hardy*, replied Nelson, feebly, and afterwards added, *I wish I had not left the deck, I shall soon be gone*; his voice then gradually became inarticulate, with an evident increase of pain: when, after a feeble struggle, these last words were distinctly heard: *I have done my duty, I praise God for it.* Having said this, he turned his face towards Mr Burke, on whose arm he had been supported, and expired without a groan.

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*Sixth Report of the Commissioners for making and maintaining the* CALEDONIAN CANAL.

(For a large and correct map of the course of the Canal, see Scots Magazine for December 1805.)

THE steady progress of the different works necessary in forming an inland navigation, of dimensions so unusual as the Caledonian Canal, has evinced the prudence and foresight of the arrangements which were at first established by our engineer Mr Telford, and the punctual observance of his regulations by the superintendants employed under him; so that in making this our Sixth annual report to Parliament, we have no unexpected occurrences to relate, and we shall proceed in the usual order of matters, with such observations as we are enabled to make upon the increasing extent of the several works already finished, and those now in operation.

*Labour.*—Our expenditure on labour has been in some degree checked, by the extraordinary augmentation of the price of timber, which has rendered it prudent, with a view of purchasing a large quantity of that material, which is become necessary for the works at the south-west end of the Canal, to diminish our expenses under other heads. The monthly lists of workmen, which are useful, as showing the particular application of labour throughout the year, give an average of eight hundred and twenty-five, being an increase of sixty in number beyond the average of the preceding twelvemonth, which was seven hundred and sixty-five; and the sum expended in labour has increased in nearly the same proportion from thirty-six thousand to thirty-nine thousand pounds. This increase appears to have been applied entirely to masonry; and the progress of lock-building has accordingly been such, as to enable us to take a satisfactory review of that large branch of our present and future expenditure.

*Materials.*—The Quarries, which were originally established at a considerable expense, have cost nothing extraordinary since our last report. That at Fassefern, upon the western branch of Loch Eil, continues to produce excellent stone for facing the locks, and rather improves in quality as the quarry becomes deeper. On the rising ground above Corpach moss, quarries have been opened for supplying rubble stone for the great chain of locks, which will raise the Canal to the level of Loch Lochie. The stone produced from these quarries is better then was at first expected, though rather more expensive, partly from the necessity of removing an unusual quantity of rubbish, and partly from the cost of gunpowder for blasting the rock. The limestone from Lismore continues excellent, and a large stock of it is now lying at the kilns near Corpach, where it is burnt into lime. No free stone has been discovered nearer than the Cumbraes, and the small quantity requisite is fetched from thence by the two sloops which were built chiefly for that purpose. The quarries at Redcastle and Clachnaharry supply the masonry at the east end of the Canal. The first of them is now

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furnished with a convenient pier, rendering it accessible every tide, and which will be a permanent benefit to the proprietor and the public; but the freestone is procured at a greater expence than at first, as having become somewhat mixed with coarser stone, which it is necessary to remove. The quarry at Clachnaharry, distant about a mile from the Muirtown locks, continues to produce abundance of rubble stone for inferior purposes, at an easy expence. During the last year we have purchased cast-iron work principally at the Foundery which has been recently established at Inverness, and which furnishes that article of an excellent mould and quality, for the maintenance and occasional extension of the rail-ways near Clachnaharry. Of Memel crown timber, a large quantity, being part of our first purchase, still remains in store at Clachnaharry; and we have laid in a stock of ash timber at the other end of the Canal, where it will soon be necessary to incurr a serious expense in American pitch pine timber; but this is delayed in expectation of a reduction of price in that article.

*State of the Works.—Clachnaharry district.*—The inspection of the works last autumn by Messrs Jessop and Telford, has given rise to a considerable alteration in the intended mode of constructing the sea-lock at the north-east end of the Canal. It appeared that the extensive sea-mounds which it was necessary to carry out the distance of three hundred yards beyond high water mark, for the purpose of obtaining a sufficient depth of water at the entrance of the Canal, had settled so much as to require an additional quantity of earth to restore them to their former level; this was to be expected in a certain degree, but a further consideration suggested itself on this occasion; that the sea-lock, if built in the usual manner on a space surrounded by a Cofferdam, at the extremity of these mounds, might subside in like manner, and in consequence become productive of serious difficulty and expense. This apprehension, in conjunction with the high price of timber, which had already delayed the commencement of the intended Cofferdam, determined Messrs Jessop and Telford to prefer a simpler but more secure mode of proceeding, by carrying out a large quantity of rubbish from the Clachnaharry quarry, so as to form a solid mass on the site of the intended lock; and when sufficiently settled, to dig in it a lock-pit, and proceed in the usual manner, confining the use of the Cofferdam to the outer end of the lock. The two sea-mounds have been accordingly extended, the western mound about sixty yards, the other to half that length further than before; and the inner slopes already begin to meet, and cover part of the space where the lock is to be placed. The whole will be a work of considerable labour; and time must be allowed for the weight of the earth to have its full effect: but there are obvious reasons for preferring such expenditure on labour to that on timber, especially at its present exorbitant price. The second, or Clachnaharry lock, has now remained some time in a finished state; and the mortar in the joints has not been in the least affected by the severe frosts of last winter, which proves it to be of a quality suitable to the climate. The oblong bason at Muirtown, about twenty acres in area, extends from this lock to the Muirtown bridge, of which the masonry is ready to receive the swivel bridge when necessary. At this place commences the Muirtown chain of locks, of which two are finished with their copings; the next wants only five feet of its height; and of the last or uppermost, the inverted arch, the side walls to the height of five feet, and the forebay, are constructed; so that work more than fully equal to three complete locks is already done. The four

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four locks will all be finished in the present season. The rail-ways extending from Clachnaharry quarry to the sea-mounds, and also to the Muirtown locks, have been maintained in excellent condition; otherwise these works could not have proceeded with so much effect. The banks of the Canal through the lands of Muirtown, Kinmylies, and Bught, are now completed: at the latter place they have been formed by means of earth removed from the slope of Torvaine, in order to make a public road there immediately above the Canal. This road is carried along a benching on the side of the hill; and the earth which now remains to be removed will be carried across the Canal to strengthen the artificial bank which separates it from the river Ness at the foot of Torvaine. From Torvaine to the Bleachfield, the canal was long since completed; and it is more than half finished along the moor of Dodanchroy as far as Moulindour, otherwise called the Mill of Dunain. By means of the Clachnaharry lock and the four locks at Muirtown, the Canal will be raised to a level with Loch Ness, when the water is low in the lake; but when its surface is raised by rain, or by a sudden thaw, a regulating lock must be used; (the surface of the water in Loch Ness has been known to vary eight feet in height;) and this will be constructed between Moulindour and Dochfour Loch, together with a weir across the river Ness.—Westward of this it will be necessary to form a towing path, and perhaps to deepen part of the river Ness and of Dochfour Loch, to complete the access to Loch Ness. After the present season, when the Muirtown locks are all finished, the attention of the Superintendant, and of the rest of our establishment at Clachnaharry, will be chiefly directed to these operations, until the sea mound shall be ready to receive the entrance lock.

*Glengary district.*—In our last report we stated, that an establishment in the middle or Glengary district of the Canal, was incompatible with the scale of our expenditure; nor can we in justice to the public recede from this opinion, founded as it is on considerations of prudence and economy, whatever satisfaction we might derive from yielding to the repeated requests of the inhabitants, who naturally wish for employment in their own immediate neighbourhood; an advantage which they cannot fail to obtain to the full extent of their desires in the future progress of the work.

*Corpach district.*—The excavation of the Canal has not yet reached nearer to Loch Lochie than a mile and a half, nor has the weir or overfall projected at Moy been yet executed, as not being necessary till the Canal is in greater forwardness. Between the burn or brook of Moy and the river Loy, the excavation has not proceeded, during the last season, with so much exertion as was desired and expected; and remonstrances upon this subject have been made to the contractors there, who alledge the late scarcity of oatmeal in excuse. The several aqueducts of Loy, Muirshearlich, Shangan, Upper Banavie, and Lower Banavie, all described in our former reports, are now finished and in use. Their dimensions are much more ample than at first was intended, that these five aqueducts might save the cost and prevent the inconvenience of as many bridges, by serving the purpose of passages under the Canal for carts and cattle; and the expense has consequently been increased beyond the estimate, in proportion to their enlarged dimensions, from three thousand eight hundred, to nine thousand two hundred pounds; but this excess of five thousand four hundred pounds is more than compensated by saving five bridges, estimated at fifteen hundred pounds each. The masonry of these aqueducts has been found to sustain the frost of two severe

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were winters without injury. Between Shangan Burn and Upper Banavie, the ground is opened along the entire line; and from Upper to Lower Banavie, the banks of the Canal are completed. On Corpach moss, part of the bottoming and upper bank remains to be done. In this district, the great object of attention is the chain of eight locks, to be placed on the rising ground above Corpach moss; and which will be the largest mass of masonry ever yet constructed for such a purpose. It is therefore with particular satisfaction that we are enabled to state the favourable progress of this great work, the masonry of which was commenced in October 1807; and in May 1808, three fourths of the lowermost lock was reported to be finished. Since that time, the exertions of Messrs Simpson and Wilson, the masonry contractors, have been so steady and effectual, that three locks are finished, and equal to two thirds of another. This progress is beyond our expectation, which was limited to two locks in a year. At the present rate of exertion, the whole chain would be completed within three years of its commencement. We have an additional source of satisfaction in being now enabled to foresee, with a considerable degree of certainty, the amount of expenditure on a large number of the locks, which formed the heaviest article in the original estimate, and have since been enlarged in all their dimensions. In the evidence given before the Committee of the House of Commons, which recommended the Caledonian Canal to be undertaken, Mr Jessop expressed an opinion, that the locks would cost ten thousand pounds each; and Mr Rennie, an engineer of equal eminence, estimated the locks at fourteen thousand pounds each, he having actually built one at Great Grimsby in Lincolnshire, which cost this large sum, though less than the locks on the Caledonian Canal by thirty-four feet in length, and by four feet in breadth. Subsequently Mr Jessop, upon a deliberate view of the whole course of the Caledonian Canal, and after sufficient inquiries into the price of labour and materials, found reason to lower his estimate to seven thousand four hundred and forty-nine pounds; and afterwards, upon the increase of dimensions, and including the digging of the lock-pits and other spade-work, the estimate became eight thousand and eighty-eight pounds for each lock. So soon as a single lock at Clachnaharry and two locks at Corpach were finished, we caused an investigation into the expense to be instituted by means of our abstracted account, and found that the three locks had cost about twenty-two thousand pounds, being considerably less than the estimated expense. From a similar investigation respecting the nine locks now actually finished, we have the satisfaction to infer, that the cost of the fifteen locks first to be made, will not much exceed one hundred thousand pounds, being a reduction of twenty thousand pounds upon Mr Jessop's estimate; but as the principal cause of this reduction of expence will result from the junction of the locks at Muirtown and at Corpach moss, which is not practicable to the same extent with respect to the residue of the locks, being twelve in number (including the two regulating locks,) it is not to be expected that they can be constructed for less than the estimated sum of eight thousand and eighty-eight pounds each; making, in all, an expense of about two hundred thousand pounds for locks upon the whole line of the Caledonian Canal. The construction of the Cofferdam, an operation necessarily dependent in a great degree on calm weather, has been retarded by the storms, which continued much later than usual in the present year. It would now be imprudent to commence the tide-lock till next spring, as it would be

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be exposed to unnecessary danger unless completed in one season; in the mean time the embankment and Cofferdam will be prepared for its reception.

*Purchase of Land.*—Soon after the date of our last report, Mr Grant of Bught thought proper to accept the price offered for the land taken at Torvaine, for the purposes of the Canal; and two hundred and fifty-eight pounds have been paid to him accordingly. The decease of Mr Grant of Redcastle, and the illness of Mr George Brown of Elgin, have prevented us from settling the rent of the freestone quarry at Redcastle, though we have been desirous to expedite such settlement as soon as possible.

*Roads.*—The new road from Loch-na-Gaul to Fort-William, now almost completed, crosses the Caledonian Canal on Corpach moss, immediately below the chain of locks. At this place, the intended line of road from Corpach moss to Loch Lochie commences; and in November last, was examined by Mr Telford, accompanied by Mr Duncombe, the surveyor who made the estimate, and Mr Simpson, who was then in treaty to become our subcontractor for making that road at the estimated expense. On this occasion an omission in the estimate was discovered, amounting to four hundred and forty pounds; certain embankments necessary for carrying the road across deep dingles not having been noticed. Hereupon Mr Telford was directed to make a new apportionment of the whole estimate, now augmented to five thousand one hundred and seventy-eight pounds; and of this augmented estimate, he was of opinion that we ought to pay eleven hundred and sixty pounds, instead of nine hundred and forty pounds, as mentioned in our last report. We understand that Colonel Cameron of Lochiel, the contributor to this road, has intimated to the Commissioners for Highland Roads and Bridges, his wish to undertake the contract for the northern part of it, from the burn of Culross to Clunes and Auchnacarrie, and that his offer has been accepted. Our contract, therefore, extends no farther than to the burn of Culross; and, as our proposal to make this road arose merely from a desire to prevent the interference of workmen under different employers, we deemed it advisable to effect that object by proposing to Messrs Simpson and Wilson, the masonry contractors, to become our subcontractors for making this road; and they have accordingly undertaken so much of it as has been allotted to us, at the estimated price of four thousand two hundred and thirty-six pounds, we having previously signed a contract with the Commissioners for Highland Roads and Bridges to the same effect. Messrs Simpson and Wilson have engaged to complete this road on or before the 1st November 1810; but we have reason to suppose that they will finish it much sooner, about three miles in length having been already formed, and fifty men being at present employed upon it. The length of this road, from its junction with the Loch-na-Gaul road, on Corpach moss, to the burn of Culross, is seven miles and a half, and our contract includes also the bridges on Locheil's part of the road.

*Accounts.*—In arranging our money transactions, and settling our accounts, we have acted on the persuasion that, in justice equally to the public, and to the persons whom we employ, it is incumbent on us to proceed with vigilance and promptitude; so that we have not deviated in any point from the arrangements and plan of checks described in our second report. The monthly bills, when paid, are transmitted from Clachnaharry and Corpach, certified by the respective superintendants, and accompanied by a letter from Mr Telford, containing an estimate



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mate of the next monthly payment, as compared with his balance in hand, whereupon an adequate sum is written over to the credit of his account at Messrs Hoares, on whom he draws bills at thirty days after date; that being the usual premium allowed at Inverness for bills payable in London. The vouchers are examined and approved on the spot half-yearly by Mr Telford, who then brings them from Scotland. At the present time, we have received the vouchers to the 15th October last, to which time they have been examined and passed by our accountant. Mr Telford is now on the line of the Canal, and will bring with him, at his return, the vouchers to the end of April last, these being the appointed periods of his half-yearly inspections of the progress of the works. A cash-account of our own receipts and payments to May 1806, has been passed at the Treasury; and we are preparing to transmit a further account, extending to the 31st December last. Subjoined to the present report, is an account in the usual form, carried on to the beginning of the present May; by which it appears, that we have received from his Majesty's Exchequer, and as interest on Exchequer bills, adding thereto certain small receipts at Corpach, the sum of nearly two hundred and fifty thousand pounds; of which has been expended nearly two hundred and forty thousand pounds, leaving above ten thousand pounds now at our disposal; besides which, a moiety of the last year's grant is due to us from his Majesty's Exchequer; and the sum of fifty thousand pounds has been already granted by Parliament in the present session.

*27th May* 1809.

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## *Account of the* POKER CLUB.

(*From Supplement to Life of Lord Kames, by Lord Woodhouselee.*)

A Political question on the expediency of establishing a Scottish Militia on the same footing with that in England, a topic which warmly engaged and divided the public mind about the years 1760, 1761, and 1762, gave rise to another club, which comprehended the greater part of the men of letters in Scotland at that period. This was the Poker Club, instituted in the year 1762. Lord Kames, though a warm friend to the measure of a national militia, had his own peculiar ideas on that subject, which he has given to the public in one of his later works (Sketches of the History of Man, Book 2. Sk. 9.) But the consideration of his office and station must have prevented his joining a society of this nature, however warmly he might have approved of their principles, and however keenly he relished social and convivial intercourse among men of wit and literary talents. The Poker Club subsisted in vigour and celebrity for many years, and continued its weekly meetings with great regularity long after the object of its institution had ceased to engage attention: and it is not to be doubted that its influence was considerable in fostering talents and promoting the cultivation of good taste and elegant literature.

A few publications of a political nature had in the infancy of the Poker Club been published under its auspices; but, like most productions of that sort, they were ephemeral, and are now quite forgotten.

The only publication of sterling merit which has outlived the occasion which called it forth, is the History of the proceedings in the case of Margaret, commonly called Sister Peg: a performance of great wit and humour, written in a most happy vein of irony, and in imitation of Dr Arbuthnot's History of John Bull, to which it is an admirable counterpart and supplement. This ingenious satire is well known to have proceeded from the pen of one of the ablest and most elegant of the Scottish writers of that era: but as it never was directly avowed by its author, I do not conceive myself

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self warranted to mention his name.—In the MS. Memoirs of Dr Carlyle an amusing account is given of the Poker Club, of which he was a zealous member, and a constant attender of its meetings. He has likewise preserved a list of its members, which the reader may find in the Appendix to this volume, No. 8. art. 2. published in this Supplement.) In the beginning of 1762, says Dr Carlyle, was instituted the famous Club called the Poker, which lasted in great vigour down to the year 1784. About the third or fourth meeting of the club, we thought of giving it a name that should be of uncertain meaning, and not so directly offensive as that of Militia Club to the enemies of that scheme. Adam Ferguson fell luckily on the name of Poker, which we perfectly understood, and which was at the same time an enigma to the public. This Club comprehended almost all the literati of Edinburgh, and its neighbourhood, most of whom had been members of the Select Society, (those only excepted who adhered to the enemies of the militia scheme,) together with a great many country gentlemen, zealous friends to the militia, and warm in their resentment at its being refused to us, and an invidious line thus drawn between England and Scotland. The establishment of our Club was frugal and moderate, as all clubs for a public purpose ought to be. We met at our old landlord's of the Diversorium, (Tom Nicholson's, near the Cross.) The dinner was on the table at two o'clock at one shilling a head: we drank the best claret and sherry, and the reckoning was punctually called at six o'clock. After the first fifteen who were chosen by nomination, the members were elected by ballot: and two blackballs excluded a candidate.

William Johnston (Sir William Pulteney Johnston) was chosen secretary to the Club, with the charge of superintending all publications, aided by two members, with whom he was to consult, in a laughing hour. Andrew Crosbie, advocate, was appointed assassin to the Club, in case any service of that sort should be needed: but David Hume was named for his assistant; so that between plus and minus there was no hazard of much bloodshed. After some years, a quarrel with our landlord, who was a foolish fellow, sent us to Fortune's tavern, at the Cross Keys, where the only change was, that our dinners were more showy, and much dearer, but not better. This slackened the attendance of some of our best members: and the celebrity of the Club brought others among us, who had no title to be there, and whose minds were not congenial. In short, the Poker dwindled away, by the death or desertion of some of the old members, and the non-attendance of the new. An attempt was made to renew it about the year 1786 or 1787, by the admission of some young men of talents, who, together with the most zealous of the old, might revive the spirit of the institution. *At vera virtus cum semel excidit*, &c.: from the change of times and habits, the attempt did not succeed. When Captain James Edgar, one of the original Pokers, was at Paris, about 1773, during the flourishing times of the Club, he was asked by D'Alembert to go with him to their Club of Literati, to which he answered, with more bluntness than French politesse, that the company of literati was no novelty to him, for he had a club at Edinburgh with whom he dined every week, composed, he believed, of the ablest men in Europe. This, (adds Dr Carlyle with the pardonable nationality of an old Scotsman,) "was no singular opinion; for the most enlightened foreigners had formed the same estimate of the Literary Society of Edinburgh at that time. The Princess Dashkoff, disputing with me one day at Buxton about the superiority of Edinburgh, as a residence,

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sidence to most of the cities of Europe; when I had alleged various particulars in which I thought we excelled, No, said she, but I know one article you have not mentioned, in which I must give you clearly the precedency, which is, that of all the societies of men of talents I have met with in my travels through Europe, yours is the first in point of abilities." —MS. Memoirs of Dr Carlyle.

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*Memoirs of the late Duke of* PORTLAND.

WILLIAM-HENRY CAVENDISH BENTINCK, third Duke of Portland, was born April 13, 1738. He was of Dutch extraction; and his immediate ancestors, like those of the Earls of Albemarle and Rochford, came over to this country at the Revolution of 1688. His family had been long settled in the province of Overyssel; but the first of them known to us, was Henry-Bentinck Heer Van Diepenham, who had issue three sons, the third of whom, William Van Bentinck, was brought upon the Stadholderian household.—While a boy, he acted as page to William Prince of Orange, and was afterwards advanced to the rank of a gentleman of the bed-chamber. In 1670, he accompanied his Highness to England; and on the 20th of December obtained the degree of L.L.D. from the University of Oxford, out of compliment to his Highness, in whose suite he then was.

His favour appears to have encreased with time, but it was at least equalled by his gratitude. Five years after his return to his native country, he, at the risk of his own life, conferred such an obligation on his patron, as seems to have secured the attachment of the latter, during a long series of years. In 1675, the Prince was seized with the small pox, then considered as a most dreadful disease; for at that period, the custom, afterwards introduced by Lady Mary Montague, from the East, was to the full as much unknown as the Jennerian system. In addition to this, the nature and treatment of the malady were alike undiscovered; for, instead of adopting the cool regimen of the present day, the hot and dangerous system, but lately exploded even here, then reigned in full force, so that a warm atmosphere, and a profuse perspiration, were to be kept up by fires, blankets, &c. In compliance with this custom, it was proposed by the Dutch physicians, that some one should be put to bed to his Highness, so as to encourage the production of the pock, and a favourable issue to the malady, by the heat of some youthful body.

Mynheer Van Bentinck volunteered his services in this dangerous adventure; and thus created a fortune for himself, and rank and honours of all kinds for his posterity!

On his death-bed, William enquired for the Earl of Portland, and that nobleman being in attendance, immediately made his appearance; but it was too late: for although he had placed his ear as near as possible to his Majesty's mouth, his lordship was unable to hear any distinct articulate sound: and this great monarch expired a few minutes afterwards. He himself survived only about eight years; having died at Bulstrode, in the county of Bucks, November 23, 1709, in the 61st year of his age; and was buried soon after, under the east window of Henry VII.'s chapel, in Westminster Abbey.

His son Henry, second Earl and first Duke of Portland, having injured his fortune greatly by that disastrous speculation, usually termed the "South-sea Bubble," determined to repair it abroad. He accordingly went as governor to Jamaica, in 1722, and died there, four years after, in the 45th year of his age. His eldest son, William,

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lism, third Earl, and second Duke of Portland, by Lady Elizabeth Noel, eldest daughter and co-heir of Wrothesley Baptist, Earl of Gainsborough, with whom the lordship of Titchfield, in the county of Southampton, came into the family, succeeded to the honours and estates. On his return from his travels, he was appointed a lord of the bed-chamber to the king; and in 1784, married Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, only daughter and heir of Edward, Earl of Oxford. By her he had, 1. Lady Elizabeth Cavendish Bentinck, afterwards the wife of the Earl of Stamford. 2. William-Henry, who succeeded him. 3. Lady Margaret Cavendish Bentinck; and 4. Lady Frances Cavendish Bentinck, who both died, unmarried; and 5. Lord Edward Charles Cavendish Bentinck, born in 1744.

William-Henry Cavendish Bentinck, third Duke, and fourth Earl of Portland, who forms the subject of the present Memoir, was a youth of some promise. After a prefatory education, partly at home, under a private tutor, being then Marquis of Titchfield, he was sent to Oxford, and entered of Christ Church. In 1756, he recited publicly some English verses, in such a manner, as to attract notice. On the 1st of February, 1757, he obtained the degree of M. A. but it was not until October 7, 1792, that his lordship proceeded D.C.L. when it was conferred by diploma.

After finishing his education at this learned seminary, Lord Titchfield was sent abroad, in company with his only brother, Lord Edward Bentinck, on their travels. In conformity to the established etiquette of that day, they made the *grand tour*; and soon after their return home, both became members of parliament. The Marquis served for Weobly, in Herefordshire, a borough supposed to be then somewhat under the influence of the family; while Lord Edward was elected, first, for the city of Carlisle, and secondly, was nominated a knight of the shire for the county of Nottingham; of which county his brother became Lord Lieutenant.

Lord Titchfield sat but a few months as a commoner, for his father, the Duke of Portland, died soon after he took his seat; and we accordingly find a new writ issued, June 6, 1762, so that we believe he never had an opportunity of speaking, as the house did not meet for the dispatch of business until the succeeding autumn.—From the first moment that he was admitted to his seat among the Peers, the new Duke of Portland, who by that time had attained the 24th year of his age, took an active part in the proceedings of the House, and then, as well as for many years after, seemed desirous both of earning, and of deserving, popularity. His estate was not large, as it was encumbered with an immense jointure of about sixteen thousand pounds per annum, to his mother, the dowager. This circumstance obliged him to have recourse, early in life, to expedients for raising money, which encumbered his fortune.

In 1763, his Grace gave an early presage of his patriotism, by a strenuous opposition to the cyder-bill, a measure which was engendered during the Earl of Bute's administration, and brought forward by a Chancellor of the Exchequer, supposed to be but little conversant in matters of finance. He afterwards entered his protest against that measure, which was too unpopular to be persevered in, as it introduced the excise laws into the barn and cellar of every farmer in the kingdom, who made use of the juice of his own apples. On the proceedings against Mr Wilkes, too, the Duke joined with the opposition, who, on this occasion, were supported by the great body of the people. He, and those with whom he acted, maintained that the privilege of parliament extended to matters of libel, and accordingly

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ingly he was one of those who dissented from the resolution of the house.

It has always been customary for men of a certain rank and influence in this country, to attach themselves to a party, as this is supposed to be the only sure and infallible way of either attaining, or preserving, political and parliamentary consequence. His Grace accordingly connected himself with the Marquis of Rockingham, a name once celebrated, and still venerable, in the annals of this country! He joined with that worthy nobleman, in *talking down*, and *writing down*, two different administrations. At the head of the first of these presided the Peer, who had acted as governor to the King, who enjoyed all his Majesty's confidence, and who was supposed to have conceived notions of government but little compatible with public liberty. The second was George Grenville, father of the present Marquis of Buckingham, Lord Grenville, &c. &c. who had been but a lawyer, and was conceived to be no statesman.

At length, in 1765, in consequence of a change in the ministry, the Duke accepted of employment. The place occupied by him, was that of Lord Chamberlain of the Household, an office of honour rather than of profit; and he retained it but a few months, having gone out, or, in plain English, been *turned out*, in conjunction with his colleagues.

From this disappointment, if it really was one, the mind of the Duke was happily averted to more pleasing scenes; and the bustle of politics became, for a while, exchanged for the happiness arising out of domestic comfort. On the 8th of November, 1766, his Grace was married to Lady Dorothy Cavendish, daughter of William, the late Duke of Devonshire, by whom he has had four sons and two daughters.

As parliamentary influence must always be a great object with every one who aspires to become a leader of a party, the subject of this memoir was well aware of the advantages supposed to result from it. Having property in the county of Cumberland, he thought a fair opportunity presented itself of assisting two of his friends, in their pretensions to be returned its knights of the shire, and he accordingly supported the late Henry Curwen, Esq. a gentlemen of fortune, and Henry Fletcher, Esq. an East India Director, and afterwards a Baronet, both of whom had large possessions there.

This of course gave great umbrage to the late Sir James Lowther, afterwards Earl of Lonsdale, who, to great opulence, united a daring spirit; and, in addition to both, was son-in-law of the Earl of Bute. A long, violent and expensive contest accordingly took place; and, although the Baronet found means to be returned, yet he was declared unduly elected by a Committee of the House of Commons, and the two other candidates were left for that Parliament, at least, in the quiet possession of their seats.

During the whole course of the American war, his Grace remained steady in the ranks of opposition.—When the Marquis of Rockingham came into office, he received the place of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and appointed General Fitzpatrick his secretary. He was extremely popular in that country. On the death of the Marquis, he was recalled, but came into office again with the coalition ministry. He was then appointed to the high situation of First Lord of the Treasury. When this ministry was supplanted by Mr Pitt, his Grace was again thrown into the ranks of opposition. Sometime after the commencement, however, of the French revolution, he came over to Mr Pitt, nearly about the same time with Lord Loughborough and Mr Windham. He then continued for seven years to act as a subordinate member of that administration.

At length, in 1801, the subject of this

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this memoir finding his health decline, resigned the office of Secretary of State for the Home Department, and acted as President of the Council until 1805, a situation in which less labour and application were required.—On the formation of the Fox and Grenville Administration, his Grace thought fit to withdraw, as he had not, for some time, been on terms of intimacy with Mr Fox. After the death of that gentleman, and the sudden dismission of his colleagues, in consequence of a supposed attempt to restore their civil and ecclesiastical privileges to the Irish nation, his Grace once more appeared on the scene, and that too in an official character, which to some appeared unsuitable, in consequence of his declining years and infirmities. Accordingly, in 1807, under the name of First Lord of the Treasury, he became *ostensible* Minister; but as he was for the most part unable to attend, the parliamentary part of the business was conducted by Mr Perceval in one House, and Lord Liverpool in another. At length, after a severe struggle with disease, his Grace determined to retire wholly from the political world; this was accordingly effected in the autumn of 1809, and but a few weeks anterior to his demise, which took place in the 72d year of his age.

It now remains, after such an ample account of his public conduct, to consider the Duke of Portland as a private nobleman. In this point of view, the early part of his life was peculiarly amiable. During that period, he supported, for many years, the splendour of his dignified rank with a very moderate fortune. Although never considered as an orator, yet what he said was listened to, as the suggestions of an honest man, springing directly from the heart.—He was but little adapted, perhaps, to business, yet it is well known that no gentleman in the kingdom could write a better letter. After his coalition with Mr Pitt, his equanimity at times forsook him, and his order to exclude a distinguished Commoner from any of his Majesty's jails, on account of the denunciation of certain supposed abuses, in which he has been supported by the concurring testimony of more than one Grand Jury, savoured but little of his usual urbanity.

During the youthful portion of his career, the Duke lived in habits of great intimacy with the celebrated Chace Price, M. P. for Radnor, a man of infinite humour and jest, the very "Yorick" of society. Money negociations, to a very great amount, passed between them, and on the sudden demise of the latter, as may be easily supposed, the Duke was a considerable loser. On the death of his mother, the debts incurred by him were supposed, although very considerable, to be liquidated, either wholly or at least to a very considerable amount, by the falling in of her jointure; but he unhappily had acquired certain habits of expense, which always kept his fortune in a state of embarrassment.

It is believed, however, he never was addicted to play; and as to the *turf*, his Grace did not appear on it with any degree of *eclat;* for a stud was never kept either for or by him, so that the utmost, we believe, was merely the *naming* of a horse. But he was accustomed, now and then, to pay the debts of a near relative, who, we imagine, formerly frequented Newmarket, and had been, during the greater part of his life, in difficulties. As the *visible* head of the opposition for a long series of years, frequent calls were, doubtless, made on his purse: the election for Cumberland; the contest with Sir James Lowther, or rather with the Crown, and his household expenses, which were always conducted on a liberal, and, perhaps, extravagant scale, all contributed to make him poor, and to keep him so. On the other hand, the sums received as salary are to be deducted; but after all, these perhaps,

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were so trifling, as not to amount to, perhaps, one-fifteenth of his *political expenditure*.

While a very young man, the Duke of Portland became an invalid, and old, as it were, by anticipation. His constitution, many years since, was so enfeebled, as to require a strict and sober regimen. From this, wine, except in small quantities, was excluded, and flesh meat totally prohibited.—Notwithstanding this, his health had been for some time precarious and uncertain; for although the gout, which had been the primitive disease, was either cured, or, at least, modified, another, and a more dangerous malady, made its appearance. This proved to be the stone, which became so extremely painful, as well as alarming, as to induce him to submit to an operation. This was accordingly performed by Messrs. Home and Wilson, two eminent surgeons, in the spring of 1806; and is said to have been renewed some little time before his demise.

His Grace, long before it became so fashionable a pursuit, had addicted himself to agriculture, and improved several thousand acres of ground. He also planted a large tract of country, formerly a barren waste, in the immediate vicinity of Welbeck Abbey, Nottinghamshire, consisting of a picturesque series of hill and dale. Some of the Spanish chesnuts, in the lime grounds, are upwards of fourteen feet in girth, and a few of the oaks have been estimated at nearly thirty; particularly the green dale oak, still existing, which, in 1724, had a hole cut through its body, large enough to admit a coach.

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*Account of Rare* BOOKS *and* TRACTS, *with Extracts* *.

THE REVEUR; a periodical paper, published at Edinburgh 1737-8.

A collection of papers under this title has lately fallen into our hands. We believe them to be scarcely at all known; and yet they appear to us deserving of some attention, on account of the light which they throw upon the state of literature and the public mind at that period.

The Reveur was published weekly on a half sheet, or 4 pages 4to.—Its composition is somewhat anomalous. It begins with an essay, framed exactly on the model of the Spectator, which occupies generally the two first pages, and part of the third.—The remainder contains a summary of the politics and history of Europe during the week. It is printed for Alex. Kincaid.

We have said of the literary part, that it is formed on the model of the Spectator. We may add, that the stile is formed exactly upon the model of Addison; and the imitation is by no means contemptible. The stile is pure and correct; and discovers often a considerable degree of liveliness and spirit. Scotland was then just beginning to be a literary country; but the works upon which its fame is built are almost all of an elaborate and ponderous character; or if she has succeeded in lighter works, it is by the power of pathos and sentiment, rather than of wit. We are not sure whether this is not fully equal to any thing which she has hitherto produced, in the airy and familiar style.

The humorous drawing of characters is a favourite subject in this light species of composition. We believe we shall give rather a favourable impression of the present work, by exhibiting

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* Contributions to this article (the materials for which are certainly ample) will be thankfully received. We shall be happy to receive either an analysis, (with extracts) of any work which may appear curious, or a loan of the work itself.

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hibiting the following gallery of male portraits.

'Misophronto's spends the largest half of his life in supplying the natural decay of his carcase; and the superfluity, which lies so heavy on his hands, in thinking what he shall do with it. He is at more pains in contriving the most effectual methods of murdering his time, than others are at in employing it to the best purposes. He cannot away with the long days of summer, and is pleased when the evening is come; not that he wants to begin a new day, but because he is weary of the old one. Winter nights would be equally insupportable, did they not furnish him with an excuse for his idleness: he thinks the morning was never made for gentlemen; yet he lies, more from a loathness to dress, than from any inclination to sleep. 'Tis restraint, not choice, that raises him; he must have dinner. Were it not for some little pleasure, which that action affords him, as he manages all his other affairs but what nature will not permit, so he could wish to eat also by proxy. He falls asleep while he is picking his teeth; and having taken his afternoon's nap, he walks out, to perform the rest of his digestion by the coffee-house fire: if he reads the news, 'tis not because he desires to know what the world is adoing, but because his self has nothing to do. Taking and giving a pinch of snuff, is the most important part of his conversation, which, tho' it keeps him awake, yet does not make him attentive to what is said, however he assents, his dullness creating a lethargick contentment in every situation, except in an active one. He knows not for what he came into the world, and has nothing to do in it, but to go out again: he has as much reason to hang himself as the cobler who was wearied with the continual repetition of buttoning and unbuttoning: and I believe he might be easily tempted to it, could his friend Atheus but convince him, that he would be allowed to sleep out a long eternity in the grave: he is afraid to leave this world, only lest he should be obliged to do something in the next.'

'Polyglottus, again, is just the reverse of this character in every article but one: he forgets his own business; but then his head is so full of other people's, that it is no wonder. He is the *perpetuum mobile* which mathematicians have been so long in search of. He is seen in all corners of the town every hour; and if he did not kindly undertake some of Lady Tattle's errands, poor Tom would have been walked off his feet long ere now. I met him t'other morning in the meadow; he was going with a message to Miss Dimple, and to ask how Veny did after her fall: however, he could not pass, without stopping to receive my commands. He is any one's humble servant, that will honour him with their commissions; by this means he makes a tolerable figure at sales and auctions, and he is as precise and active in his appearance at the cross, as if he had something to transact there. He bows to every body, claps one on the shoulders, and catches hold of another by the button; the noise he makes soon draws a little audience round him: he informs them, that Christmas fell on a Sunday, that the bench never looked so glorious as now, and that philosophers say, that there are spots in the sun: he mentions Roseberry and Ilay with as saucy a familiarity as if they were of his intimate acquaintance; and he has no sooner whispered his secret in your ear, than he leaves you, to tell it to some body else. In short, he has so many friends, and is always so throng about them, that he can find no time to mind his own affairs, until they are quite in disorder, and himself a bankrupt.'

'Papilio spends his days in a vain notion of gallantry, continually buz-



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zing

zing about the ladies, like a fly round the flame of a candle, till it scorch its own wings: he willingly forswears soul and body, and, which he thinks more, he mortgages his estate too in their service. He new-models them; their breasts are snow, their cheeks are roses, and their lips of coral; the rest consists of as many rare materials as compose a royal Indian Pagod: he deifies them next, and then falls down and worships the divinities which he has made: he invokes Venus and Cupid: one would think he was a heathen; and his whole dialect is different from that of other mortals: he talks of flames and darts, and protests that he is dying to every individual of the sex, but none of them believe him, until he comes to die in earnest; and then he may look back upon his past life, as on a vision of the night, or on a tale that has been told.'

'Gripewell is of a more plodding genius, and lays out his time and abilities in scraping together large heaps of white and yellow dust: he calculates his life, by what he has got, rather than by what he has done; yet dares he not use his own wealth, but starves in the midst of plenty, and never enjoys himself, for fear of leaving the less to his thankless heir: of all creatures he would be the most miserable, was it not, that he is comforted with the hopes of dying one day worth a plumb.'

'Buoncompagno, his son, is on the other extreme: he values not money, because he knows not the trouble of getting it; and his time, the more precious of the two, is spent in dissipating what his father is at so much pains to gather: he curses the old dotard, for keeping so long above ground; but he is quit with him; for he borrows at forty per cent., and so spends his patrimony by way of prevention. He divides the week betwixt his whore and his bottle, and 'tis well if he keeps Sunday for a day of rest, to sleep out his debauch in: his ordinary saying is 'a short life and a merry one;' and he must have half of his wish, if time will but shake his glass as fast as he does his elbow.—Hark—Is it his rotten bones clashing upon one another, or is it the false dice rattling in his box, that I hear?'

'Sititio employs his days still in a different manner: he is capable of no pleasure or enjoyment, except that malicious one of disturbing his neighbours in their possessions. Law is his element, and the Parliament house is his home. Farinelli and Senesino could not, with all their art, tickle his ears near so much as the noise of the Bar does; and he glories more in the discovery of a new quirk, to put a stop to justice, than ever Napier did in the invention of his Logarithms. He spends one half of the year in turning over his musty papers, and in contriving work for the other; and throws away double the rent of his estate upon a dispute about a small acre of barren ground: he never paid a tradesman's bill without the authority of a decreet, nor ever sat under the decision of an inferior court.—His notions of writing are all taken from summonses and captions: he studies them close by day; and at night he dreams of nothing but of executions, and of putting to the horn.—He has a quarrel of some sort or other with every mortal, and he would even pick a plea with Death himself, rather than submit quietly to his sentence.'

'Zoilus, again, is one who lays out all his time in purchasing trouble to himself: he is at more pains to be displeased, than others are at to make themselves easy: his study is to turn things on their worst side, and to set them in their least advantageous light: a well-written piece puts him out of all patience; and he is very angry, because he ought to be pleased. Like his namesake of old, he prefers the chaff to the corn: he is blind to the beauties of a work, and only ingeniou

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in finding fault: he resolves to censure before he reads, and he reads frequently, that his censure afterwards may have the greater weight: he is as outrageous in commending himself, as in blaming every body else. I saw him in the Coffee-house t'other day knit his brows, as he ran over my last paper, and when he came to the two lines of Addison, throwing it down with an indignation, which gave me a great deal of pleasure, he swore aloud to the whole room, that they were borrowed. I suppose he will here exclaim again, that, while I complain on him for trifling away his time, I lose my own, since surely he is not to be advised by me. This will be his justest criticism! I conclude therefore with part of my own character, and declare, that my vanity never went so far, as once to form the thought.'

In another place we have a similar list of female portraits, which do not appear to us to be executed quite so well. Our readers, however, may perhaps be amused with two or three of the best, which may serve as a counterpart to those of the other sex.

'Dulcinea was bred under a maiden aunt, and the greatest part of her education consisted in reading plays and romances: sewing hurted Miss's eyes; the pastry school dirtied her cloaths, and every serious diversion gave her the vapours. Miss was told she was a beauty, and believed it; other folks at length took up the notion, which it is now the principal study of the whole family to preserve. She has a few features, you see, tolerable enough, and she is at all due pains to improve them; every body admires her taper'd shape, and she suffers sufficiently for that piece of vanity; yet I think the aunt has a better title to our commendations, since it is the workmanship of her hands: her conceit persuades her, that all who see her are her slaves, and she uses them as such; but her ambition is to have a Peer for her conquest.—Had Dulcinea kept within the bounds of nature, she might have been agreeable.

'Miss Prim sets up for a toast, with a set of the most regular traits imaginable: there is an exact symmetry and proportion throughout her whole person, and no body can be at greater pains to deserve it, than she is: her morning's work is to settle her countenance and adjust her face against company comes; and the whole forenoon is spent at the glass in practising fresh airs for the day. The important affair at last is finished. Make way for her Ladyship: see with how solomn and precise a step she advances, her hands laid across before her, and her head pin'd back in the most becoming manner; take care how you venture too near, for she meditates murder in every glance. Beau Tawdry, however, whispers a pretty thing in her ear; she simpers, but dares not smile downright, for fear of stretching her mouth too wide; yet, would you think it, she complained to me yesterday of a wrinkle she had contracted, by being engaged too warmly in a party dispute the night before, and begg'd a vial of my beauty water, which she had heard me talk so much of. I sent her a bottle of plain element, with a paper of directions in those words, *if heaven has given you good sense, fly affectation, and pursue good nature.* But I am afraid all will be in vain; she has just received a packet of scandal, and has been dressing all day in order to go abroad in the evening, and make it circulate round all the tea tables of her acquaintance.

Miss Flirt laughs at her, and deservedly; but Miss Prim has her revenge; she slanders her again, and with justice. Miss Flirt is one of those coqueting romps, whom it is as impossible to fix as Mercury: she is never two hours in the same mind: now she is all for dress, and in the tip-top of the mode; now she prefers a careless air of negligence. 'Tother day

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day nothing but wits would go down; to-day the beaux have their turn; and I reckon, by to-morrow, we men of estates may come in play: whoever be in, and whoever be out, she is always in the height of good humour. I should be often ashamed to see her laugh at no jest at all, if I did not know that she laughed, not to shew the judiciousness of her wit, but the whiteness of her teeth. Were I to draw out Miss Prim's receipt for her, I should invert the order, and begin with, *since Heaven has given you good nature, and so forth.*'

It may now be proper to take some notice of the political department; the whole matter is given as if original, and not in the form of extracts from any other paper. Whether or not it be really original, we are unable to determine. The affair which seems to excite the greatest interest, is the Spanish quarrel, which led to the war of 1739. The ferment upon this subject, so far as we can judge from the *Reveur*, appears to have been most violent indeed. We shall give one specimen:

'We are informed from Holland, that Admiral Schrievey, commander of a Dutch man of war at Curacoa in the West Indies, being well apprized of the insults of the Spanish Guarda Costas, he quitted his own ship, and went out in one of 20 guns, but well provided with men and ammunition, and in some small time was attacked by two Spanish vessels, which he took after a smart engagement, himself being wounded, and 85 of his men killed and wounded. When the Spanish commanders were examined, they could produce no commission; but said they were fully empowered by the Governor of Porto-Rico; whereupon the Dutch commander sent to the said governor, to know if he had commissioned such vessels; but receiving an answer in the negative, he immediately called a council of war, which declaring them pirates, HE HANGED THEM EVERY ONE. *A good example for our imitation.*

Unfortunately, however, wishes here outran realities; for about a fortnight after, arrived the doleful tidings, that no such laudable correction had been administered. This disappointment is communicated, next week, in the following terms:

'Tis a pity we cannot confirm the truth of Admiral Schrievey's hanging up the crews of the two Spanish pirates. However, as it stands, 'tis a good example for our imitation, and if he did not do it, he should have done it.'

The most important events, however, which are going on, are those which relate to the war of Austria and Russia against Turkey. These are narrated at considerable length, but without much apparent bias to either side. The nation seem merely to have amused themselves with this war, without considering it as one in which themselves were concerned. There seems only to be a great personal admiration, and even enthusiasm, in favour of the Empress of Russia, (Anne.) With regard to Turkey, the most remarkable circumstance is, that every thing is represented as depending upon the decision, not of the Sovereign, but of the populace. Thus we are told that the ministers of the Divan are disposed for peace, but dare not declare themselves, *the populace being absolutely determined for war.* At another time it is said, 'These notions have elated *the people* so much, that the Grand Seignor *dares not* accept of any conditions.' Again: 'The mediation of the French, it is thought, will be ineffectual; *the common people* at Constantinople being so utterly averse to any accommodation.'

The series of this paper, which we have in our hands, is from 18th November 1737 to 26th March 1738. It then closes, though without any complaint from the writer of want of encouragement. He merely declares, that

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that other business puts it out of his power to continue it.

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## Scottish Review.

1. Sermons, by James Finlayson, D.D. F.R.S.E. One of the Ministers of the High Church, and Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

At the period of the lamented death of Dr Finlayson, we took occasion to give a short sketch of the leading events of his life. At the commencement of the present volume, we find a more detailed narrative by one of his most intimate and respectable friends; but the current of his life was so little diversified, that little addition is made to the information of which we were formerly in possession. He was born at Nether Cambushenie, in the parish of Dumblane, and about the age of ten was sent to the school of that place. It is remarkable, that he there discovered an uncommon liveliness of disposition, and was the leader of every boyish amusement.—At the age of fourteen, he began his studies at the university of Glasgow, and was for some time amanuensis to Professor Anderson. He then went into the family of Sir William Murray of Ochtertyre, a worthy and intelligent gentleman, who soon discovered his merit, and zealously patronized it.

He received an offer of the living of Dunkeld, which he was induced to decline, by the prospect which began to open, of his being placed in the logical chair. An appointment so congenial to his character, he seems to have looked forward to with an eagerness, of which his disposition was rarely susceptible. Considerable doubts of his success having arisen, he expressed himself as follows, in a letter to a friend.

"Two years ago, such a situation "was the highest wish I had formed "on earth; but since that time an ac- "cident gave my thoughts a different "direction; and this direction has been "gradually confirmed into habit, by a "succession of events, over which I had "no control. And when that object is "about to be torn from me, it is not "in man to be composed." Pref. p. xix.

That he might not be left altogether without a provision, he accepted the living of Borthwick, near Edinburgh. Matters, however, were so arranged, as that he should teach the class the succeeding winter. This however, in his opinion, "might be considered, from the short time left for preparation, as matter of condolence rather than of congratulation." The labour imposed upon him was indeed severe. His lectures opened only a fortnight after his receiving the intimation; and in the course of the winter he was ordained minister of Borthwick, and had to begin his instructions there. This severe pressure is supposed to have considerably affected his health, which was naturally sound.—In a letter to the same friend, written on the 12th May 1788, he gives the following account of his views and occupations.

"I am now enjoying the luxury of "ease after a month of very hard la- "bour. In consequence of taking a se- "parate hour for examining my stu- "dents, I found use for between twenty "and thirty additional lectures. These, "from an unpardonable degree of indo- "lence, I had neglected to prepare, "until the spur of necessity touched "me. The greater part of them be- "longed to the last branch of my "course, which is 'The means of com- "municating truth,' and were on the "origin and progress of language, on "the principles of universal grammar, "&c. I have projected about six more "on style, and on the best method of "arranging and conducting a discourse, "for the purpose of producing convic- "tion. These will complete my plan, "and leave me at leisure to turn my "attention to the improvement of those

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" hasty sketches, which I have hitherto
" made. This summer I devote to the
" History of Philosophy. If indolence
" and sermon-making permit me, I
" mean to write that branch of the
" course anew, and to throw into it a
" greater degree of order, and of know-
" ledge, than I was formerly able to
" do." Pref. p. xxii.

He was soon after confirmed in the possession of the chair; and the remainder of his life was spent in the public eye, but varied by few incidents, all of which, so far as we can observe, were formerly noticed by us. The account however which is given of his behaviour on his death-bed, may probably interest our readers.

In January 1808 his unfavourable symptoms rapidly multiplied, and some of them were attended with excruciating pain; but on the 25th, while conversing with his colleague, a paralytic stroke deprived him of sensation on that side where his sufferings had been most acute, and so far contributed to " smooth the bed of death." In this helpless state, the respectful tenderness of his friends was strongly manifested, by the number who contended for the honour of watching over him. On the 27th his articulation, which had hitherto been unintelligible, became somewhat better, and the first expression which could be understood was this solemn one; " I am about to pass to a " better habitation, where all who be- " lieve in Jesus shall enter." He soon after requested to join in some acts of devotion suited to a death bed. In the course of the day, he gave distinct directions about his affairs, and named the books which he wished to be presented to his friends, with a minute attention to their taste, and with such exact instructions where to find the absent volumes, as shewed the most perfect calmness and self-possession. Warmth of friendship, for which he was always distinguished, was the last feeling that forsook him; and the agitation, occasioned by an impulse of affection, snapt the slender thread by which soul and body were still held together. On the 28th, about the hour when his friends generally made their final enquiry for the day, a number of them were assembled in his library; and one who was about to retire, signifying a desire to see him, was introduced and named. The Doctor grasped his hand, and expressed the satisfaction which he felt in such a attendance at such a moment: and, being about to swallow some cordial, added, " I drink your health, my dear Si " and may your life be long!" At this his friend, being unable to suppress his emotions, precipitately withdrew; and the patient appeared to change so suddenly, that all in the adjoining room were called in, and formed a silent circle round his bed, while he gently and almost imperceptibly expired. So insensibly indeed did the spirit disengage itself, as he leant on the bosom of a brother, that a deep unbreathing pause several minutes ensued, while every eye was fixed on the pale countenance, with an expectation of seeing it re-animated. It was a spectacle of solemn and impressive sublimity: a picture so forcibly stamped on the minds of the beholders, by its associated circumstances, and especially by " the awful stillness of so " row," in which it was contemplated, never to be obscured by the longest train of subsequent events, which the last survivor of the group may witness. Pref. p. xxxii

This volume will be the more valuable in the eyes of the public, as is likely, we suspect, to be the only monument of its author's powers that will appear through the medium of the press, and consequently the only mode by which posterity can judge of those powers which were so highly esteemed by his contemporaries. His lectures have not been announced, indeed we have heard, that they were scarcely left in a state fit for publication; and it seems to be intimated in the preface, that he never wrote a thing for the express purpose of laying it before the world.

The following passage appears to us the best suited to give an idea of the clear and forcible statement of argument, which formed the reigning character of Dr Finlayson's stile, and at the same time, of the rich and somewhat elaborate ornament, which is spread over it.

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It cannot fail to strike us as a remarkable fact, that an opinion in favour of immortality has universally prevailed. This opinion is to be found not only amid the improvements of philosophy, and the refinements of polished life: it pervades every rank of society, and seems to accompany the human race through all the conditions of their being. Follow man even to his rudest state—to the forest or the cave. You may find him without any civil polity, uninstructed in sciences and arts, unacquainted with the conveniences of life, attentive only to the cravings of his sensitive nature; and wandering about in quest of subsistence, raised but a single step above the animals which minister to his wants. Yet even this man, unenlightened as he is, looks forward to better days, and is encouraged to support the ills of life by hopes similar to those which animate the breast of a Christian.

The circumstances, indeed, with which the different races of men have associated their notion of the world to come, appear with great diversity—a diversity which arises unavoidably from the manner in which their conceptions of it are formed. Their ideas of that untried state must, from the very nature of things, be derived from the enjoyments of their present condition, and must, consequently, be modified by the nature of the happiness which they have experienced on earth. But their differences respecting the description of the future world affect neither the reality nor the strength of their belief in its existence. The general idea of an *hereafter* is the same in them all, and prevails universally.

From whence can this universal agreement of opinion have proceeded? From some cause, certainly, which is common to all mankind, and which is uniform and universal in its operation. It must either be a natural result from the ordinary principles of their frame; or the effect of an original revelation meeting within them principles congenial to itself, and which, therefore, amid the loss of so many other traditions, has continued to accompany them through all their dispersions. For the united consent of mankind, on any subject in which they have an immediate interest, is the voice of their nature—a voice which proceeds from the wise Author of their frame, intimating to his children the happiness which they are formed to relish, and the perfection which they are destined to attain.

The general and continued prevalance of this opinion, therefore, even supposing it to have originated in tradition, must be traced ultimately to the natural sentiments of the human heart. Man, in the exercise of his natural powers, feels that he is born for immortality. He carries with him, wherever he turns, a strong desire to survive the present life, and an involuntary presage of a future existence. His mind seems conscious to herself that this mortal state is a depression below her native dignity. His affections dwell often with friends who have left it—he experiences an incompleteness in all its enjoyments—he feels wants which it cannot satisfy—and, under the impulse of a spring that operates for ever in his soul, he bends his eye towards another region, where he shall meet again the friends of his heart; where the inconveniences of his present condition shall be removed; where his powers shall no more suffer fatigue; and where objects more worthy of his pursuit shall be placed before him.

In the confused notions then which take their rise from this mixture of feelings, we may find the elements of that hope which, in every age, has led men to anticipate the enjoyments of a future world. And the expectation which this natural impulse produces is not inconsistent with the most enlightened suggestions of reason. Various considerations may be mentioned which tend to give it a rational support. With this view let me observe,

When we turn our eye to the human frame we discover irresistible proofs that it consists of two substances, a body and a soul—substances which have separate functions and qualities, and which are, in some respects, totally independent of each other. The body is a compound of material particles, and is therefore naturally liable to decomposition. It is known to be in perpetual flux, and, in the course of a short life, changes repeatedly every particle of its substance. The soul on the contrary could not perform its functions of thinking, comparing, and reasoning, unless it were a simple

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ple substance; and if it be a simple substance, it cannot perish by dissolution, nor by any mode of destruction of which nature has given us an example. We know, at least, that the mere shifting of its bodily covering does not affect it; for we have the most satisfactory evidence, even the evidence of Consciousness, that it continues permanent through the successive changes that befal the body in the course of this life, and that in fact it survives repeatedly the complete waste of our material frame. Why then should we suppose that the sudden bodily change which we call death exerts over it a power, of which no former bodily change indicated any trace? The soul, simple as it is, may no doubt be annihilated by an act of the divine will; but of such acts of annihilation we have no experience; we have no reason to believe that they were ever exerted; and therefore we can have no title to conclude that they will accompany the stroke of death.

Nay, when we contemplate the course of things attentively, we may find, from analogy, some ground to conclude that the great change of death, so far from being the destruction of the soul, is a necessary step in its progress to a more perfect existence. The death of organized beings seems to be the general principle of their renovation. All nature dies to live again. And every living thing advances from one stage of perfection to a higher by changes not unlike the death of man. The desolations of winter prepare in secret the renovescence of spring, and the glories of harvest. The plant does not send forth its leaves till the seed has suffered corruption in the ground; the butterfly does not unfold its wing to the Sun until the worm from which it springs has experienced a change similar to the pang of dissolution; nor does the Eagle mount to the skies till he has left in ruins the shell which covered and confined him. Even man himself confirms this analogy, and exhibits in the history of his past condition some striking examples of the same general law. The hour of his birth, in particular, produced on his means of subsistence and life a change no less total than that which will be produced by the hour of his death. Yet that change, instead of extinguishing the feeble spirit within him, served only to emancipate its powers, to encrease their number, and to place them in circumstances more favourable for their improvement. P. 401.

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II. Observations on the Structure of Hospitals for the treatment of Lunatics, and on the General Principles by which the cure of Insanity may be most successfully conducted. To which is annexed, An Account of the intended Establishment of a Lunatic Asylum at Edinburgh.—Illustrated by 5 Engravings. 4to.

WE have already taken repeated opportunities of introducing this establishment to the notice of our readers. In our number for November 1807, we inserted an Address to the public, issued when the project was first set on foot. In January 1808, we communicated a statement of the Plan, which had then been matured, and for the promotion of which, the sum of two thousand pounds had been obtained from the forfeited estates.—The undertaking was carried forward so rapidly by the zeal of those engaged in it, that in March following, we were enabled to present our readers with the engraved plans of the building intended to be erected for this useful purpose. These different documents are here reprinted, along with others equally important, and of greater extent, forming a complete view of the system to be adopted.

The first document with which we are presented is the report of Mr Reid, Architect, on the manner in which the building may be best constructed, so as to answer its ends. He conceives, that a very extensive plan should be laid down, such as it is hoped will ultimately be completed. At the same time, however, in consideration, we presume, of the usual slow progress of such works in Scotland, a country more noted for the conception than for the execution of great plans, he proposes, that

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that this whole shall be divided into a number of parts, each capable of subsisting as an independent building.—He proposes that different buildings should be allotted to patients, according to their rank in life, and the sum paid by their relations, and that different parts of the same building should be allotted to patients in the different states of the disease, as furious, tractable, incurable, or convalescent. The following remarks on this last subject may probably interest our readers.

In each building accommodated for the reception of forty patients, it is indispensably necessary that a distinct day or public room should be provided for each sex. These public rooms should be of considerable dimensions, not only that the patients may dine there with comfort, but that they may have room to amuse themselves in bad weather.

Among forty patients in one building, it may be estimated that there will be about four of these in a state of convalescence. A day-room ought, therefore, to be provided for these, separate from the others. And that more minute separations of the patients may, at times, be made, the galleries, or passages leading to the sleeping rooms, should be wide, but at the same time so constructed, that they may be shut in by doors at the ends. By this structure, part of the patients may occasionally be allowed to walk about in these galleries, who could not with propriety be admitted into the public day-room.

Among forty patients, that is, twenty males, and as many females, lodged in the same building, it may be computed that twelve or thirteen of each sex will be in a state capable of being admitted into their respective public rooms. Two or three of each sex may be presumed to be in a convalescent state, and to be admitted into the convalescent day-room, to dine there along with the keeper. It may be computed, that two or three of the number will be in such a state as obliges the keeper to confine them to their sleeping-rooms, or, at the utmost, to allow them only at times to walk about the particular gallery in which their rooms are situated. And it may be fairly calculated, that among forty patients, two or three of each sex will be in such an outrageous state as to render it necessary to have recourse to the strictest coercion, by means of a strait waistcoat, and confinement altogether solitary. The cells for patients in this situation should be on the ground-floor, surrounded with thick walls, and arched over, to prevent, as much as possible, the noise they may occasion from disturbing the other patients in the sleeping-rooms above. These cells for the most solitary confinement should be near a bath, into which, when it is thought necessary, either they, or any of the other patients, may be occasionally plunged, to wash and to cool them.

Behind the building there should be open courts, or airing grounds, of a considerable size, in which the patients may walk about; and in these there should be a covered walk, for their exercise in bad weather; and there should be benches, on which they may occasionally rest. P. 4.

Mr Reid makes several important observations on the management of fires, the ventilation of the house, and the position of the windows. He then lays down, as follows, the leading circumstances which are to be attended to in such a structure, and gives an enumeration of the different buildings which are to be included in his plan.

In the erection of a Lunatic Hospital, the matters principally to be attended to appear to be the following: 1. That the buildings and inclosures should be so constructed as to make the escape of patients as difficult as possible, but, at the same time, so constructed as to render the patients of each class as comfortable as their situation will admit of. 2. That a thorough and complete ventilation should be kept up throughout the apartments, at the same time, guarding, by every possible precaution, against accidental fire. 3. Where cleanliness is so essential, that the drains, sewers, and privies, should be constructed on the most approved plans; and that as great a supply of fresh water, as can be obtained, should be admitted into the buildings and court yards. 4. That the cooking-places, cellars, and other conveniences, should be so situated as that the labour of the servants of the esta-

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blishment may be abridged, and their number thereby circumscribed as much as possible.

With these objects in view, I have prepared a plan of the buildings, which appears to me well adapted to the ground lately purchased for a Lunatic Asylum at Edinburgh. This plan consists of various buildings, detached from each other. In it are four distinct houses, for the accommodation of forty patients in each, with a keeper's house, and lodging for the servants, and also separate cooking places, and other conveniencies. These buildings, together with four corner buildings, of smaller dimensions, form the four sides of a square, within which are four separate open courts, or airing-grounds. The four corner buildings are proposed for the accommodation of patients of a higher rank in life than either of the classes lodged in any of the large buildings, and who might be permitted to walk and amuse themselves in the garden ground.

There are also exhibited in the plan, three buildings entirely removed from all the others, which are proposed for patients of a still higher rank in life, whose friends may wish them to have more extended accommodation, for themselves and servants, than they could obtain in any of the other buildings.

The house already on the ground may answer for lodging the principal keeper, or governor; and he might be permitted to board a few particular patients.

The lodgings for the under keepers are also calculated to admit of a few patients of a harmless disposition, living with them; the whole, however, being under the controul and general superintendance of the governor. P. 9.

These observations of Mr Reid are followed by others on the General treatment of Lunatics, considered as a branch of Medical police, written by Dr Duncan, Jun. and which first appeared in the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal. These appear to us to contain a very sound exposition of the principles by which this department of police ought to be regulated. Lunatics, being at once incapable of exercising the functions of self preservation, and at the same time extremely liable to injure others, must be under the immediate superintendance of the state. It does not follow, however, that the state ought to take the management of them into its own hands, or can dispense with the vigilance and activity which are prompted by private interest. At the same time, there are very great evils attending the plan of leaving such persons entirely under private management. It is only by extraordinary profits, that any one can be induced to undertake so unpleasant an office. But these extraordinary profits the poor are unable to pay; they must therefore content themselves with the most miserable accommodation, and must remain destitute of that care and attention which their situation so much demands. To the rich, indeed, this danger is less; but in regard to them the system of private establishments is liable to objections, which do not exist in the case of the poor. Their wealth may often be a temptation to unprincipled relations, to confine them under a false pretence of madness, and thereby to possess themselves of their fortune. It is true, a certificate from a medical man is required, but, in so numerous a profession, is it certain that no one will be found, who can either be corrupted or deceived? The Sheriff is entitled to visit and examine private madhouses, but it cannot be expected that he should often do this; or when he does, that he should be a competent judge of the different cases.

In this part of the united kingdom, says Dr Duncan, I believe, any person, however notorious or suspected his character may be, is permitted to keep what is called a private mad-house. He is not obliged, by law, to observe any regulations with regard to the admission of those sent to him; he is not required to report the names or condition of those confined; and he is subjected to no regular and stated visitations of commissioners, capable of investigating his conduct. P. 20.



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As a medium between private management and that of the state, to both of which insurmountable objections are thus shewn to exist, public institutions, supported by subscription, seem to be the most eligible resource. They can supply to the poor those accommodations which they are unable to pay for; and the respectability of the persons, under whose superintendance such an institution can be placed, must check those abuses which are to be apprehended in case of the rich.—It is true, the stimulus of private interest will be weakened; but this cannot operate with its usual advantage in a case like the present, where the person who lodges in the house is incompetent to judge of, or to report, the treatment which he receives.

There is only one particular, in which we have some hesitation in agreeing with Dr Duncan. He conceives that, even after a public institution is established, private mad-houses ought still to be tolerated. Now we must observe, that, in that case, all the dangers of wrongous confinement, by the relations of the opulent, would remain in full force. Persons, acting with that fraudulent intention, would of course prefer private mad-houses, and the existence of a public institution could be no check whatever on their proceedings. We are at the same time aware, that it would be a very delicate step indeed, to confer a monopoly on any such institution.—There could be no absolute certainty, that the best precautions would guard against the abuses to which bodies with exclusive privileges are naturally liable; and the corruption of such an establishment, when no remedy was permitted, might become a great public calamity. We would only point out the difficulty which exists, and that unless we vest such a body with an exclusive privilege, we must give up the advantage alluded to above.—Dr Duncan, however, proposes some plans for the regular visitation of private madhouses, which seem to be very proper and useful.

Following this, is a Report from a select committee of the House of Commons, appointed to enquire into the State of Lunatics, which was ordered to be printed on the 15th July 1807. The account of the treatment of pauper lunatics is truly melancholy.—They are huddled together in jails and poorhouses, with little means of comfortable existence, and with no attention whatever to the means of recovery. Important facts are stated as to the advantages of lunatic institutions. So superior is the cheapness attendant on a large establishment, that at St Luke's, where there are 300, the expence does not exceed 7s. 6d. each per week. The report lays down a plan for dividing Scotland into four districts, to each of which one asylum might be appropriated. The first is the Southern district, containing Wigton, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries and Ayr; number of inhabitants 191,032. Second, the Eastern district, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Berwick, Peebles, Haddington, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Stirling, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan. Population, 409,140. Third, the Western district, Lanark, Renfrew, Dumbarton, Bute, Argyle, Perth. Population, 460,419. Fourth, the Northern district, including all the other counties of Scotland, the population of which amounts to 540,770.

There are one or two things which, on surveying Mr Reid's plans, we are tempted to suggest. As the building, we believe, is not yet begun, room seems to be left for such suggestions: we make them, however, with great diffidence of our own judgement in such matters, and the highest respect for that of Mr Reid.

1. It strikes us as objectionable, that the cells for confining noisy patients should be in so centrical a situation, being contiguous, on one side, to the public day-rooms where the quieter patients

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patients meet, and on another, to the covered gallery where they walk. We should think the noise must penetrate, and must be attended with the worst consequences.

2. The apartments, both public and private, of the male and female patients, are completely separated from each other. This is done by placing them on different sides of the house. Would it not be more convenient to lodge them on separate floors. We should thus save the going up and down stairs, which must often be troublesome, and which, in the present relative situation of the public and private rooms, cannot be avoided.

We now conclude, with our best wishes for the success of this benevolent and useful institution.

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*New Works Published in Edinburgh.*

PRACTICAL Directions for learning Flower-drawing. Illustrated by coloured plates. By Patrick Syme, Flower painter, Edinburgh. 4to. 2*l.* 2*s.*

Letter to the Right Honourable The Earl of Haddington, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Haddington, containing Observations on Heads of a Bill for regulating the Police, and paving, lighting, and cleansing, the streets of Haddington; for building market places, and regulating the same; and for other purposes therein mentioned. 8vo. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Poems illustrative of the genius and influence of Christianity; to which are subjoined some fugitive pieces.—By the Rev. William Robb, Episcopal Clergyman in St. Andrews, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Elibank. Embellished with a highly-finished engraving of the Cathedral of St. Andrews, and the Chapel of St. Rule. 8vo. 7*s.*

The Villa Garden Directory; or Monthly Index of work to be done in town and villa gardens. By Walter Nicol. *Second edition.*

Introduction to the Art of Thinking. By the late Henry Home, Esq. one of the Senators of the College of Justice. To which is prefixed an original Life of the Author. *Fifth edition.* 8vo.

A Discourse preached in the Episcopal Chapel, Cowgate, Edinburgh, February 9. 1809; being the day appointed by his Majesty for a General Fast. By Arch. Alison L.L.B.—*Second edition.* 8vo. 1*s.*

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*Scottish Literary Intelligence.*

MR SCOTT has in the press a new poem, entitled "The Lady of the Lake." It will be published in quarto.

A new play, entitled, The Family Legend, is now acting for the first time, in the Theatre-Royal of this city. It is understood to be the production of Miss Bailey, the celebrated authoress of "Plays on the Passions." Mr Scott, we believe, has written a prologue, and Mr Mackenzie an epilogue to it.

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*Literary Intelligence,* ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

THE public will shortly be gratified by the publication of a series of interesting Letters from Madame la Marquise du Deffand to the Hon. Horace Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford, between the years 1766 and 1780. To these will be added, some Letters from the same Lady to Voltaire, published from the originals at Strawberry Hill. A Life of Madame du Deffand will be prefixed by the Editor; and the letters will be accompanied with copious explanatory notes.

The first volume of the Rev. Richard Cecil's Works, containing the Memoirs of the Hon. and Rev. W. B. Cadogan, of John Bacon, Esq. R. A. and of the Rev. John Newton, with three portraits, will appear this month.

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The new Herbal, for which Mr Bewick has engraved the cuts, and Dr Thornton has written the text, will appear in a few days.

The Rev. Dr Rees has in the press, a Sermon which he delivered at the opening of the new Chapel in Jewin-street, Cripplegate.

A Gentleman is preparing for publication, an Historical Narrative of the late War in the Levant, from 1793 to 1801; to be accompanied with picturesque views, marine scenery, and a map of the Ottoman empire. The author is already in possession of an abundant stock of materials, but is still desirous of consulting the log-book, or other nautical journal, kept during that period on board any of the following ships—Theseus, Tigre, Lion, Swiftsure, Camelcon, Transfer, or Alliance. He wishes for further testimony concerning the charges upon record against Buonaparte, for the treatment of the Ottoman garrison of Jaffa; of his sick and wounded on the depot on Mount Carmel; and of the hospital scene at Jaffa, on the retreat. He will be thankful also for the loan of any sketches, plans, or surveys; to be addressed to the care of Mr Gold, 103, Shoe-lane, London.

Messrs. Daniells intend to publish, under the title of Picturesque Voyages and Travels, a connected series of Views, exhibiting the most remarkable objects, natural and artificial, which presented themselves in the different regions of the East that they have visited; and each plate to be accompanied with a portion of narrative and descriptive letter press.

Dr Mavor has made great progress on his new Edition of "Tusser's Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry," a work which may be considered as a calendar of rural and domestic economy for every month in the year: and as a picture of the state of agriculture, customs, and manners, in the 16th century. Though it ran through upwards of twenty editions, it is now so scarce, that it was with great difficulty copies of the early impressions, by far the best, were obtained for the use of the present Editor, who intends to enrich his edition with notes Georgical, illustrative, and explanatory, a glossary, and other improvements.

On the 2d of January, appeared in London, for the first time, a German Newspaper, in one sheet, 4to, to be continued every Tuesday and Friday.

Mr Jepson Oddy, author of European Commerce, is engaged in a work on the political, commercial, and local interests of this country; particularly as they will be promoted by the intended Stamford navigation.

Dr Buffa will speedily publish Travels through the States of the Empire of Morocco, in the year 1806. His correspondence with that Court relative to the interests of Great Britain, including a letter from the Emperor of Morocco to the King of Great Britain, is prefixed to it.

The Third Canto of the Pursuits of Agriculture will be ready in the course of the present month.

Dr Duigenan is about to publish a pamphlet of very great importance, relative to the state of Ireland and the Romish Question.

History of the Inquisition in Italy, Spain, Portugal, &c. illustrated with numerous plates, is in the press, and will form a large quarto volume.

There will shortly be published, Poems, &c. selected from the posthumous papers of John Dawes Worgan, late of Bristol; and a Sketch of his Life and Character, by an early Associate and Friend: with an Introductory Preface, by William Hayley, Esq.

Mr John Jos. Stoekdale has in forwardness a Journal, consisting of a complete history of the whole of the late disturbances at Covent Garden Theatre.

A new Edition of Mr Headly's Select Beauties of Ancient Poetry, with a Biographical Sketch, by the Rev. Mr Kett, of Oxford, will shortly appear.

A work, called English Comedy, in six volumes, being a collection of classical dramas, will be published in January.

The Favourite Village, with an additional Poem, never before published, by the late Professor of Poetry, of Oxford, Dr Hurdis, will be published in a few weeks.

A Selection from the Juvenilia of George Wither is also in a state of forwardness. The Editor has been favoured by Mr Heber with the loan of the scarcest of Mr Wither's productions, his

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his Second Remembrancer, from which several extracts will be made. Some account of the Life of Wither, together with his Portrait, will also accompany the volumes.

The Second Volume of Britton's Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain is just completed. It contains seventy prints; also an history and description of each; with an Essay on the Rise, Progress, and Characteristics, of Domestic Architecture in England.—The Third Volume is announced to embrace Accounts, with various Architectural Illustrations, of Castle Acre Priory Church, Norfolk; Waltham Abbey Church, Essex; the Collegiate Church at Manchester; Hedingham Castle, Essex; Roslyn Chapel, Scotland; St George's Chapel, Windsor; the Crypt, St Peter's Church, Oxford, &c.

Mr Beloe's fourth volume of Anecdotes of Rare Books will speedily appear.

The Rev. F. Stone, late rector of Cold-Norton, Essex, has in the press, Memoirs of his Life.

Dr Churchill, author of the Medical Remembrancer, will shortly publish a Guide to Health.

A work, on the Origin and Constitution of the Parliamentary Boroughs of England, has just been put to press.—The intention of the writer is to show that all the privileges and immunities enjoyed at present, by the cities and boroughs of this part of the United Kingdom, are derived from the bounty of our ancient monarchs. The contents of the work are founded on documents of the highest authority: Doomsday-book, the charters of our early Kings, public records, and the rolls of parliament.

A Catalogue of Books, published in London, between the 1st of June, 1808, and the 1st of January, 1810, will be published in the course of the latter month. It will contain a reference to the different papers comprised in the transactions of learned societies, published in the above period. It is proposed to continue this catalogue quarterly.

Mr Pybus, of Hull, intends to publish a Collection of Miscellaneous Receipts and Philosophical Experiments, selected from various authors.

A Treatise on the Passions, by a Lady, will speedily appear, in two volumes.

Capt. Williamson, author of the Wild Sports of the East, has nearly ready for publication, the East India Vade Mecum, in two octavo volumes.

The Rev. John Hunt, of Titchfield, has circulated proposals for publishing by subscription, the whole of the works of the Rev. John Howe, including at least one volume of Discourses, never before printed, with a translation of such passages from the learned languages as are not rendered in the body of the work.

It appears, that in the principal works of botany, are described 1046 genera, and 19,803 species of plants, of which 683 genera have but one species, 263 but two, 174 but three, 124 but four. This enumeration is, however, only an approximation to the truth, as the works referred to are defective, and we may call the number of described plants 22,000. The first edition of Linnæus's *Species Plantarum* contained only 7,300.

A work will make its appearance on the 1st of March, consisting of Picturesque Views of twenty of the Parochial Churches of London, freely etched from original drawings, by W. Pearson.

In the first week of the present year will be published, a new edition, being the seventh, of the "Laboratory, or School of Arts," containing a much larger and more extensive collection of valuable secrets, experiments, and manual operations, in the arts and manufactures, than is to be met with in any other work in the English language. The whole is adapted to the present improved state of the arts and sciences, and illustrated with about forty copper-plates, some of which are entirely new.

The ninth Number of Leybourn's Mathematical Repository, containing, besides various articles, solutions to the mathematical questions proposed in the seventh number, and a series of new questions, to which he solicits answers from his correspondents.



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# Poetry.

## VERSES

*Occasioned by the death of a lovely boy, the only child of the author's.*

O Bide wi' me, my bonnie boy,
Fair opening blossom, bide wi' me;
A mother's heart throbs to thy moans,
A father's soul broods over thee.

Wi' meikle care, my little John,
I'll tend thy tender infancy,
And cheerful toil, to smooth the road,
The rugged road o' life, for thee.

Fain would I hear that little tongue
A father's wish'd return proclaim,
Fain would I see those lovely lips
Prattle a happy mother's name.

Fain would I see those little feet
Pat the green sward in sportive play,
And feel that arm, with vigour fraught,
A father's staff—a mother's stay.

But hark!—the dire, the dread command!
O blessed babe, too soon we part!
Angels descend! your little charge
Is wreathed round a parent's heart.

The briary wild blooms fair to see,
And sweet the modest lily blows,
But cauld beneath the green sod lies,
A bonnier bloom—a lovelier rose.

*London,*
*11th Dec.* 1809. } *T. M. C.*

## WINTER, AN ODE.

*By Andrew Scott, of Bowden, Roxburghshire.*

HAIL, Winter;—hail:—bleak o'er the northern main,
Father of deep'ning snows,
Upon whose sullen brows
Sit storm and tempest, sleet and driving rain;
Safe from thy rage the gather'd fields appear,
The reapers' crooked blade has trimm'd them bare;
Their conic heads the laughing barnyards rear,
Snug cap'd with straw, and thatch'd with frugal care.

To furze-clad wilds now flies the timid hare;
Pensive, in cheerless flocks,
Too, fly the feather'd folks,
In social bands thy rigid reign to share:
Hence, o'er the stubble fields, with deathful aim,
Is heard the sanguinary sport begun,
Fell deeds of blood, hear Nitre's voice proclaim,
Archiev'd o'er innocence by dog and gun.

But, ah! poor houseless indigence may weep,
And dread the raving blast,
And thy sharp peltings vast,
Who wail thy reign in lorn dejection deep;
And thou, pale chief, beneath thine angry sky,
O spare the bark, toss'd on the tempest's wing,
When billows rise as liquid Alps on high,
And thy rude blasts through groaning cordage sing.

Pity the shepherd and his fleecy care,
From shelter far exil'd,
High on the heath-clad wild,
Where thy fierce gusts the mountain-tops keep bare,
When tempest veils the starry face of Heaven,
And grim night reigns with thee in dismal form;
When by fierce winds the sweeping snows are driven,
Urg'd by the infuriate demon of the storm.

Hail, then, hoar regent o'er the northern strand!
Weep snows in howlings drear,
Chill o'er the dying year,
And close his cold eye with thy icy hand,
Then from the infant year withdraw thy woes,
Leave Albion timely to the smiles of spring;
Let thy chill reign with February close,
And birds from budding boughs thy exit sing.

## THE SIMMER GLOAMIN'.

A Scottish Song.

*By Robert Tannahill.*

Tune.—*Alex. Donn's Strathspey.*

THE midges dance aboon the burn,
The dew begins to fa',
The partricks down the rushy hewm,
Set up their e'ening ca':
Now loud and clear the blackbird's sang
Rings through the briery shaw, While

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While fleeting gay, the swallows play,
Around the castle wa'.

Beneath the gowden gloamin' sky
The mavis mends his lay,
The redbreast pours its sweetest strains,
To charm the lingering day:
While weary yeldrins seem to wail
Their little nestlings torn,
The merry wren, frae den to den,
Gaes jinkin' through the thorn.

The roses fauld their silken leaves,
The foxglove shuts its bell,
The honey-suckle and the birk
Spread fragrance through the dell:
Let others crowd the giddy court
Of mirth and revelry,
The simple joys that nature yields
Are dearer far to me.

## SONG.

Tune—*Humours of Glen.*

NOW Summer is gone, and cold Winter's come on,
And no more the songsters are heard on the tree;
The thick gloomy Wast pours forth her sad blast,
I see it come driving out o'er the bare lee.
But let Boreas boast of his hail and his frost,
His congealed boards and his pure driven snaw,
This time of the year to me is more dear
Than the season when cowslips and violets do blaw.

For then, O how sweet! my Christy I'll meet,
I'll heighten her joys or share in her woe,
And when in those arms I gaze on her charms,
Then soft-scented zephyrs around us will blow.
Ye pampered up creatures, that boast of your features,
Your silken attire, and your fine equipage,
Ye skip the proud palace, with breasts full of malice,
And at every inferior you scold and you rage.

But view my dear lassie, nor pridefu' nor saucy,
But meek as the lambie at eve on the lea,
Her face it is smiling, her talk it is wiling,
And amid a' my care she brings comfort to me.
If Fortune has sworn to hold me in scorn,
And ne'er on this head one bright ray to shine,
Grant me that dear creature, the first work of nature,
What care I for fortune if Christy were mine.

## LINES

*Written at Habby's Howe, 22d Sept.* 1809.

YE lovers of the Scottish Muse,
Who warm at Ramsay's honour'd name,
Approach, survey the scene recluse,
That lighted his poetic flame.

Approach with fancy's eye, and view
Where now a heath, the rill and grove,
Where once the Gentle Shepherd breath'd
His sweet, his tender tale of love.

Oft on yon mountain's sloping side,
So bright with Phœbus' parting ray,
Where now the raven hoarsely croaks,
And screech-owl skims at twilight grey.

There at the shut of sober eve,
When toil had lent its turn to play *,
And man enjoy'd his sweet reprieve,
Would Patie with his Peggy stray.

Or where yon hawthorn's flowery breast
Diffuses grateful odour round,
While Nature hush'd, retires to rest,
The youthful lovers would be found:

There to unfold no tale of art,
Nor passion known to cold controul;
Love flow'd in raptare from the heart,
And sacred truth inspir'd the whole.

O thou that hast a lover kind,
Some dear, some sweet, some lovely maid,
The Gentle Shepherd keep in mind,
Do all he did, say all he said.

What tho' the blind decree of fate
Has doom'd her to the russet gown,
While Fortune, smiling at thy gate,
Has made thee rest on bed of down.

See beauty beam on either eye,
See grace on every action dwell;
A bosom true to pity's sigh,
A heart humanity can swell.

And will the love of lucre vile,
'The world's dread laugh,' or kindred's frown,
Make thee this treasure sweet forego,
And Nature's first impulse disown?

No, Nature, I will love thy works,
And love them for themselves alone;
Give me thy sweetest, fairest child,
And earthly bless I'll call my own.

*Roslin,*
*15th Oct.* 1809. } J. M'D.

* Goldsmith.

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# Historical Affairs.

## America.

THE intelligence from this quarter is by no means of a pleasant nature.—Mr Jackson, the British envoy, it appears, has quitted the American seat of government, with the object of his mission unaccomplished, and the differences he was sent to conciliate rendered more difficult of arrangement. There is a great deal of the disingenuousness, and trifling spirit, so justly attributed to modern diplomacy, prominently visible in every feature of the present transaction. The American government and our minister commenced, it would appear, the negociation, pre-determined to obstruct, rather than to advance an adjustment. The voice of reason, interest, moderation, compelled the parties to affect sincerity and conciliation; that of passion, pride, and false independence, filled their minds with rancour, whilst their lips breathed the language of peace. The sentiments of the American executive were known to be hostile; they leaned with a strong tendency to the measures which the infuriated policy of France continues to enforce, in the avowed intent of annihilating the prosperity of this country. When these sentiments were so ill disguised—when they were expressed in every public document that had any reference to the subject, and were flagrantly manifest in the servility that government opposed to the overbearing pretensions and insults of Bonaparte;—while they had the audacity to hold such high language to Great Britain, not unmixed even with menaces:—Under these circumstances, it might almost be said to have been trifling with candour and the national dignity, to commence a negociation where there was not the remotest prospect of success. Our government could not concede. The American required concession; and that with a peremptoriness which implied a wish to be refused. If, in human affairs, there be a moment in which humiliation is commendable, the present time is not the season! If the nations of the earth have renounced those principles of right co-existent with regular governments, Great Britain must maintain them with the greater pertinacity. She is the last asylum to which justice, freedom, and virtue can fly. These are the household gods of the patriot; and where can he have the precious deposit, should this country have not the inclination, nor the independence, to protect them?

*Jan* 1810.

The following is the extract from the *Washington National Intelligencer*, Nov. 13. which contains the official intelligence we have just communicated.

"In the course of the correspondence which, it seems, has taken place between Mr Smith the secretary of state, and Mr Jackson, we understand that Mr Jackson had stated, that the dispatch from Mr Canning to Mr Erskine, of the 23d January, was the only dispatch by which the conditions were prescribed to Mr Erskine for the conclusion of an arrangement with this country, on the matter to which it related—that Mr Smith, in his reply, had assured Mr Jackson that no such declaration had ever before been made to the government; and added, that if that dispatch had been communicated at the time of the arrangement, the arrangement would not have been made—that, notwithstanding this assurance, Mr Jackson u ed a language implying, that Mr Erskine's instructions were at this time made known to the government—that, in Mr Smith's answer, an intimation was distinctly given to him, that such an insinuation was inadmissible, and especially after the explicit asseveration of this government, that if they had had such knowledge, such an arrangement would not have been made: That in Mr Jackson's next letters the same insinuation having been reiterated, and even aggravated, it only remained, in order to preclude opportunities, which had been thus abused, to inform Mr Jackson, as Mr Smith did, that no further communications would be received from him, and that the necessity of this determination would, without delay, be made known to his government, with an assurance to it, at the same time, that a ready attention would be given to any communications affecting the interests of the two nations, through any other functionary that may be substituted."

In consequence of this interruption of the negociation, Mr Jackson dispatched the following circular letter to all the British consuls in America, a copy of which he sent for publication in the American newspapers.

(Circular.)

*Washington, Nov.* 18, 1809.

"Sir,—I have to inform you, with much regret, that the facts, which it has been my duty to state in my official correspondence with Mr Smith, have been deemed by the President of the United States, to afford a suf-



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sufficient motive for breaking off an important negociation, and for putting an end to all communication whatever with me as the Minister charged with that negotiation, so interesting to both nations, and on one most material point, on which an answer has not been returned to an official and written overture. (This overture is on the affair of the Chesapeake.)

"One of the facts alluded to has been admitted by the Secretary of State himself in his letter of the 19th of October, viz.—That the three conditions forming the substance of Mr Erskine's original instructions, were submitted to him by that gentleman. The other, viz.—That that instruction is the only one in which the conditions were prescribed to Mr Erskine for the conclusion of an arrangement on the matter to which it related, is known to me by the instructions which I have myself received.

"In stating those facts, and in adhering to them, as my duty imperiously enjoined me to do, in order to repel the frequent charges of ill faith which have been made against his Majesty's Government, I could not imagine that offence would be taken at it by the American Government, as most certainly none could be intended on my part; and this view of the subject has been made known to Mr Smith.

"But, as I am informed by him, that no further communication will be received from me, I conceive that I have no alternative left, which is consistent with the King's dignity, but to withdraw altogether from this city, and to await elsewhere the arrival of his Majesty's commands upon the unlooked for turn which has been given to his affairs in this country.

"I mean, in the interval, to make New York the place of my residence, where you will henceforward please direct your communications to me, as I shall be accompanied by every member of his Majesty's mission.

"I am, with great truth and respect,
"Sir, your most obedient servant,
"F. J. JACKSON.

"To ——, his Majesty's Consul, ——."

## MEETING OF CONGRESS.

On the 27th of November, Congress met, when the following Message from the President was laid before both Houses by the Secretary of State:—

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

*Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,*

At the period of our last meeting, I had the satisfaction of communicating an adjustment with one of the principal belligerent nations, highly important in itself, and still more so, as presaging a more extended accommodation. It is with deep concern, I am now to inform you, that the favourable prospect has been overclouded, by a refusal of the British Government to abide by the act of its Minister Plenipotentiary, and by its ensuing policy towards the United States, as seen through the communications of the Minister sent to replace him.

Whatever pleas may be urged for a disavowal of engagements formed, by diplomatic functionaries, in cases where, by the terms of the engagements, a mutual ratification is reserved; or where notice, at the time, may have been given, of a departure from instructions; or, in extraordinary cases, essentially violating the principles of equity; a disavowal could not have been apprehended in a case where no such notice or violation existed; where no such ratification was reserved; and more especially, where, as is now in proof, an engagement, to be executed without any such ratification, was contemplated by the instructions given, and where it had, with good faith, been carried into immediate execution on the part of the United States.

These considerations not having restrained the British Government from disavowing the arrangement, by virtue of which its orders in Council were to be revoked, and the event authorising the renewal of commercial intercourse having thus not taken place, it necessarily became a question, of equal urgency and importance, whether the act prohibiting that intercourse was not to be considered as remaining in legal force? This question being, after due deliberation, determined in the affirmative, a proclamation to that effect was issued. It could not but happen, however, that a return to this state of things, from that which had followed an execution of the arrangement by the United States, would involve difficulties. With a view to diminish these as much as possible, the instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, now laid before you, were transmitted to the collectors of the several ports. If, in permitting British vessels to depart, without giving bonds not to proceed to their own ports, it should appear that the tenor of legal authority has not been strictly pursued, it is to be ascribed to the anxious desire which was felt, that no individual should be injured by so unforeseen an occurrence; and I rely on the regard of Congress for the equitable interest of our own citizens, to adopt whatever further provisions may be found requisite, a general remission of penalties involuntarily incurred.

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The recall of the disavowed Minister having been followed by the appointment of a successor, hopes were indulged that the new mission would contribute to alleviate the disappointment which had been produced, and to remove the causes which had so long embarrassed the good understanding of the two nations. It could not be doubted, that it would at least be charged with conciliatory explanations of the step which had been taken, and with proposals to be substituted for the rejected arrangement. Reasonable, and universal as this expectation was, it also has not been fulfilled. From the first official disclosures of the new Minister, it was found, that he had received no authority to enter into explanations relative to either branch of the arrangement disavowed; nor any authority to substitute proposals, as to that branch which concerned the British orders in Council: and, finally, that his proposals with respect to the other branch, the attack on the frigate Chesapeake, were founded on a presumption, repeatedly declared to be inadmissible by the United States, that the first step towards adjustment was due from them; the proposals at the same time omitting even a reference to the officer answerable for the murderous aggression, and asserting a claim not less contrary to the British laws and practice, than to the principles and obligations of the United States.

The correspondence between the Department of State and this Minister will shew how unessentially the features presented in its commencement have been varied in its progress. It will shew also, that, forgetting the respect due to all governments, he did not refrain from imputations on this, which required that no further communications should be received from him. The necessity of this step will be made known to his Britannic Majesty, through the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in London. And it would indicate a want of confidence due to a Government which so well understands and exacts what becomes foreign Ministers near it, not to infer that the misconduct of its own representative will be viewed in the same light in which it has been regarded here. The British Government will learn, at the same time, that a ready attention will be given to communications, through any other channel which may be substituted. It would be happy, if the change in this respect should be accompanied by a favourable revision of the unfriendly policy which has been so long pursued towards the United States.

With France, the other belligerent, whose trespasses on our commercial rights have long been the subject of our just remonstrances, the posture of our relations does not correspond with the measures taken on the part of the United States to effect a favourable change. The result of the several communications made to her Government, in pursuance of the authority vested by Congress in the Executive, is contained in the correspondence of our Ministers at Paris, now laid before you.

By some of the other belligerents, altho' professing just and amicable dispositions, injuries materially affecting our commerce have not been duly controulled or repressed. In these cases, the interpositions deemed proper on our part have not been omitted; but it well deserves the consideration of the Legislature, how far both the safety and the honour of the American flag may be consulted, by adequate provisions, against the collusive prostitution of it, by individuals unworthy of the American name, which has so much favoured the real or pretended suspicions, under which the honest commerce of their fellow-citizens has suffered.

In relation to the powers on the coast of Barbary, nothing has occurred which is not of a nature rather to inspire confidence than distrust as to the continuance of the existing amity. With our Indian neighbours, the just and benevolent system continued towards them has also preserved peace, and is more and more advancing in habits favourable to their civilization and happiness.

From a statement which will be made by the Secretary at War, it will be seen that the fortifications on our maritime frontier are in many of the ports completed, affording the defence which was contemplated; and that further time will be required to render complete the works in the harbour of New-York, and in some other places. By the enlargement of the works, and the employment of a greater number of hands at the public armories, the supply of small arms, of an improved quality, appears to be annually increasing, at a rate that, with those made on private contract, may be expected to go far towards providing for the public exigency.

The act of Congress, providing for the equipment of our vessels of war, having been fully carried into execution, I refer to the statement of the Secretary of the Navy for the information which may be proper on that subject. To that statement is added, a view of the transfers of appropriations, authorised by the act of the session preceding the last, and of the grounds on which the transfers were made.

Whatever may be the course of your deliberations on the subject of our military establishments, I should fail in my duty in not recommending to your serious attention

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tion, the importance of giving to our militia, the great bulwark of our security, and resource of our power, an organization the best adapted to eventual situations, for which the United States ought to be prepared.

The sums which had been previously accumulated in the Treasury, together with the receipts during the year ending on the 30th September last (and amounting to more than nine millions of dollars,) have enabled us to fulfil all our engagements, and to defray the current expenses of Government, without securring to any loan.—But the insecurity of our commerce, and the consequent diminution of the public revenue, will probably produce a deficiency in the receipts of the ensuing year, for which and for other details, I refer to the statements which will be transmitted from the Treasury.

In the state which has been presented of our affairs with the great parties to a disastrous and protracted war, carried on in a mode equally injurious and unjust to the United States as a neutral nation, the wisdom of the National Legislature will be again summoned to the important decision of the alternatives before them. That these will be met in a spirit worthy the councils of a nation, conscious both of its rectitude and of its rights, and careful as well of its honour as of its peace, I have an entire confidence: And that the result will be stamped by an unanimity becoming the occasion, and be supported by every portion of our citizens, with a patriotism enlightened and invigorated by experience, ought as little to be doubted.

In the midst of the wrongs and vexations experienced from external causes, there is much room for congratulation on the prosperity and happiness flowing from our situation at home. The blessings of health have never been more universal. The fruits of the seasons, though in particular articles and districts short of their usual redundancy, are more than sufficient for our wants and our comforts. The face of our country everywhere presents the evidence of laudable enterprise, of extensive capital, and of durable improvement. In a cultivation of the materials, and the extension of useful manufacture, more especially in the general application to household fabrics, we behold a rapid diminution of our dependence on foreign supplies. Nor is it unworthy of reflection, that the resolution in our pursuits and habits is in no slight degree a consequence of those impolitic and arbitrary edicts, by which the contending nations, in endeavouring each of them to obstruct our trade with the other, have so far abridged our means of procuring the productions and manufactures of which our own are now taking the place.

Recollecting always, that, for every advantage which may contribute to distinguish our lot from that to which others are doomed by the unhappy spirit of the times, we are indebted to that divine Providence, whose goodness has been so remarkably extended to this rising nation, it becomes us to cherish a devout gratitude, and to implore from the same omnipotent source, a blessing on the consultations and measures about to be undertaken for the welfare of our beloved country.

JAMES MADISON.

*Nov.* 27.

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From the partial statements respecting the negociation with the British envoy, as given both in the President's speech and in the American papers, it would be unfair to decide on the conduct of Mr Jackson.—He may have shown some irritability at the dilatory equivocating proceedings of the American executive. He is treated with so much fastidious reserve, as to be suffered to wait several weeks before any communication is held with him. Even of the gross insult which was offered to his person at Hampton, (of which he disdained to complain), no notice is taken by the Government. But indeed, whatever irregularity the British Minister may have committed, if we may judge by our experience of the past, we will be greatly surprized if the balance of politeness of language and conduct should be found in this transaction to be on the side of America.

From the preceding communications, it is now evident, that the undisguised, but hitherto restrained animosity which the Government of the United States has for some years past expressed against Great Britain, is now ripening into active hostility. Among those who have attentively viewed their conduct, the circumstance will excite no surprize. We ought now to prepare ourselves for a complete cessation of all amicable intercourse between the United States and this country,—and to contrive ways and means by which we may thrive and prosper without the aid of their friendship. America has been considered by too many persons in this country, in the light of a prop to the British empire. She has acquired a factitious importance among us, only because we have acted towards her as if we could not do without her, and as if we could never grant too much to her

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unceasing importunities. To our easy disposition, America owes her upstart arrogance; to our assumption of an inflexible firmness, she will, at length, attain a just knowledge of the weakness of her moral and political condition.

For many years past (but more especially since the affair of the Chesapeak,) the American Government, notwithstanding all its puritanical professions, and affected cant respecting its harmless neutrality, has been, in heart and grain, a secret auxiliary of France, to whose insolent dictates it has ever shown the most complaisant submission; pretending at the same time, however, to kick a good deal, the better to disguise its perfidy, and to deceive the English nation. The conduct of the British naval officer upon that occasion, produced such a fit of passion and resentment, on the part of the *neutral* and *impartial* Government of America, that it not only interdicted our ship sof war from its harbours, but haughtily demanded satisfaction for the insult which it affected to have sustained. Scarcely, however, had the accounts of this transaction, and the consequent demand, reached England, when the American journals brought us the important intelligence, that a similar act of *outrage* had been perpetrated by the French against the flag of the United States;—but with this specific difference, that the French commander not only seized his deserters, but coolly imposed a *smart fine* upon the American government, as a *compensation* for its *misconduct* in *seducing* French seamen. This curious fact, so illustrative of the compound character of arrogance and cringing servility in the American government, and marking with such peculiar force the difference of its conduct to England and France, is thus detailed in the American newspapers:—

"Admiral Willaumez met with an American brig at sea (October 1806,) and finding on board her four deserters, who had escaped from the Valeureuse frigate when lying in Hampton Roads, he not only took them out of the brig, but wrote a letter to General Turreau, the French minister accredited by the President of the United States, in which, in a most indignant strain, and in the true spirit of French domination, he demands satisfaction from the American Government, in *daring* to take men into their service, *who had been once in the service of his Imperial Majesty*."

We shall only extract that part of the letter which relates to the present question:—

"I have just seized four seamen, deserters from the Valeureuse, whom I found on board an American brig, where they had engaged at 17 dollars per month. Now, Sir, if you can succeed in making the American Government pay down a *compensation* for this misconduct in thus *seducing* our seamen, you will *punish* it, by making it *smart* in that point in which it feels the most, viz. *its avarice in money*, and with so much the more justice, that these people have for three years past been continually injuring our marine, by seducing our best seamen.—On board the Foudroyant, Havannah, Oct. 25. 1806.

P. Willaumez,
Chief Admiral."

No remonstrances, that we ever heard of, were made by the American Minister at Paris, against this tyrannical demand, which ought to have "brought the public sensibility to a serious crisis, and forbearance to a necessary pause." (These are Mr Jefferson's words in his proclamation respecting British outrage, July 2. 1807.) Now, had the professed neutrality of America been completely impartial, why was her indignation against France in this instance suppressed, while it blazed out afterwards with such fury against England, on account of a similar act towards the Chesapeak?—But the preference and partiality of all the successors of Washington to the politics of France, are too glaring and notorious to be misinterpreted;—and the difference of their conduct on these two occasions may reasonably excite astonishment and indignation, when we recollect, that it was only a few months before this additional insult was offered to the *dignity* of the United States, that the same French minister, Turreau, by threats and menaces, cajoled them out of two millions of dollars, which was sent to France in an American sloop of war, as a tribute to his rapacious master. (See vol. lxviii. p. 786.)

We shall only notice another curious instance, which has recently come to our knowledge, and with which we shall con-

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conclude our present observations.—Of the friendly disposition of America, and of her wishes to be at peace with Britain, we may form a tolerable idea from the manner in which the anniversary of the independence of the United States was celebrated at Paris, on the 4th of July last, by the Americans resident in that Pandemonium of the world. The *Journal de l'Empire* states, that the hall in which these *pacific* republicans met, was ornamented with emblems analogous to the festival. *France* and *America* were seen *reposing together* in the Temple of Peace, each bearing a *Cornucopia;—at their feet was England!*—Another emblem represented the President of the United States and the Senate—Before them walked an old soldier, carrying a standard, on which was inscribed, "*Liberty of navigation for neutrals, or War against England.*" The third toast given was, "*His Majesty* the Emperor Napoleon I."—which was immediately followed by, "The brave Americans who fought to free their country from *British tyranny.*"—It would not be fair to presume, that a farce of this description is sufficient to ground an imputation against the American government;—but if we look to the time when this convivial meeting took place, and couple it with the circumstances of the American ambassador and legation being present, and the style of the sentiments broached;—at a time too when it was known in Paris, that an English minister had just returned from America, whither he had been sent to offer reparation for the attack upon the Chesapeak, and that another minister had been appointed to adjust the differences betwixt the two countries;—we cannot avoid considering such proceedings as a direct proof of the hatred of the Americans towards England, and of their undisguised predilection for France. It is curious to contemplate the strange political anomaly perceptible at this meeting, where the only remaining free nation in Europe is branded as a land of tyranny,—while the despot of the continent, the subverter of free and independent states, the arbitrary, original, and sole author of all their commercial grievances, is caressed by these sturdy republicans, flattered with the unhallowed homage of their vows, and worshipped by them with abject and fearful reverence.

## France.

The indisposition of Bonaparte seems not to have been so serious as was reported, nor of long continuance. We find him again, (about the beginning of November) at the palace of the Thuilleries, whither he had been followed by several of his vassal Kings from Germany, as well as all the branches of his own family. The Kings of Wittemberg and Saxony arrived at Paris about the end of October. The King and Queen of Bavaria did not arrive till the 22d of December. Bonaparte has received several deputations, and delivered several speeches, stuffed with those fulsome, arrogant, and blasphemous phrases, with which his unprincipled advisers chuse to season the compositions designed for their master's public exhibitions.

*Paris, November* 17.

Yesterday the emperor and king, surrounded by the princes, ministers, and great Officers of his household, received upon his throne, at the palace of the Thuilleries, addresses from Rome and Tuscany; the former delivered by le Duc Braschi, to which his Majesty answered:—

"Messieurs, Deputies of the departments of Rome!—My mind is filled with remembrances of your ancestors. The first time that I pass the Alps, I will make some stay in your city. The French emperors, my predecessors, had separated you from the territory of the empire, and assigned your country as a fief to your bishops. But the welfare of my people no longer admits of any division whatever. France and Italy must be completely united under the same system. Besides, you had need of a powerful head. I feel a particular satisfaction in being your benefactor. But it is not my intention that there shall be any the least change made in the religion of our fathers. I, the eldest son of the church, will not depart from her bosom. Jesus Christ did not deem it necessary to invest St. Peter with a secular supremacy. Your see, the first of Christendom, shall remain such.—Your bishop is the spiritual head of the church, in like manner as I am its Cæsar. I give to God that which is God's, and to Cæsar that which is Cæsar's."

The emperor then received the Senate, the president of which, le Comte de Garnier, delivered a speech, and presented an address of congratulation on the termination of the war with Austria: to which his Majesty returned the following answer:—

"Senators—I thank you for the sentiments which you have expressed. Those days which I passed at a distance from France

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France have been days lost to my happiness. My heart feels no satisfaction at a distance from my great family. That which I feel deeply, I wish to express. My people may have had Princes more happy, more able, or more powerful, but they never had a Sovereign who had more deeply engraven on his heart the love of France."

The emperor having descended from his throne, received in the hall of the throne the homage and congratulations of the council of state, the court of cassation, the court of accounts, and the council of the university. After this audience, he proceeded to the saloon of the palace, and received the court of appeal of Paris, the clergy, the court of criminal justice, the municipal body of Paris, the staff, the Calvinistic and Lutheran consistories, and the Institute.

*Paris, December* 1.

Yesterday, at six in the morning, a discharge of artillery announced the solemnities that were to take place. At half-past ten the emperor left the Thuilleries to proceed to Notre Dame. He was in the coronation coach with his majesty the King of Westphalia. The King of Naples, the princes, grand dignitaries, ministers, grand officers of the empire, and of the crown, preceded his majesty.

The tribunals of the choir were occupied by her majesty the empress, the imperial family, the Kings of Wirtemberg and Saxony, and the Queen of Westphalia. His eminence Cardinal Fesch, grand almoner, celebrated the *Te Deum*. His majesty, reconducted under the canopy, as on his entrance to the church, proceeded to the palace of the legislative body. The emperor being seated, the members of the legislative body newly elected took the oaths; after which the emperor made the following speech:

"*Gentlemen, deputies of departments to the Legislative body,*

"Since your last session I have reduced Arragon and Castile to submission, and driven from Madrid the fallacious government formed by England. I was marching upon Cadiz and Lisbon, when I was under the necessity of treading back my steps, and of planting my eagles on the ramparts of Vienna. Three months have seen the rise and termination of this fourth Punic war. Accustomed to the devotedness and courage of my armies, I must nevertheless, under these circumstances, acknowledge the particular proofs of affection which my soldiers of Germany have given me.

"The genius of France conducted the English army.—It has terminated its projects in the pestilential marshes of Walcheren. In that important period I remained 400 leagues distant, certain of the new glory which my people would acquire, and of the grand character they would display. My hopes have not been deceived—I owe particular thanks to the citizens of the departments of the Pas de Calais and the North. Frenchmen! Every one that shall oppose you shall be conquered and reduced to submission. Your grandeur shall be increased by the hatred of your enemies.—You have before you long years of glory and prosperity—You have the force and energy of the Hercules of the Ancients.

"I have united Tuscany to the empire. The Tuscans were worthy of it by the mildness of their character, by the attachment their ancestors have always shewn us, and by the services they have rendered to European civilization.

"History pointed out to me the conduct I ought to pursue towards Rome; the Popes, become sovereigns of part of Italy, have constantly shewn themselves enemies to every preponderating power in the peninsula—they have employed their spiritual power to injure it.—It was then demonstrated to me, that the spiritual influence exercised in my states by a foreign sovereign, was contrary to the independence of France, to the dignity and safety of my throne. However, as I acknowledge the necessity of the spiritual influence of the descendants of the first of the pastors, I could not conciliate these grand interests, but by annulling the donative of the French emperors my predecessors, and by uniting the Roman states to France.

"By the treaty of Vienna, all the kings and sovereigns my allies, who have given me so many proofs of the constancy of their friendship, have acquired and shall acquire a fresh increase of territory.

"The Illyrian provinces stretch the frontiers of my great empire to the Save.—Contiguous to the empire of Constantinople, I shall find myself in a situation to watch over the first interests of my commerce in the Mediterranean, the Adriatic, and the Levant. I will protect the Porte, if the Porte withdraw herself from the fatal influence of England. I shall know how to punish her, if she suffer herself to be governed by cunning and perfidious counsels.

"I have wished to give the Swiss nation a new proof of my esteem, by annexing to my titles that of their *Mediator*, and thus putting an end to all the uneasiness endeavoured to be spread among that brave people.

"Holland, placed between England and France, is equally bruised by them; yet she is the *debouche* of the principal arteries of my empire. Changes will become nec-

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cessary; the safety of my frontiers, and the well-understood interests of the countries, imperiously require them.

"Sweden has lost, by her alliance with England, after a disastrous war, the finest and most important of her provinces.—Happy would it have been for that nation, if the wise prince that governs her now had ascended the throne some years sooner. This example proves anew to kings, that the alliance of England is the surest presage of ruin.

"My ally and friend, the Emperor of Russia, has united to his vast empire, Finland, Moldavia, Wallachia, and a district of Gallicia. I am not jealous of any thing that can produce good to that empire.—My sentiments for its illustrious sovereign are in unison with my policy.

"When I shall shew myself beyond the Pyrenees, the frightened leopard will fly to the ocean, to avoid shame, defeat, and death. The triumph of my arms will be the triumph of the genius of good over that of evil, of moderation, order, and morality, over civil war, anarchy, and the bad passions. My friendship and protection will, I hope, restore tranquillity and happiness to the people of the Spains.

"Gentlemen, deputies of departments to the legislative body,—I have directed my minister of the interior to lay before you the history of the legislation, of the administration, and of the finances of the year just expired; you will see that all the ideas I had conceived for the amelioration of my people, have been followed with the greatest activity—that in Paris, as in the most distant parts of my empire, the war has not produced any delay in the public works. The members of my council of state will submit to you projects of law, and especially the law upon finances; you will see in it their prosperous condition. I demand of my people no new sacrifice, though circumstances have obliged me to double my military means."

Sunday Dec. 10. the Emperor and King being on the Throne, surrounded by the Princes, the Ministers, the great Officers of the Empire, the Members of the Senate, and by those of the Council of State, received before mass, at the Palace of the Thuilleries, a deputation from the Legislative Body. This deputation was conducted to the audience of his Majesty by a Deputy Master of Ceremonies, introduced by the Grand Master of Ceremonies, and presented by his Serene Highness the Prince Vice Grand Elector. The deputation being admitted to the foot of the Throne, the deputation spoke in the following terms the address which had been voted to his Majesty:—

"Sire,—The Legislative Body beholds you greater every time it has the honour of approaching your Majesty's throne. Each year is for you an age of glory—each return to your capital is a fresh triumph. When you were at a distance from France, your genius did not abandon her; it still continued to dwell in the center of us: on the first appearance of the enemy, your people, whom you regarded from the banks of the Danube, have fled with precipitation in crowds to the threatened frontiers. The enemy hastened to flee away, as if you really had been present. Your last exploits, and the happy peace which has followed them, will aggrandize the territories of the Princes your allies. Important re-unions are on the eve of accomplishing the system of this vast Empire, of which they are Members, and which regards you both as its head and as its founder; but whilst he re-assumes all his power, respects those rights which are not his own, he himself points out with wisdom the limits of priesthood and of the empire. Religion will not cease to lean upon the throne which has established her; and the Successor of St Peter will be to us dearer and more revered by blessing the Successor of Charlemagne, in the name of the God of Peace, whose will changes the Empires, but whose worship never changes.

"All which is attached to you aggrandizes, all that seeks a foreign influence is threatened by an immediate fall. We must obey your ascendancy; it is at once the counsel of heroism and of politics. Sire, you said a few days ago, that your first passion was the love of France. This word resounded in all hearts. This day you announce that victory will not cost any fresh sacrifices. The Legislative Body thanks you for it. But it does not fear to be contradicted by a brave and generous nation, when it replies, that nothing is impossible to Frenchmen towards a Sovereign who covers them with so much glory, and who has so amply requited them, by paying their sacrifices with all his love."

His Majesty replied to their Address in the following terms:—

"*Gentlemen, President, and Deputies of the Legislative Body,*

"I accept the sentiments which you express; I know the attachment of your Body to my person. France stands in need of a moderate but strong monarchy; the present epocha ought to be distinguished, not only by the glory of the French arms, but by the prosperity of its commerce, the wisdom of its laws, and the brilliancy of arts, of science, of letters. I have overcome many obstacles to conduct France to its

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its actual situation; both myself and family will always sacrifice even our dearest affections to the interests and welfare of this great nation. With the assistance of God and the constant love of my people, I shall overcome whatever shall oppose my great designs. I wish still to live for 30 years, that I may serve 30 years more my subjects, consolidate this vast Empire, and see this dear France embellished by all the prosperities which I have conceived."

### Repudiation of the Empress Josephine.

It was easy to conjecture that the assemblage of all the vassal kings and Queens at Paris was the prelude to the developement of some grand *projet*;—But of its precise nature or object, no previous hint was allowed to transpire. Hence, it was not without some surprize, that we received the first intelligence, which brought both the beginning and completion of this singular ceremony. *Bonaparte has dissolved his marriage with his wife.* This step, it is said, he has long meditated, and it is easy to conceive his reason—he had no hopes of children by her—and hence, in the words of Henry VIII. of England,

——————I took a thought
This was a judgment on me: that my kingdom
Well worthy the best heir o' the world, should not
Be gladded in't by me: Then follows, that
I weigh'd the danger which my realms stood in
By this my issue's fail——
Or, as Richard says——
——————To be thus is nothing:
But to be safely thus, my fears in *Bourbon*
Stick deep, and in his royalty of nature
Reigns that which would be fear'd.
——————They put a *barren* sceptre in my gripe,
Thence to be wrench'd by an *unlineal* hand,
*No son of mine succeeding.* If 'tis so,
For *Bourbon's* issue have I fil'd my mind;
For them the gracious *Enghien* have I murther'd:
Put rancours in the vessel of my peace,
And the eternal jewel of my soul
Giv'n to the common enemy of man.

The whole proceedings at this singular ceremony are so extremely curious, that we give them at full length.

*Paris, Dec.* 17.

By desire of his Majesty the Emperor, all the Members of the Senate assembled yesterday, at 11 o'clock in the morning, in full dress, in the hall of their usual sittings. The sitting of the Senate yesterday, at which the Kings of Westphalia and Naples, Grand Admiral the Prince Viceroy of Italy, the Arch-Chancellor of State, the Prince Vice Grand Constable, and the Prince Vice Grand Elector assisted, and at which the Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire presided, will form, on account of the importance of the subjects which were discussed, an epoch in the annals of France. On that day was presented to the Senators, a project of a Senatus Consultum, respecting a dissolution of the marriage between the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Josephine.—This dissolution of marriage, required by the two high parties, and approved of by a family council, at which all the Princes and Princesses of the Imperial family present at Paris assisted, received the same day the assent of the Senate, after having been the object of examination of a special Commission named for this purpose. After having read the contents of the Imperial decree, which made the convocation of the Senate, and of that which directs that it shall be presided over by the Prince Arch-Chancellor, and that the Princes of the Imperial Family, hereafter named, should be present in the Senate, the official journal gives an account of this memorable sitting in the following terms:—

The orators of the Council of State, Count Regnault (de St Jean d'Angely) and Mons. Defermont, being introduced, Cambaceres, the Prince Arch-Chancellor of the empire, and Duke of Parma, opened the important business in the following short address:—

"Gentlemen,—The project which will, in this sitting, be submitted to the deliberation of the Senate contains an arrangement which embraces our dearest interests. It is dictated by that imperious voice which apprised sovereigns and nations, that, to secure the safety of states, we must listen to the counsels of a wise foresight, incessantly call to mind the past, examine the present, and extend our views to the future.



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ture. It is under such high considerations, that in these ever memorable circumstances, his Majesty the Emperor has caused all personal considerations to disappear, and silenced all his private affections. The noble and affecting attachment of her Majesty the Empress is a glorious testimony of her disinterested affection for the Emperor, and secures to her an eternal right to the gratitude of the nation."

Count Regnault then submitted to the Senate the project of a *Senatus Consultum*, for dissolving the marriage of the Emperor Napoleon with the Empress Josephine. The orator explained the motives of this project as follows:—

"My Lord—Senators,—The solemn act fully set forth in the Senatus Consultum, now read, contains all its motives.—What could we add?—What words could we address to the Senate of France, but would be far below the affecting sounds received from the mouths of these two august consorts, of whom your deliberations will consummate the generous resolutions?—Their hearts have coincided in making the noblest sacrifices to the greatest interests; they have coincided to make policy of sentiment; speak language the most true, the most persuasive, the most adapted to move and to convince. As foreigners and as consorts, the Emperor and Empress have done all; there only remains for us to love, to bless, and to admire them. 'Tis henceforth for the French nation to make themselves heard; their memory is faithful as their hearts; they will unite in their grateful thoughts the hope of the future with the remembrance of the past, and never will Monarchs have received more respect, admiration, gratitude, and love, than Napoleon *in immolating the most sacred of his affections* to the wants of his subjects, than Josephine, in sacrificing her tenderness for the best of husbands; through devotion for the best of Kings; through attachment to the best of nations; accept, gentlemen, in the name of all France, in the sight of astonished Europe, this sacrifice, *the greatest ever made on earth*; and, full of the profound emotion which you feel, hasten to carry to the foot of the throne, in the tribute of your sentiments, of the sentiments of all Frenchmen, the only gift that can be worthy of the fortitude of our Sovereign, the only consolation that can be worthy of their hearts."

The Prince Viceroy of Italy (Eugene Beauharnois, son of Josephine,) then addressed the Senate, in the following affecting speech:—

"Prince, Senators,—You have heard the project of the Senatus Consultum submitted to your deliberation. I feel it my duty, under these circumstances, to manifest the sentiments by which my family are animated. My mother, my sister, and myself, owe all to the Emperor; he has been to us a father; he will find in us, at all times, devoted children and obedient subjects. It is important to the happiness of France, that the founder of the fourth dynasty should, in his old age, be surrounded by direct descendants, who may prove a security to all, and a pledge of the glory of our country. When my mother was crowned, before the whole nation, by the hands of her august consort, she contracted an obligation to sacrifice all her affections to the interests of France. She has fulfilled, with fortitude, nobleness, and diguity, this first of duties; her soul has often been moved at beholding exposed to painful struggles the heart of a man, accustomed to conquer fortune, and advance with a firm step to the accomplishment of his great designs. The tears which this resolution has cost the Emperor suffice for the honour (*a la gloire*) of my mother. In the situation she will now fill, she will be no stranger, by her wishes, to the feelings of the new prosperities which await us; with a satisfaction mingled with pride, she will behold the happiness her sacrifices will produce to her country, to her Emperor."

This speech concluded, Count Garnier, annual president, proposed to refer the Senatus Consultum to a special committee of nine members, to report thereon during the sitting. Agreed to. The Prince Arch-Chancellor, president, then named, by lot, as scrutineers, the Senators, Barthelemy and Le Mercier, and the following Senators were elected on the committee, Garnier, Lacepede, Semonville, Bournonville, Chaptal, Laplace, Marshal Duke of Dantzick, Marshal Serrurier, and Monge. The sitting was suspended till their return. At half past four it was resumed, and Count Lacepede spoke as follows:

"My Lord, Senators,—You have referred to your special committee, the pro-

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project of *Senatus Consultum* presented to you by the orators of the Council of State. You have heard, Senators, the memorable act annexed to the project of *Senatus Consultum*, which history will transmit to posterity as a monument of the most tender affections, the most generous sentiments, and the most absolute devotion to the primary interests of an hereditary monarchy; these memorable words, by the greatest of Sovereigns, and his august and well-beloved consort, will long re echo through the hearts of all Frenchmen. This day more than ever has the Emperor proved, that he only wishes to reign to *serve his subjects*; the Empress has deserved that posterity should associate her name with that of immortal Nopoleon. Such, then, is the condition of those whom the throne raises above others, only to impose on them obligations more severe; how many Princes, who, only consulting the happiness of their subjects, have been obliged to renounce connections the most dear to them? To look no farther than the predecessors of Napoleon, we find thirteen Kings, whose duty as Sovereigns obliged them to dissolve the bond which bound them to their consorts; and what is well worthy of remark, among these thirteen Princes, four we must reckon were French Monarchs, the most admired and cherished, Charlemagne, Philippe Auguste, Louis XII. and Henry IV. Ah! May he, whose glory and self devotion surpass their self-devotion and their glory, long reign for the prosperity of France and of Europe. May his life continue far beyond the thirty years he has desired for the stability of his empire. May he see around his throne Princes from his blood, educated in his spirit as in his sentiments, and worthy of their august origin; secure for our latest posterity, the continuance of all the blessings our country owes him. May the image of the happiness of the French, which the present and future will offer to his view, be the reward of his labours, and of his sacrifices. Your committee, Senators, unanimously propose to you to adopt the project of *Senatus Consultum* proposed to you; 2dly, To adopt also two addresses, which I shall have the honour to lay before you, to be presented, one to the Emperor and King, the other to the Empress and Queen."

An immediate ballot was demanded, and gave the number of votes in its favour, required by art. 56. of the constitutional act of the 4th of August 1802; its adoption was consequently declared by the Prince Arch-Chancellor, President, who pronounced it to be converted into a *Senatus Consultum* of the following tenor:

*Extract from the Register of the Conservative Senate of Saturday, Dec. 16. 1809.*

The Conservative Senate, assembled to the number of members prescribed by article 90th of the act of the constitution, and dated the 13th of December 1799, having seen the act drawn up the 15th of the present month, by the Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, of which the following is the substance:

In the year 1809, and the 15th day of December, at nine o'clock in the evening, we, Jean-Jaques Regis Cambaceres, Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, Duke of Parma, exercising the functions prescribed to us by title 2d of the 14th article of the statute of the Imperial family, and in consequence of orders addressed to us by his Majesty the Emperor and King, in his private letter, dated that day, of the following tenor:

"My Cousin—Our desire is, that you repair this evening, to our grand cabinet of the palace of the Thuilleries, attended by the Civil Secretary of State of our Imperial family, to receive from us, and our dear consort, a communication of great importance. For this purpose we have ordered this present private letter should be sent you.—We pray God to have you, my Cousin, in his holy and blessed keeping.

"*Paris, 15th Dec.* 1809.

On the back is written, "To our Cousin, the Prince Arch-Chancellor, Duke of Parma."

We accordingly proceeded to the hall of the throne of the palace of the Thuilleries, attended by Michel Louis Etienne Regnault (de St Jean d'Angely), Count of the Empire, Minister of State, and Secretary of State to the Imperial family. A quarter of an hour afterwards we were introduced to the Grand Cabinet of the Emperor, where we found his Majesty the Emperor and King, with her Majesty the Empress, attended by their Majesties the Kings of Holland, Westphalia, and Naples, his Imperial Highness the Prince Viceroy, the

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the Queens of Holland, Westphalia, Naples, and Spain; Madame, and her Imperial Highness the Princess Pauline. His Majesty the Emperor and King condescended to address us in these terms:

"*My Cousin, Prince Arch-Chancellor,*

"I dispatched to you a private letter, dated this day, to direct you to repair to my Cabinet, for the purpose of communicating to you the resolution which I and the Empress, my dearest consort, have taken. It gives me pleasure that the Kings, Queens, and Princesses, my brothers and sisters, my brothers and sisters-in-law, my daughter-in-law, and my son-in-law, become my adopted son, as well as my mother, should witness what I am going to communicate to you.

"The policy of my monarchy, the interest and the wants of my people, which have consequently guided all my actions, require, that after me I should leave, to children inheritors of my love for my people, that throne on which Providence has placed me. Notwithstanding, for several years past, I have lost the hope of having children by my marriage with my well beloved consort the Empress Josephine. This it is which induces me to sacrifice the sweetest affections of my heart, to attend to nothing but the good of the state, and to wish the dissolution of my marriage.

"Arrived at the age of 40 years, I may indulge the hope of living long enough to educate in my views and sentiments the children which it may please Providence to give me. God knows how much such a resolution has cost my heart; but there is no sacrifice beyond my courage, when it is proved to me to be necessary to the welfare of France. I should add, that far from having reason to complain—on the contrary, I have had reason only to be satisfied with the attachment and the affection of my well-beloved consort; she has adorned fifteen years of my life, the remembrance of which will ever remain engraven on my heart: She was crowned by my hand; I wish she should preserve the rank and title of Empress, but above all, that she should ever regard me as her best and dearest friend."

His Majesty the Emperor and King having ended, her Majesty the Empress and Queen spoke as follows:—

"By the permission of our dear and august consort, I ought to declare, that not preserving any hope of having children which may fulfil the wants of his policy and the interest of France, I am pleased to give him the greatest proof of attachment and devotion which has ever been given upon earth. I possess all from his bounty; it was his hand that crowned me; and from the height of the throne I have received nothing but proofs of affection and love from the French people. I think I prove myself grateful in consenting to the dissolution of a marriage which heretofore was an obstacle to the welfare of France, which deprived it of the happiness of being one day governed by the descendants of a great man, evidently raised raised up by Providence to efface the evils of a terrible revolution, and to re-establish the altar, the throne, and social order. But the dissolution of my marriage will, in no degree, change the sentiments of my heart. The Emperor will ever have in me his best friend. I know how much this act, demanded by policy, and by interests so great, has chilled his heart; but both of us exult in the sacrifice which we make for the good of the country."

After which, their imperial majesties, having demanded an act of their respective declarations, as well as of the mutual consent contained in them, and which their majesties gave to the dissolution of their marriage, as also of the power which their majesties conferred on us, to follow up, as need shall require, the effect of their will, we, prince arch-chancellor of the empire, in obedience to the orders and requisitions of their majesties, have given the aforesaid acts, and have in consequence executed the present *proces verbal*, to serve and avail according to law; to which *proces verbal* their majesties have affixed their signature, and which, after being signed by the kings, queens, princes, and princesses present, has been signed by us, and countersigned by the secretary of state of the Imperial family, who wrote with his own hand.

| | |
|---|---|
| NAPOLEON, | JOACHIM NAPOLEON, |
| JOSEPHINE, | JULIE, |
| MADAME, | HORTENSE, |
| LOUIS, | CATHERINE, |
| JEROME NAPOLEON, | PAULINE, |
| EUGENE NAPOLEON, | |

CAMBACERES (prince arch-chancellor.)
COUNT REGNAULT (de St. Jean d' Angely.)

Having

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Having seen the project of the senatus consultum, drawn up in the form prescribed in the 57th article of the act of the constitution, of the 4th of Aug. 1802; after having heard the motives of the said project, the orators of the council of state, and the report of the special committee, appointed on the sitting of this day; the adoption having been discussed by the members prescribed by the 56th article of the act of the constitution of the 4th of August 1802, decrees,

Art. I. The marriage contracted between the Emperor Napoleon and Empress Josephine is dissolved.

II. The Empress Josephine shall preserve the title and rank of Empress Queen crowned.

III. Her dowry is fixed at an annual income of two millions of francs, on the revenue of the state.

IV. All the assignments which may be made by the emperor, in favour of the Empress Josephine, on the funds of the civil list, shall be obligatory on his successors.

V. The present senatus consultum shall be transmitted by a message to his imperial and royal majesty.

The Senate then voted the two following addresses to their Majesties.

*Address of the Senate to his Majesty the Emperor and King.*

"The Senate has adopted the project of the Senatus Consultum, which has been presented to it in the name of his Imperial and Royal Majesty. Your Majesty, Sire, could not give a greater proof of the absolute devotion to the duties which an hereditary throne imposes. The Senate feels, in the most lively manner, the necessity of expressing to you how much it is penetrated with all the great soul of your Majesty, who experiences the most extensive power, the most illustrious glory. The admiration of the most remote posterity cannot, Sire, compensate the sacrifice of your dearest affections. The eternal love of the French nation, and the profoundest sense of all you have done for them, can alone console your Majesty's heart."

*Address of the Senate to her Majesty the Empress and Queen.*

"Madame,—Your Imperial and Royal Majesty has made to France the greatest of sacrifices. History will preserve an everlasting remembrance of it. The august consort of the greatest of Monarchs could not unite herself in his immortal glory by a more heroic act of self devotion. Long have the French nation, Madame, revered your virtues; they revere that affecting goodness which inspires all your words, and directs all your actions; they will admire your sublime self-devotion; they will for ever decree to your Imperial and Royal Majesty an homage of gratitude, respect, and love."

The Senate orders the preceding addresses to be presented, the one to his Majesty the Emperor, the other to her Majesty the Empress, by the President and Secretaries of State.

CAMBACERES,
Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, President.
SEMONVILLE and BOURNONVILLE, } Secretaries.

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The manner in which the determination of Bonaparte to repudiate his wife was announced, was perfectly theatrical.—That arch-intriguer, the Chancellor Cambaceres, was sent for in great secrecy, to assist at a nocturnal conference at the Thuilleries. He there finds all the members of the Bonaparte and the Beauharnois family assembled, and the head of each family addresses him in a speech, expressive of their perfect love for each other, and of their mutual determination to part for ever.—We dare say, no such speeches were ever made. Bonaparte was resolved to get rid of his wife at all events, but it was necessary to get up the ceremony in a manner that should interest the Parisians. His minister of the Interior, who is superintendant of the theatres, must be acquainted with stage effect, and he was probably directed to arrange the business in as theatrical a manner as possible. The two prominent personages of the drama make speeches—their dutiful families express their submission to their respective chiefs—the scene is touching; though, it must be confessed, the most popular German writer could not have contrived to outrage more than poor Eugene Beauharnois, the son of the Empress, did, when, after his return from this solemn mockery at the Thuilleries, he made his appearance on the boards

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boards of the Senate, to express his delight, and that of all his family, at the repudiation of his mother! But this is in the character of the prime mover of all.—Our readers must often have remarked how anxious Bonaparte is to shew himself above those feelings that belong to the rest of the human race; he takes a delight in degrading the human character; he knows no one will believe that his wife gave her consent freely to the divorce—but he must represent her as desiring it of all things—he knows no one will believe that her family can approve of a step which precipitates her from the throne, and destroys their influence; yet he cannot be content without exhibiting her own son as perfectly satisfied, and indeed exulting at his mother's disgrace.

Hitherto the influence of the Beauharnois family has been superior to that of the family of Bonaparte, who were always jealous of them. The dissolution, however, of Bonaparte's marriage, is the triumph of his family, and the power of the Beauharnois may be considered as gone.—Eugene, the Viceroy of Italy, was always viewed as the destined successor of Bonaparte in the kingdom of Italy. Of that succession he will now be deprived, and it may be doubted whether he will even be retained in his present situation. A pretty germ of discord has been introduced into the Imperial Family by this dissolution.

After the farce exhibited at the Thuilleries, Bonaparte set off for Trianon, and Madame Bonaparte retired to Malmaison. We shall soon hear who is to be the new Empress. The Princess of Saxony has been spoken of, though we recollect she refused Jerome, because he had been previously married; nor could all the influence of Bonaparte at Dresden turn her from her purpose. Bonaparte is in the same predicament as his brother. No dispensation has relieved him from the obligations of his first marriage, and the Princess may probably refuse, unless Bonaparte assail her in another way, and keep her father as an hostage at Paris until she consent.—There is, however, a rumour that the sister of the Emperor Alexander is to be the destined bride.

Bonaparte evidently insinuates that none of his own family, or his wife's, were fit to succeed him. He must be succeeded by children of his own, and being only 40 years of age, he may indulge the hope of living long enough to educate them in his views and sentiments. What a sad perspective for the human race, if we could believe that Providence would favour his designs, and give to the world an offspring from his loins, with all *his* sentiments and views!

There is in Bonaparte's speech the usual cant, with which he attempts to blind the people. He wishes to get rid of an old woman, and to marry a young one; and this he does only for the welfare of France, for which he always sacrifices the sweetest affections of his heart.

It will be observed that the marriage is dissolved by the mere will and pleasure of Bonaparte, without the intervention of the Church, or any dispensation from the spiritual power, hitherto held in the Catholic religion to be so necessary.

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## SPAIN.

We regret to state, that the Spaniards have suffered another severe defeat.—The army of La Mancha, contisting of upwards of 40,000 men, under General Aresaga, advanced to Ocana, a little to the S. E. of Toledo, where they were attacked by the French, and defeated with very great loss. The official account of the defeat of the Spanish General, as communicated by him to the Minister at War, for the information of the Supreme Junta, is dated Daymiel, 20th November, and candidly admits that the Spanish army has been severely beaten. The enemy, greatly superior in numbers, for a considerable time attempted to surround the Spaniards; but this attempt was bravely withstood, principally by the divison of the Spanish army under General Lacy, which, for three hours, bore the brunt of the engagement. Eventually, however, General Lacy was compelled to give way, and the whole army retreated.—Unbounded praise is bestowed on the infantry regiments, but the cavalry have again behaved like cowards. The loss in killed is very considerable. A great number of officers fell; "a proof," says General

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General Aresaga, "that the Spaniards fought well, and that their defeat, however to be lamented, has not tarnished the honour of their country."

The following is the French account of this battle by Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia:—

"*Los Barrios, Nov.* 19, 1809.

"The troops of his Imperial Majesty have gained a signal victory. The battle was fought in the vicinity of Ocana, where the insurgents had assembled a force of 55,000 men, 7000 of whom were horse, with a numerous park of artillery. The 4th corps, joined by the 5th, under the orders of Marshal Duke of Treviso; the division of dragoons, commanded by General Milhaud; the division of light horse, under the command of General Beauregard, and the brigade of light horse of General Paris, the royal guards, and two battalions of Spanish troops, marched yesterday from Aranjuez to meet the enemy, who, according to every intelligence received, had taken post at Ocana. About nine o'clock this morning our advanced parties came in sight of the enemy's army. At eleven o'clock the action commenced, and in two hours it was decided in our favour.—The Spaniards, encouraged by their superiority in numbers, made a vigorous resistance; but they were attacked with such irresistible valour by our troops, that they soon gave way, their position was carried, and they were thrown into the utmost confusion. All their artillery and field equipage fell into our hands. More than 50 pieces of cannon have already been brought in; 15 stand of colours, and numerous prisoners have been taken, among whom are three Generals, six Colonels, and 700 inferior officers.—The ground is covered with the slain, and with more than 40,000 muskets. They who escaped took to flight without arms, and without knowing whither to direct their steps."

The French accounts further state, that the Spaniards had 4000 killed and 20,000 made prisoners, including the wounded; but they do not state their own loss, which was very great. General Paris, of their cavalry, was killed.

We fear that the battle in question has been attended with irremediable disasters to the army of La Mancha, in which opinion we are confirmed by several letters from Cadiz, which describe that army as having been not only defeated, but dispersed; and that the greater part of its magazines, artillery, baggage, &c. had fallen into the hands of the enemy. After the battle too, it appears, that Aresaga was unable to make good his retreat to La Mancha, in the Sierra, and that he retired towards Valencia; thus leaving Seville and the Sierra Morena open to the approach of the enemy; but, we are assured, on the authority of Aresaga's dispatch, that the passes of the Sierra were secured, and that no apprehensions were, on that account, to be entertained.

These letters state, that, about the time the enemy commenced his attack on the army under Aresaga, the Duke del Parque attacked the French army opposed to him; a conflict ensued, in which the enemy, independent of the killed, lost 1500 prisoners. The Spanish General was following up his success, and it was hoped that this event might have a favourable influence on the retreat of Aresaga's army.

The fall of Gerona has at length taken place, and the French papers are filled with the proceedings before and after the capitulation. They state that the Marshal Duke of Castiglione entered Gerona on the 11th of December. He took eight stand of colours, 200 pieces of cannon, and 5000 troops. The following is a copy of the capitulation of the city and forts of Gerona, concluded on the 10th December, at seven in the morning:—

Art. 1. The garrison shall march out with the honours of war, and proceed to France as prisoners of war. 2. All the inhabitants shall be respected. 3. The Catholic religion shall continue to be followed by the inhabitants, and shall be respected. 4. At half-past eight o'clock to-morrow morning, the gate of Secours, that of Arengo, and also that of the forts, shall be delivered up to the French troops. 5. To-morrow morning, the 11th December, the garrison shall march out of the fortress at half past eight o'clock.—They shall file off by the gate of Arengo, and the soldiers shall lay down their arms on the glacis. 6. An officer of the artillery, one of the engineers, and a commissary at war, shall enter the moment possession is taken of the gates of the city, for receiving

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ving possession of the magazines, maps, plans, &c.

Done at Gerona, seven in the morning, 10th December 1809. We sign the present capitulation, and promise to adhere to it in every particular. Signed, &c. &c.

Previous to the capitulation, the garrison fought to the last extremity, and scarce one stone was left upon another. The Spaniards have immortalised themselves on the occasion.

In the southern peninsula, no event of any importance has occurred since the defeat of the Spanish army of La Mancha. But, since Buonaparte, in his speech, talked of his intended moderation toward the Spaniards, and of the friendship and protection he means to extend to them, it may not be amiss to present the reader with the following specimen of his clemency, benevolence, and humanity. It surpasses in atrocity every ferocious act that we have met with in the registers of human wickedness, and even every hellish thought recorded in the catalogue of the crimes of monsters in the shape of men. It is a proclamation by that same facetious villain, Kellerman, who completely duped and outwitted the English Generals at Cintra.

OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION.

"Considering the necessity of multiplying the resources of the army of his Imperial Majesty, and of depriving the *rebels* and *traitors* of the means of procuring animals to accomplish their *atrocious designs*, it is hereby declared, that all the horses and mares belonging to the provinces in Upper Spain, viz. in the districts of Salamanca, Zamora, Toro, Leon, Placentia, Burgos, Guipuscoa, and Alava, of the height of four feet four inches, or five feet and half an inch, of the measure of Spain, and from thence upward, are in requisition for the service of the armies of France, and are to be conducted to the capital of the respective governments, where they are to be received and maintained by the governors, until the return made to me shall enable me to give directions for the disposal of them.

"All the horses of less than four feet four inches, or five feet and half an inch, Spanish measure, also mares pregnant for more than three months, and horses and mares that are not 30 months old, and less than the height mentioned, *are to have the left eye put out, and are to be rendered by other proper means unfit for military service, by the proprietors themselves.* Those who presume to disobey this command are to be mulcted in four times the value of the animals. The execution of this order is to be committed to the governors, commandants of arms, and to the commandants of detachments and flying columns.

"KELLERMAN,
"Gen. of Division, and Governor-General of Upper Spain."

*28th Oct.* 1809.

The Jews, who were formerly the most bloody and ruthless destroyers in the world, never mutilated dumb creatures; nor did the sack of Epirus by the Romans, which Sir Walter Raleigh declared he would never have believed, had any one writer delivered the contrary, come up to this savage devastation authorised by the French general. Herein, too, we discover the melancholy alteration which has taken place in the character of the French people. No nation was so remarkable for their tenderness to the brute creation as the French of the old monarchy; they even carried it to a degree of sympathy equal to, if not surpassing that which other nations feel towards their fellow-creatures.—Cruelty to animals was unknown among them, and if any one betrayed its spirit, he was considered and shunned as a monster. Even in 1803, waggons, carriages, and stage-coaches, were drawn by stallions, mutilation being looked upon as the indication of a ferocious mind. We have therefore marked this proclamation in order to point a moral, to shew the downward progression of the French people into a brutal barbarism, unknown before, even in the most atrocious epochs of their military history. Other sanguinary conquerors have swept away flocks, herds, and beasts of burden, but they appropriated them. It was reserved for the remorseless ruffians serving under Buonaparte, to furnish an example of inhumanity, revolting to our nature, and at which the fiercest savages would have started back with horror. In short, it is a melancholy instance of the stupendous villainy to which a guilty ambition will resort, in order to accomplish its execrable designs.

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The Supreme Junta of Estremadura has addressed the following dispatch to the Secretary-General of the Supreme Government of the Kingdom:—

Most Excellent Sir—We enclose to your Excellency a literal copy of a dispatch which has been received by this Junta from Lord Wellington, General-in-chief of the British army, in which he takes leave, and announces the march of his army to the north of the Tagus, for the reasons which he states, in order that your Excellency may lay it before his Majesty for his information, in respect to the circumstances it may affect.

*Bajados, Dec. 9.*

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Letter from Lord Wellington to the Junta of Estremadura.

Senor—I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that the events of the war in Old Castile have rendered it necessary to carry into execution the movement which I some time ago designed, of removing with the British army under my command, to the north of the Tagus; consequently, some of the troops will commence their march to-morrow morning. It affords me satisfaction to know, that, in respect to the position occupied by the enemy's troops, the said movement can still be carried into effect, notwithstanding the disasters as well in Castile as La Mancha, without compromising the safety of the province of Estremadura. My head quarters will, however, remain here some days, and I shall not fail to profit by this circumstance to return your Excellency the most sincere acknowledgments for the polite attentions I have received during my stay among your Excellencies, as also for the zeal and indefatigable care with which your Excellency has furnished the provisions required by the detachment of the army under my command, which has been cantoned in this province. I assure your Excellency, that I sensibly regret that circumstances of the greatest importance to the general cause oblige me to remove my troops to another part of the country, separating myself from persons to whom I am under so many obligations; and I entreat your Excellency to be assured, that I shall feel the greatest pleasure in opportunities of being useful to the province of Estremadura and city of Badajos, and that I shall have much satisfaction in hearing of its security and welfare. I believe that the British army is not indebted to this province; but if by chance it should, I have ordered the Commissary-General to pay whatever may be owing, leaving a person here to liquidate such accounts as may remain unsettled, and especially those relating to the provisions supplied when the British army passed through Placentia.—I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration,

Most excellent Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

*Dec. 4.* WELLINGTON.

To the Superior Junta of the province of Estremadura.

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EXPEDITION TO HOLLAND.

We have already announced the evacuation of the island of Walcheren. The following is the official accounts of the completion of the business.

*Blake, in Flushing Roads, Dec. 13. 1809.*

SIR,

I availed myself of Vice-Admiral Campbell's offer of the Jason to convey me to Flushing; and as soon as it moderated on the 9th, in the afternoon, I hoisted my flag on board that ship, and, accompanied by the Idas cutter, proceeded to this anchorage, where I arrived on the evening of the 10th. I found Rear-Admiral Otway with the squadron here; he had embarked the troops, and put every thing in a state of preparation for retiring from Walcheren whenever the wind became favourable; the arsenal and works about the basin at Flushing having been destroyed on that day. The inclosed letter from the Rear-Admiral will inform you of the particulars of his proceedings; his arrangement for the retreat appeared to me to be so excellent, that I have given my full approbation to the whole.

R. J. STRACHAN.

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*Cesar, Flushing Roads, Dec. 11. 1809.*

SIR,

I have the honour to communicate to you such circumstances as have occurred previous to your arrival, and subsequent to my last official communication. The



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The transports necessary for the embarkation of the army having arrived the 25th ult. on the following day, the measures that I had previously concerted with Lieutenant-General Don for the destruction of the basin, arsenal, and sea defences of Flushing, agreeable to instructions from the Earl of Liverpool, dated the 13th, and received on the 17th, were begun. On this service six hundred seamen and artificers from the fleet were employed, under the orders of Captain Moore, of his Majesty's ship Marlborough, assisted by Captains Tomlinson and Henderson, of the fire-ship service. The navy having completed the portion of work allotted to them, and Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington, commanding the royal engineers, having reported to Lieutenant-General Don that his mines for the destruction of the gates and piers at the entrance of the basin were ready, the whole of the army, with the exception of the rear-guards, was embarked on the afternoon of the 9th instant. The mines were exploded yesterday at low water, and appear to have fully answered their object. The whole of the east side of the basin had been previously completely destroyed; but as the port of Flushing, west of the basin, lies considerably below the high water mark, any material injury of the west bank would have caused the immediate inundation of the whole town; therefore our work on that side has been confined to the demolition of the careening wharf and pits. It was at first intended to defer the burning of the storehouse, and other buildings in the arsenal, until our final departure; but from the probability that, with a strong east wind, the flames might communicate to the town, the whole was set fire to yesterday, and is totally destroyed. Thus Flushing is rendered useless to the enemy as a naval arsenal; and the basin, which afforded a very secure retreat for several ships of the line during the winter, is for the present effectually destroyed, and can only be restored by great labour, and at an immense expence.

W. A. Otway.

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*Clyde, in the Veer Gat,*
*Dec. 8. 1809.*

Sir,

Last night the enemy worked very hard at the battery on Woolversdyke, notwithstanding the continued fire kept on it. At day-light this morning, it was found he had opened four embrasures in it. Captain Carteret, therefore, pushed two subdivisions of the gun-boats forward against it, which completely succeeded in demolishing two of the embrasures, and in injuring the others very materially. About noon, three mortars were brought down, and, with a field-piece, opened against our vessels (the brigs more especially,) but, after about an hour's firing, in which their shells were thrown with some precision, but without effect, they were completely silenced, and all our vessels kept their ground. About this time the guard-boats entered the cross channel which unites the two passes of Woolversdyke, to endeavour to tow off a flat-boat, which was lost last night from the Pallas's stern, being swampt and overset; they got her in tow, but she was fast aground, and could not be moved. The enemy's troops were in number behind the dike, and a considerable fire of musketry was exchanged with them, I believe without effect on either side; some few shot struck our boats. The enemy's advanced gun-boats appeared to lie close together, and I ordered two of the Clyde's boats to advance into the passage, and throw some rockets that way, in order that the occasion might be taken to reconnoitre them more closely. I find the enemy's batteries are not so far in advance as I had supposed, and that their gun-boats are not nearer than Cortjen. They are, however, erecting a battery on a point of the dike which commands the channel, about half way between that place and the outer battery.

W. C. Owen.

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*Cæsar, in the Duerloo Passage,*
*Dec. 23. 1809.*

My Lord,

Although I have regularly communicated to your Lordship the principal circumstances which have occurred, relative to the army under my command, yet I have judged it adviseable to postpone my detailed report on the evacuation of the island of Walcheren, until the troops were withdrawn and the fleet had sailed.

On the receipt of your Lordship's dispatch, of the 13th of last month, conveying to me his Majesty's commands to evacuate the island of Walcheren with the

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the forces under my orders, and further signifying the determination of his Majesty, that, previously to the evacuation, I should take such measures as I might deem most effectual for the demolition of the basin of Flushing, and the naval defences of the island, I made the necessary preparations for the removal of the sick and convalescents of the army, and the arrival of a division of transports afforded me the means of completing their embarkation on the 16th ult.

On the same day the new frigate that was built in the dock yard, was got out of the basin, and which enabled me, on the following morning, to commence the demolition of the sea defences, basin, dock yard, arsenal, magazines, naval store-houses, &c. of the town of Flushing, the total destruction of which was completed on the 11th instant.

These services were conducted under the immediate direction and superintendance of Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington, commanding engineer, assisted by a strong party from the navy, under the command of Captain Moore, and for the particulars I beg leave to refer your Lordship to the Lieutenant-Colonel's report, a copy of which I enclose.

The very judicious and skilful manner in which these measures have been completed, reflects great credit upon Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington, and the several officers who acted with him; and I am persuaded it will afford your Lordship peculiar satisfaction, to know that the whole of this extensive work has been accomplished, without any injury being done to the inhabitants, the destruction not having extended beyond what was necessary to deprive the enemy of the advantage of Flushing as a naval station.

The embarkation of the ordnance, and the stores of the several departments having been completed, the army was withdrawn and embarked on the 9th inst.; but the weather being extremely unsettled, and conceiving it probable, from the active and continued preparations of the enemy, that he might hazard an attack, I judged it expedient still to hold the towns of Flushing, Middleburgh, and Ter Vere, and Fort Rammekins; at the same time I made an arrangement for the disembarkation of the army, the four divisions of which were stationed as follows, viz. the first division immediately off the town of Flushing; second division to the westward of that town; third division between Flushing and Fort Rammekins, to act and co-operate with the naval force in the Slow Passage, under Captain Mason; and the fourth off Ter Vere, to act and co-operate with the naval force, between the Veer Gat and Wolversdyke, under Commodore Owen.

By this disposition, had the enemy attempted to invade the island, the four posts above mentioned could easily have been reinforced, and the enemy, in the event of his effecting a landing, attacked in his flanks and rear; as, from the precautions I had taken in stopping the fresh water sluices, his advance into the country must have been confined to the dikes and causeway from Ter Vere through Middleburgh to Flushing.

The fleet continued wind bound until this morning, when the rear guards were withdrawn, the ships of war and transports from the West Scheldt got under weigh, and I conclude those in the Veer Gat moved about the same time.

I feel great satisfaction in mentioning the very able and cordial support I have uniformly received from Rear-Admiral Otway, and that our arrangements for the final evacuation of the island were approved of by Rear Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, on his arrival on the 11th inst.

I cannot conclude this report without acquainting your Lordship, that I found the army in an excellent state of discipline, and that the conduct of the troops has in every respect merited my warmest approbation.

On the day of embarkation, the different corps of the army marched from the several points, and embarked, in the most perfect order and regularity, and the magistrates of the towns and villages expressed to the officers left in the command of the rear guards, that the troops, on their departure, had, in no instance, molested or injured the inhabitants. I have the honour to be, &c.

G. Don, Lieut.-Gen.

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Sir, *Flushing, Dec. 21. 1809.*

In obedience to your orders of the 25th ult. and with the concurrence of Captain

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Captain Moore of the Royal Navy, the necessary directions were given to commence the demolition of the basin, arsenal, dock-yard, naval defences and magazines of this place, and, on the 26th, a party of seamen, under the superintendance of Capt. Tomlinson, began at low water to destroy such part of the break-waters as appeared to protect the entrance of the harbour. On the following day, Captain Moore, with parties of seamen, proceeded on the destruction of the wharfing of the basin and of the dock-yard, and both were accomplished in a few days in the most effectual manner.

The demolition of the sea defences was also begun upon, on the 26th ult. under the immediate superintendance of Captain Rudyard, of the royal engineers, assisted by Captain Read, with a detachment of officers and men of the royal staff corps, and Captain Donovan and a detachment of officers and men of the Royals.

Arrangements were, on the same day, made to proceed on the demolition, by mining, of the piers, and flood-gates at the entrance of the great naval basin, under the directions of Captains Squire and Fanshawe of the royal engineers.

I have now the honour to inform you, that the services allotted to the royal navy have been most effectually accomplished, the dock-yard, arsenal, magazines, and every building belonging to the naval establishment, being wholly destroyed. The entrance of the harbour is also blocked up, by sinking of vessels filled with heavy materials, so as to render the passage of ships of war impracticable.

The destruction of the defences towards the sea, under the direction of Capt. Rudyard, has also been completely carried into effect, by dismantling the batteries, throwing down the parapets, and, in every respect, extending the devastation of such works, as far as could be accomplished without hazarding an inundation of the town; and with regard to the important service of the mines, employed as the means of destroying the piers and abutments of the flood-gates which secured the basin, I must acknowledge the skilful directions of Capts. Squire and Fanshawe, and the personal exertions of the corps of royal engineers, and assistant engineers employed under them, as the undertaking happily terminated in an explosion that succeeded in displacing the very foundations throughout the whole works.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. PILKINGTON,
Lieut.-Col Royal Engineers.

To Lieut.-General Don, &c.

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*St Domingo in the Downs,*
*25th Dec.* 1809.

SIR,

It is with great pleasure I inform you of the arrival of Commodore Owen, in the Clyde, who gives me the pleasing intelligence of the divisions under his command, and that under Captain Mason, having sailed from the East and West Scheldt, and are by this time at the mouth of the Thames, if not at the places of their respective destination; I enclose the Commodore's report of his proceedings. It is my duty to draw their Lordships attention, to the excellent conduct of Commodore Owen, in the discharge of the various and arduous duties he had to perform; and I beg, in the most earnest manner, to recommend to their Lordships notice, the zeal, bravery, and perseverance of the Captains, officers, and seamen, composing the flotilla under the Commodore's orders. The same good conduct has pervaded the Captains, officers, and seamen of the flotilla under Captain Mason, of the Fisgard; and when I get that report, I shall have great pleasure in introducing his merits to their Lordships particular notice.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

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*Clyde, off the North Foreland,*
SIR, *December* 23. 1809.

In obedience to the direction of Rear-Admiral Otway, I have the honour to lay before you the following detail of my proceedings in carrying into execution the orders to evacuate that part of the island of Walcheren, with the duties with which I had the honour to be charged.

Of our previous state of preparation you have been acquainted, and that all the stores, guns, and ammunition, not judged immediately necessary to our defence, had been withdrawn and put on board, and every arrangement made in the beginning of December.

I have

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I have likewise had the honour to report to you, that the enemy's anxiety to complete his works on Wolversdyke and South Beveland, for the purpose of clearing the Slow, and driving our advanced divisions from the channels which lead to it, had obliged me to commence a system of offensive operations, and the result thereof has likewise been submitted to you.

I had further informed you of the necessity felt for shifting my pendant to the Cretan, that I might be better situated to direct our movements.

Our flotilla held their forward stations when, on the morning of the 23d, I received your letter acquainting me that you intended to quit Flushing on that day, provided the wind would permit the line of battle ships to pass the Duerloo. I immediately made preparations likewise to withdraw. The boats assembled the rear guard of the army, under the direction of the Hon. Capt. Cadogan; whilst the few remaining guns of Vere and Armuyden Points were rendered useless, and every other article of stores was taken off.

In the mean time our advanced divisions fell back, and collected at their defensive stations; but it was two o'clock before those duties were completed, and there was no chance of clearing any considerable part of our force from the Veer Gat before dark, whilst the wind, which was very light, hung so far to the westward, as to leave me doubtful of your succeeding with the line of battle ships; I therefore ordered the Clyde only, whose draught of water might embarrass us, to shift out to the Roompot, whilst I sent an intelligent person to Flushing for information of your movements.

Colonel Pack (with whom it has been my good fortune to co-operate) was good enough to offer the Town-Major of Ter Vere for this duty (Captain Clements of the 71st regiment,) who returned to me at five o'clock, with the information that every thing was clear, except two frigates and a two decked ship, and the stay of these seemed to be the effect of chance alone, and I concluded they would follow in the morning. Captain Clements found the towns of Middleburgh and Flushing occupied by burgher guards, and at four on the following morning, the gates of Veer were likewise given to the burghers.

At day-light of the 24th, I made the signal for our distant ships to move, but the transports at the entrance of the Gat did not succeed in getting out till dark.

Capt. Davis's division of the gun-boats, however, reached the Roompot, and were disarmed.

It was whilst this movement was making, and which was much retarded by the baffling winds, I learnt of your arrival in the Roompot; and it was in the pause the shift of wind and tide occasioned that you did me the honour to join me in the Cretan, and sanction my proceedings.

On the morning of the 25th, our guard-boats were recalled, the Pallas got out to the Roompot, and a movement of our whole flotilla made; but as it then came on to blow, you ordered it to take a position off the Fort Den Haak.

Encouraged by our retreat, the enemy's advanced division of gun-boats moved through the Wolversdyke channel to the station heretofore occupied by our advance, but on our anchoring, returned again to its former station. As, however, we had decidedly given up Ter Vere, three row-boats, with Dutch troops, crossed over there from Campvere, and in the course of the afternoon some schuyts followed, likewise with Dutch troops, and by sunset the enemy had posted sentinels at Den Haak.

On the 26th, the wind got round to N. E. and you (seeing every prospect of our getting out) had sailed for England, the wind however backed again to the westward of north, and I did not think it right to disarm any more of the gun-boats than the division of acting Captain Rich.

All the merchant vessels had got clear of the Veer Gat, but one gun-boat was aground. I sent Captain Carteret, with two divisions, to cover her, and to protect the disarmed boats, which I ordered once more to anchor off Den Haak.

The enemy's gun-boats had, in this while, anchored in a line off Ter Vere, but again abandoned that position, and returned to Wolversdyke.

The morning of the 27th was as favourable

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vourable as could be desired; the several convoys sailed soon after day-light with a gentle breeze at east; the two disarmed divisions of gun-boats parted company whilst the remainder were disarming; which done, the whole squadron was aweigh by half-past one, and fairly in the Stone Deep by sunset. I there met Captain Mason in the Fisgard, with his squadron, and learnt that all was clear from Flushing. The wind and weather has been so favourable and fine, there is no doubt all will reach Sheerness in safety; I should hope today. In closing this detail, I feel it is my duty to remark to you the great good will that has been manifested by all and every one that I have commanded. Of the bravery and spirit of the gun-boats you were well aware; their cheerful submission to the deprivations their peculiar service rendered necessary, makes them still more estimable.—The merits of Captain Carteret, in the general command of this part of our force, I have, in some particular instances, had occasion to report to you. In every instance I have known his conduct has been good alike.

The several divisions were under Captains Aberdour and Davies, acting Captain Rich, and the Honourable Captain Dawson; the latter of whom I charged with a division, in consequence of Captain Lowe having been removed, by Rear-Admiral Otway, to the command of the Sabrina.

In the Hon. Captain Cadagon, of the Pallas, I found a most zealous second and supporter, and from Captain Jauverin, whom you charged with the duties of the port. From every other Captain, from every officer, and from every man, I have, in their respective stations, had a prompt obedience and co-operation, anxious always to outrun my wishes for the service. In short, Sir, I cannot speak too strongly to you in their praise.

The peculiar circumstances we were placed in obliged me to leave the management of my own ship wholly to Lieutenant Strong, and, in so doing, have given him an opportunity to confirm the good opinion I had formed of him in the course of seven years service with me. The duties of the guard fell heavy on our boats. The men of every ship vied with each other in the cheerful and effectual discharge of this harassing but needful duty. Again, Sir, I beg most earnestly to recommend them to your countenance; and have the honour to be, &c.

E. W. C. R. Owen.

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I beg leave to acquaint you that the vessels under my orders, laden with fire-ship stores, lately composing part of the expedition to the Scheldt, are all arrived at the Nore, except that in which I was embarked, she having been wrecked on the 18th instant; but I was enabled to make room for, and save all the valuable part of her cargo, by throwing overboard the bevins (bakers faggots dipped in tar) from the other ships, which I hope will meet their Lordships approbation.

*Dec.* 27. N. Tomlinson.

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*Diana, off Borcelen,*
*2d Dec.* 1809.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you, that, having gained information that the enemy were disembarking guns at Odensskirk, and thinking it was practicable to cut them off, I sent away the boats of his Majesty's ship, under the command of Lieutenant Daniel Miller, accompanied by Lieutenant Sparrow, Mess. Robertson, Knocker, King, and M'Cartney, midshipmen, who, in the most gallant manner, landed and beat off the French guard, under a very heavy fire of round and grape shot, and brought away three vessels, that were secured to the shore by hawsers, laden with battering train and field-pieces, together with wood to form a platform. Lieutenant Miller, first of this ship, an old and meritorious officer, who has often distinguished himself in cutting out different vessels, speaks highly of the gallantry and assistance he received from Lieutenant Sparrow, the young gentlemen, and the boats crews and marines. I am happy to inform you, that this service has been performed without any person being hurt.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. Cramer, Captain.

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The medical returns from Walcheren, as completed to the 25th of November last, exhibited a list of 1880 deaths, chiefly produced by the marsh fever. The whole amount of the military employed in the expedition exceeded 38,000

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38,000 men; of which number more than 22,000 were returned on the sick list. If to the 1850, the number of deaths which have occurred since the 15th of November be added, as well as those which happened among the sick troops sent home from Walcheren, previously to that period, the most moderate computation cannot reduce the total number of deaths to less than 3000. But this, independently of the military casualties, is not the whole amount of the numerical reduction of our army by that fatal expedition; for, among those who have experienced the most severe attacks of fever, many will never recover their healths sufficient to enable them to return to the ranks. It is a circumstance of material importance, and one which it is to be lamented, was not sufficiently attended to during our occupation of Walcheren, that the troops that were stationed on the sand hills were infinitely more healthy than those billeted in Flushing and Middleburg. The French, after having suffered a considerable mortality, discovered the superior salubrity of the sand hills, and did not neglect to avail themselves of it, for the preservation of their men. We, on the contrary, had but a very small number of men stationed on them, and confined the greater part of our military force in towns and districts, which, from the intelligence obtained on the spot, we might have known to be unfavourable to the health of the army. The detachments stationed on the sand hills of West Capel, were free from all attacks of marsh fever, the disorder which proved so destructive to our men. The hills are sufficiently extensive to admit of an encampment of upwards of 20,000 men. The whole system of medical regulations adopted in Walcheren, will require the strictest investigation. Two kinds of hospitals were established, regimental and general hospitals. Although 95 cases out of 100 were medical, they were put under the management and superintendance of the regimental surgeon. Often 400 cases were under the inspection and care of one regimental surgeon and his assistants. No man, however assiduous in duty, or indefatigable his care, can attend to more than 70 or 80 cases at a time, and particularly such as occurred at Walcheren. For, singular as it may appear, the nature of the disease was for several weeks not exactly ascertained; and was treated as a continual fever, instead of a remittent one.

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PERSIAN AMBASSADOR.

Wednesday December 20. being the time appointed for presenting the Persian ambassador to his Majesty, several persons began to assemble in the Mall soon after eleven o'clock, to see the procession. Crowds not only assembled in the Park, but also in the streets leading to his excellency's house, before twelve o'clock. About one o'clock, one of his Majesty's carriages, drawn by six horses, with the servants in their state liveries, proceeded to the residence of the ambassador. Two new carriages of his excellency's, together with the carriage of Sir Stephen Cottrell, also attended. In a short time after, his excellency came out of the house, carrying his credentials in a golden casket, upon a salver, covered with crimson velvet. His excellency appeared highly pleased with the reception he met with from the crowd assembled about the door, who took off their hats, and gave him three cheers. Mr Chester, the deputy-master of the ceremonies, Sir Stephen Cottrell being indisposed, followed his excellency into the coach. Sir Gore Ousley, who is appointed interpreter to the ambassador, took his seat with his back to the horses. His excellency's carriage followed, with Mr Morier, who went from England with Sir Harford Jones upon his mission to Persia, as an interpreter, and returned with him to this country in the same capacity, and other attendants. In the third carriage were two pages, and his excellency's priest. The procession was led by the carriage of Sir Stephen Cottrell. The streets were crowded to excess which they passed through; and the park was so much thronged, that it was with great difficulty the carriages could pass. As a mark of respect and distinction, his excellency was allowed to enter the Queen's Palace by the great doors in front, where no other person is allowed to enter but those of the royal family; all others go in by the lodge. He was accompanied to the state apartments by Mr Chester, Sir Gore Ousley, and Mr Morier: the other attendants remained in the great hall.

Soon

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Soon after, his Majesty, being informed of the arrival of his excellency, signified his royal pleasure to receive him, when he was conducted by Mr Chester, and introduced by the Marquis Wellesley, as secretary of state for foreign affairs. His excellency, after the usual ceremonies, delivered his credentials, and was most graciously received. After his introduction, he remained in conversation with the Marquis Wellesley, who, attended him to his Majesty's carriage, about three o'clock, when he returned to his house, where the crowd was extremely great. The populace gave his excellency three cheers again upon his leaving the carriage.

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ADDRESS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

After the departure of the Persian ambassador, his Majesty next received the address of the corporation of London. The address was read by the recorder, and his Majesty's answer by Mr Ryder, the secretary of state for the home department. The procession on this occasion was comprised of the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen Ansley and Goodbehere, Sheriffs Wood and Atkins, the common serjeant, the town-clerk, Mr Waithman, and about sixty common councilmen. The Lord Mayor and Mr Waithman received three huzzas from the spectators both on entering and leaving the palace.

The following is a copy of the address of the common council, with his Majesty's answer.

The humble, loyal, and dutiful address and petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in common council assembled.

"We, your Majesty's most faithful, loyal, and dutiful subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, most humbly approach your Majesty's sacred person, in the perfect assurance that your Majesty will graciously condescend to receive the suggestions of your faithful and loyal citizens, on subjects which seriously and deeply affect their interests in common with the rest of your Majesty's people. We have witnessed with deep regret the disastrous failure of the late expedition, as the magnitude of its equipment had raised the just hopes and expectations of the country to some permanent benefit. And we cannot avoid expressing to your Majesty the sorrow and indignation with which we are affected, by the unhappy dissensions that have prevailed among your Majesty's ministers; and our fears that such dissensions may prove eminently prejudicial to the best interests of the nation. Your Majesty's faithful citizens, actuated by loyal attachment to your sacred person and illustrious house, and solicitous for the honour of your Majesty's arms, and the dignity and solidity of your Majesty's councils, are deeply impressed with the necessity of an early and strict inquiry into the causes of the failure of the late expedition; therefore pray your Majesty will direct inquiry to be forthwith instituted, in order to ascertain the causes which have occasioned it."

To which address and petition his Majesty was graciously pleased to return the following answer:—

"I thank you for your expressions of duty and attachment to me and to my family. The recent expedition to the Scheldt was directed to several objects of great importance to the interest of my allies, and to the security of my dominions. I regret that, of these objects, a part only has been accomplished. I have not judged it to be necessary to direct any military inquiry into the conduct of my commanders by sea or land, in this conjoint service. It will be for my parliament, in their wisdom, to ask for such information, or to take such measures upon this subject, as they shall judge most conducive to the public good."

The Livery of London had likewise voted an Address of the same purport, which they desired should be presented to his Majesty on the throne: But on the application of the Sheriffs, to know when his Majesty would be pleased to receive the same, they were informed by Mr Ryder, Secretary of State, that the Address would be laid before his Majesty, if transmitted to the Secretary's office. A full meeting of the Livery was held on the 9th of January, when this answer being communicated, they unanimously resolved, that such an answer was subversive of the rights of the Livery, and that whoever had advised the denial of the usual access to his Majesty, was guilty of a breach of his public duty, and abused the confidence of his Sovereign.

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# Scottish Chronicle.

COURT OF SESSION. SECOND DIVISION.

*Master and Servant.*

A CASE of considerable importance, on this subject, was lately decided in the Court of Session, of which the following is a correct statement:

"A servant, at the end of his term of service, asked a written character from his master, and on being refused it, raised this action to have it found that his master was *obliged* to give one. The Lord Ordinary, on 4th February last, pronounced this interlocutor:—"Finds, that the defender was bound to have given the pursuer such a written character as he in conscience thought the pursuer's conduct warranted, in as much as, for the terms of such a character, conscientiously given, he was not liable to be called into a court of law; and appoints the defender to prepare, and deliver to the pursuer's agent, such a character of the pursuer, forthwith, to be produced by the pursuer or not against next calling, as he shall think fit."

The Lord Ordinary having adhered to that judgment, the cause was carried before the Inner House, (Second Division,) and the Court, on advising a petition for the master, with answers for the servant, pronounced this interlocutor:—"24th Nov. 1809. The Lords having resumed consideration of their petition, and having advised the same, with the answers thereto, they *alter* the interlocutor reclaimed against, and assoilzie the petitioner from the conclusions of this action, and decern: and, in respect the petitioner passes from his claim for expenses of process, find no expenses due, excepting the expenses of extract, as to which, find the pursuer liable in the full expense thereof, and decern."

The pursuer having reclaimed, the Court, on advising his petition, without answers, pronounced this interlocutor: "11th December 1809.—The Lords, having heard this petition, in respect that a master is not bound, by law, to give a character to a servant, adhere to the interlocutor reclaimed against, and refuse the desire of the petition."

It is, therefore, now ascertained, that a master is not bound to give a character to his servant. It was argued, on the part of the servant, that, by being refused a character, his future prospects were blasted, as no creditable family would receive him without one, no character being held equivalent to a bad one. Farther, that as it could not be denied that the servant was not received into the family without a character being first asked and obtained, the servant was entitled to presume, that the same sort of evidence, with regard to his character, would be given by this master, which he had considered unreasonable to demand, at the time the servant was hired: and, lastly, that the servant would have been equally satisfied with a verbal character as a *written* one; where, from the situation of the parties, that could be done; but that, in this case, a verbal character was impossible, from the residence of the master.

It was contended on the part of the master, that there exists no legal obligation on a master to give a written character to his servant, any more than there does on the servant to give a written character of his master: That, without admitting his being bound to do so, he had no objection to answer verbally any inquiries that might be made about the servant; but he declined giving a *written* character for various reasons; 1st, If he gave a character which the servant considered to be a bad character, he run the hazard of an action of damages at the instance of the servant, and he referred to a case in point, Elder v. Lockhart. 2dly, If he gave a good character, but which the subsequent conduct of the servant seemed not to justify, he might be sued by the person who had engaged him on that character.

The 3d defence was, that he had parted with his servant for reasons which appeared to him satisfactory, and which, if called upon, he was ready to specify.

4thly,



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4thly, That his establishment of servants being considerable, he was not so well informed about any of them as to be able to give written characters: but that he had no objection to their applying to the butler or housekeeper, who were much better qualified to give them.—5thly, That, by means of *written* characters, a great deal of deception and imposition is practised; because servants will always destroy *bad* characters, and only shew the good ones; and that, in practice, a servant is seldom or never hired without personal inquiry at his former master.

In support of his general proposition, that a master is not, by law, bound to give a character to his servant, the master founded on two cases, decided by the Court of Session, Raeburn *v.* Watson, and Elder *v.* Bennet; and on an English case, Carrol *v.* Bird, which is thus reported:—

"The declaration stated, that the plaintiff's wife having been retained by the defendant as a servant, was dismissed from the said service; that, after she was so dismissed, she had applied to a person of the name of Stewart, for the purpose of being retained and hired as a servant; that Mrs Stewart was ready and willing to have hired and taken her into service, if the defendant would have given her a character and such character was satisfactory; that it was the duty of the defendant, by law, to have given her such character, as she deserved, and then assigned a breach; that the defendant, not regarding such her duty, wholly refused to give her *any character whatever*, by reason of which the said Mrs Stewart refused to hire her into her said service."

*Plea of not guilty.*

"Upon the pleadings being opened, Lord Kenyon asked the plaintiff's counsel, if they had any precedent for this action, or had ever known of such an action being maintained?"

"Gibbs said he had no case."

"Upon which his Lordship added, there was no case: nor could the action be supported by law. By some old statutes, regulations were established concerning the characters of labourers: but that, in the case of domestic and menial servants, there was no law to compel the master to give the servant a character; it might be a duty which his feelings might prompt him to perform, but there was no law to enforce the doing of it."

Counsel for the servant, Lord Advocate, and Messrs Gillies, Monypenny, and Harrowar. Counsel for the master, (Lord Ashburton,) the Hon. Henry Erskine, and Messrs Clerk and Cathcart.

COURT OF SESSION—FIRST DIVISION.
GAME CASE.

*Earl of Hopetoun* v. *Wight.*

The game laws are held to interest so large and respectable a part of the community, that we imagine it will be acceptable to our readers to receive some account of the following case, decided by the Judges of the first Chamber of the Court of Session on Tuesday Jan. 16.

Mr Wight, farmer at Ormiston, the property of the Earl of Hopetoun, situated in the county of Haddington, having been in the practice of shooting game on his farm, without the permission of his landlord, was prosecuted by the Earl and Procurator-fiscal of the county in an action before the Sheriff, concluding that the defender should be found liable in the penalty prescribed by the act 1621. c. 31. against such persons as hunt or hawk without being possessed of a "plough of land in heritage." The Sheriff, in respect that the defender had been guilty of a contravention of the statute, found him liable in the penalties thereof, and in expences.

This judgment having been brought before the Supreme Court by advocation, was affirmed by Lord Armadale as Ordinary.

When the Lord Ordinary's interlocutor was brought under the consideration of the other Judges, it was pleaded for Mr Wight—1st, That the act 1621 is now obsolete, and that it never was intended to apply to *shooting*; and, 2dly, That, if it should so apply, he was a qualified person, as holding a perpetual lease of his farm. He maintained, that as his lease was renewable from 19 to 19 years, for ever, it was the same as absolute property; and there was no difference between such a lease and a feu; and as the latter undoubtedly affords a qualifi-

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qualification to kill game, the former should also have the same effect.

On the part of the Earl it was answered, that the first point had been laid at rest, by the decision of the second Chamber, in the case of Trotter against M'Ewan, (July 2. 1809), where it was found that the act 1621 was still a subsisting statute, and that, under the term *hunting*, this act must be understood to comprehend *shooting*. As to the second point, it was contended, that according to the defender's own admission, he was merely a *tenant*; and as no two words have more distinct meanings than *heritor* and *tenant*, it was evidently contrary, both to the common understanding of the country, and to the spirit and terms of the statute, that the defender should describe his *heritage* to the effect of affording him a qualification to kill game; and the duration of the defender's lease could make no difference on the case; however long the lease, he was only a *tenant*, and his right could only extend to the fruits of the ground. He could not prevent the landlord from claiming any mines or minerals which might be discovered on the farm; and, as the latter was entitled to vote as a freeholder and commissioner of supply, in respect of the property, he alone was the heritor in the eye of law. The right of a feuar, on the contrary, is a feudal right of property, and entitles him, not only to the fruits, but to the substance of the soil.

The Court unanimously adhered to the interlocutor of the Lord Ordinary.

It is thus settled, that no tenant, whatever may be the endurance of the lease, is entitled to be considered as a qualified person so as to shoot game, even on his own farm, without the permission of his landlord.

### Court of Exchequer.

In July last, a trial of considerable importance came on before this Court, to which the Right Hon. Robert Dundass of Arniston was defendant, (See vol. lxxi. p. 635.) The sum claimed by the Crown amounted to 10,000l. and was for his share of a security granted by a bond in 1795. for an eminent West India House in Glasgow (Mess. Alexander Houston and Company.) On that occasion the jury found for the defendant, on the grounds of indulgences having been extended to the mercantile house, beyond those stipulated in the bond, and without the consent or knowledge of the gentlemen who were joint securities. The particulars of this question were stated at the time. The Counsel for the Crown having prayed for a new trial, the cause came on on Monday, Jan. 15. before a Special Jury, who gave a verdict for the Crown.

On Friday, Jan. 19. upon a motion for the defendant, a rule was granted for the plaintiff, to shew cause, in the course of next term, why another trial should not be granted, in regard that the last verdict was contrary to the evidence, and contrary to the law, as explained by the Court.

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On Wednesday, Jan. 24th, being the anniversary of the birth-day of the Hon. Charles Fox, the friends of that eminent Statesman met at Fortune's tavern, in Edinburgh, to commemorate the day.—The Hon. Mr Halyburton in the chair. Lord Wm. Russel, Sir C. Halket, Lord Maitland, and Sir W. Forbes of Craigievar, Stewards. About 150 gentlemen were present.

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### Civil Promotions.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, 6th December, Present, the King's most excellent Majesty in Council. His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the most noble Richard Marquis Wellesley, K. P. to be one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, he was sworn one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

The Marquis Wellesley has appointed his brother-in-law, Charles Cullen Smith, Esq. to be Under Secretary of State in the Foreign Department.

*Foreign Office, December* 16. The King has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Henry Wellesley to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. and has been pleased to direct him to reside in that character at the seat of the Central or Supreme Junta in Spain.

*Jan.* 9. The King has been pleased to appoint Charles Stuart, Esq. to reside at the seat of the Provisional Government of Portugal, as his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

*December* 9. The King has been pleased to appoint Charles Richard Vaughan, Esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation in Spain.

Admiral

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Admiral Sir R. G. Keats is appointed Governor of Malta, in the room of the late Sir A. Ball.

Lady Charlotte Campbell, sister to the Duke of Argyll, (and relict of Col. John Campbell younger of Shawfield,) is appointed Lady of the Bed-chamber to the Princess of Wales, in room of Lady Sheffield, resigned.

The Earl Camden has been elected Master of the Trinity house, vacant by the death of the Duke of Portland.

The election of Chancellor of the University of Oxford concluded at ten o'clock on Thursday night, Dec. 14. after the most severe contest ever experienced there. The numbers were as follow:—For Lord Grenville, 406, Lord Eldon, 398, Duke of Beaufort, 333. Lord Grenville was thereupon declared duly elected.

The University of Oxford has conferred the degree of Doctor in Civil Law on Lord Grenville, by diploma.

*Whitehall, Jan* 9. The King has been pleased to promote the Rev. Geo. Gordon, Bachelor in Divinity, (now Dean of Exeter,) to the Deanry of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, void by the death of Doctor Sir Richard Kaye, Bart.; and also to the residentiary's place in the said Cathedral Church, which was in possession of the said late Dean.

*Whitehall, Dec.* 14. The King has been pleased to appoint David Douglas, Esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff-depute of the shire of Berwick, in the room of John Swinton, Esq. resigned.

*Jan.* 24. The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Edinburgh, elected Mr James Pillans, A. M. of Eton College, to be Rector of the High School, in the room of the late Dr Alexander Adam.

*Jan.* 25. Mr Adam Anderson, tinsmith, was unanimously elected Deacon of the Hammermen, in room of Mr Mathew Martin, deceased. This is the first instance of a deacon being elected in the town council of Edinburgh, in consequence of the death of a deacon during the period for which he was elected.

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## MARRIAGES.

*Nov.* 20. Captain Daniel Reid, Commander of the Prince Ernest Augustus cutter, in the service of the Customs, to Miss Katharine M'Leod of Island-Reoch.

*Dec.* 5. At Dundee, the Rev. J. Johnston, minister of Blairgowrie, to Mrs Anderson.

8. At Edinburgh, Mr Marr, merchant, to Helen Margaret, only daughter of Mr William Braidwood, merchant.

11. At Paisley, Mr Nathaniel Stevenson, merchant, there to Christian, third daughter of Mr Samuel Cochrane, merchant.

11. At Dumbarton, Mr William Dunn Barclay, writer in Glasgow, to Anne, daughter of the late John MacAulay, Esq. Levengrove.

12. At Kittochside, Patrick Hamilton, Esq. younger of Braehead, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Graham, Esq. of Kittochside.

12. At Rosemount, near Edinburgh, the Rev. John Campbell, minister of Selkirk, to Miss Jane Shirreff.

14. At Leith, Mr William Waddell, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Peter Wood, Esq. merchant, Leith.

14. At Abbey Parks, Dunfermline, Mr Stenhouse, surgeon, to Miss M. Scotland, eldest daughter of H. Scotland of Brieryhill, Esq.

15. At Dyke, Stirlingshire, David Dunn, Esq. of Easter Craigannet, to Christian, daughter of the deceased Thomas Adam, Esq. of Dyke.

18. At Lasswade, Mr James Cockburn, at Eskbank, to Mrs Johanna Leishman of Lasswade.

18. At Ayr, Morland Hamilton Benson, Esq. of London, to Margaret, daughter of Mr Joseph Norman, Ayr.

18. At Grange, near Kilmarnock, Mr Robert M'Clure, writer in Glasgow, to Jane, daughter of Jas. Howe, Esq. Grange.

19. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Col. Pat. Don of Springfield, to Miss Millie, daughter of David Millie, Esq. of Path-head, Fifeshire.

19. At Edinburgh, Major James Weir of Tollcross, to Miss Jean Stewart Ponton, daughter of the late Alexander Ponton, Esq. of Cairnlae.

19. At Glasgow, the Rev. Robert Rennie, minister of Bo'ness, to Jean, eldest daughter of William Grhart, Esq. merchant, Glasgow.

20. At Port Glasgow, Mr William Hamilton, merchant, to Ann, second daughter of Richard Brown, Esq.

20. At St Mary's, Newington, Surrey, Olinthus Gilbert Gregory, L. L. D. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, to Miss Beddome, eldest daughter of Boswell Brandon Beddome, Esq. of Walworth.

20. At Glasgow, Capt. Arch. Campbell of the Argyllshire militia, to Mrs Mary Stuart, daughter of the late Rev. Gershom Stuart, minister of Arran.

22. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Stuart, Deputy Presenter of Signatures in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, to Miss Juliana Comb, eldest daughter of Matthew Comb, Esq. Leith.

24. At Burlington House, Chiswick, Lord George Levison Gower, to Lady Harriet Cavendish, daughter of the Duke of Devonshire.

—, At Edinburgh, Mr John Stobo, surgeon,

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green, to Ann, only daughter of George Pamellie, Esq merchant, Tortola.

26. Mr John Murray of Conland, writer, Edinburgh, to Miss Thomson of Duncrivie.

26. At Longfaugh, Mr John Law, advocate in Aberdeen, to Miss Mary Hay, second daughter of the deceased John Hay, Esq. at Braco.

26. At Aberdeen, George Allardyce, Esq. merchant in London, to Ann, third daughter of the late Peter Duguid, Esq. merchant in Aberdeen.

28 At Edinburgh, Mr Andrew Lang, sheriff-clerk of Selkirkshire, to Miss Suter, daughter of Mr Thomas Suter, Sheriff-clerk of Ross-shire.

28. At Leith, John Copland, Esq. of Milton, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Mr Alexander Broadfoot, Dalbeaty.

30. At London, Thomas Phillips, Esq. of George Street, Hanover Square, to Miss Fraser, daughter of Mr Simon Fraser, Fairfield, Inverness.

At Ospringe, Lieutenant Innes, of the 42d regiment, to Miss Fraser, daughter of Captain Fraser, of the same regiment.

*Jan.* 4. At Edinburgh, Francis Walker, Esq. writer to the signet, to Miss Margaret Drummond, only daughter of Captain Drummond, royal navy, of Hawthornden.

## BIRTHS.

Dec. 7. At Whim, Peebles-shire, the Lady of Archibald Montgomery Esq. a son.

11. At Edinburgh, the Lady of John Harden, Esq. a son.

11. Mrs Sandilands of Barnyhill, a daughter.

12. At London, Lady Keith, a daughter.

—. At Abbey Park, Mrs Colonel Glass, a son.

13. At Edinburgh, the Lady of General Elliot, a daughter.

—. At Coalston, East Lothian, the Lady of Lord Robert Kerr, a son.

14. At Edinburgh, Mrs Swinton of Broadmeadows, a daughter.

15. At Foss, Mrs Menzies of Chesthill, a daughter.

18. At Dundee, Mrs David Martin, a daughter.

22. At Edinburgh, Mrs Roy of Nenthorn, a son.

24. At Wester Livilands, Mrs Rind, a son.

26. At Venchen, Mrs Oliver, a daughter.

27. At Edinburgh, the wife of S. Laing, Esq. a daughter.

29. At London, Mrs C. P. Ainslie, a daughter.

29. At Haddington, Mrs Henry Davidson, a daughter.

31. At Alderston, the Lady of Robert Stuart, Esq. a daughter.

## DEATHS.

At Cabo, island of Goa, East Indies, Lieut. Patrick Strachan, 1st battalion 78th regiment. The cause of his death was a severe wound at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope.

*April* 27. At Poonamalee, near Madras, Lieut. Patrick Heron Newall, of the Madras European regiment, youngest son of the late John Newall of Barskeoch, Esq.

*May* 11. In the Poonah district, East Indies, Colonel William Wallace, of his Majesty's 80th regiment of foot, commanding the subsidiary force of British troops stationed with his Highness the Peshwa.—Col. Wallace was son of the late William Wallace, Esq. of Cairnhill, in the county of Ayr, and brother of Thomas Wallace, Esq. now of Cairnhill. The following general orders, published by the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council, will best evince the high estimation in which this gallant and meritorious officer was held by the Supreme Government of India:—

"*Fort William, June* 3*d.* 1809.

"The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, has received, with sentiments of extreme regret, the melancholy intelligence of the decease of Colonel William Wallace, of his Majesty's 80th regiment of foot, lately commanding the subsidiary force of British troops stationed with his Highness the Peshwa. The eminent character, professional abilities, and important services of the late Colonel Wallace, have long been considered, by the Governor-General in Council, to place him in the rank of those distinguished officers, whose virtues, talents, and exertions, have engaged the respect and esteem of the British Government in India, and the tribute of merited applause which public justice pays to the memory of Colonel Wallace, is necessarily combined with a deep sense of the loss his Majesty's and the Honourable Company's service have sustained by the death of this valued and lamented officer."

*July* 2. At Seringapatam, aged 33 years, Beilby Hodgson, Esq. third Judge of the Court of Circuit and Appeal for the provinces of Canara, Malabar, &c.

*Aug.* 31. At Charlestown, South Carolina, aged 27 years, Mr David Fleming, merchant, formerly of Glasgow.

*Sept.* At Placentia, Mr Alexander Gregorson, fifth son of Angus Gregorson, Esq. of Durren.

At Antigua, after a few days illness, in the 23d year of his age, Major George Gordon

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Gordon of the 8th West India regiment, nephew of Colonel Gordon, Military Secretary to the Earl of Harrington.

*Oct.* 25. At Nassau, New Providence, George Leitch, Esq.

*Nov.* 10. At the island of Madeira, Miss Janet Finlay of Wallyford.

14. At Lansdowne House, London, in the 44th year of his age, the most noble John William Petty, Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Shelburne and Wycombe, Viscount Calne, and Baron Wycombe. His Lordship had suffered much for several years from a complaint in the liver, which at length produced his death. His Lordship married some years ago Lady Gifford, but has left no issue. His titles and estates therefore devolve to his only brother, Lord Henry Petty, now Marquis of Lansdowne.

19. At Newark-upon-Trent, John Lambe, Esq. of that place, aged 96 years.

25. At Gibraltar, John, the infant son of Lieut.-Col. George Molle, of the 9th regiment of foot.

26. At Flushing, in Cornwall, where she had gone for the recovery of her health, the Lady of Sir John Stuart, Bart. of Allanbank, daughter of the late James Coutts, Esq. and niece to Thomas Coutts, Esq. banker in London. The many virtues which distinguished her pious and exemplary life, prepared her to meet, with perfect resignation, that awful hour, which has left a mournful blank in the circle of her relatives, and has occasioned the deepest and most sincere regret to her friends.

26. At London, George Horsbrugh, Esq. of Winchester Street, son of the late John Horsbrugh, Esq. Sheriff-clerk of Fife.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Brownrigg, Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces in the island of Ceylon.

At Plymouth Dock Artillery Barracks, Miss Stevens, daughter of General Stevens of the Artillery.

At Swansea, Robert Hamilton, Esq. son of the Rev. Dr Hamilton of Bath.

Lately, At Pentonville in the 29th year of his age, Mr Arthur Macarthur, late pursur of the Elphinstone East Indiaman.

At Berwick, Mr Richard Todd, many years wharfinger to the Old Shipping Company of that place, aged 79.

At Kells Manse, aged 59, Mrs Dorothea M'Ewan, relict of the Rev. John Gillespie, minister of Kells.

*Dec.* 1. At Inverness, George Monro, third son of William Monro, Esq. of Achany, a most promising youth.

2. At Avoch House, aged 55, George M'Kenzie, Esq of Avoch, and of Towerhill, London.

4. At the Grey Friar's, near Elgin, Joseph King, Esq. of Newmills, a gentleman universally regretted.

4. At Leslie, Fifeshire, Mr Daniel Johnston, aged 45, late from Savannah, Georgia.

4. At Dalkeith, Mrs Janet Gordon, widow of Alexander Duff of Hillockhead, and sister of the late Alexander Gordon of Whiteley, Esq. advocate, Sheriff depute of Morayshire.

5. At Middleton house, Archibald Hepburne Mitchelson, Esq. of Middleton.

6. At London, Sir James Branscomb, Knt. an eminent Lottery Office Keeper.

6. At Ayr, Mrs Jean Macmurtrie, wife of Mr William Osborne, Clerk of the Customs.

6. At Inveramsay, Charles Hacket, Esq. aged 85.

6. At Stirling, Miss Agnes Lees, youngest daughter of the late James Lees, Esq. Collector of Excise.

6. At Glasgow, Dr John Buchanan of Provanhall, aged 83.

7. At Fisherrow, Mr Thomas Milne, merchant, Hunter's Square, Edinburgh, second son of Mr David Milne merchant.

7. At Saddel House, Argyllshire, Lady Turing, wife of Sir Robert Turing of Foveran, Bart.

7. At Edinburgh, Mrs Mary Sutherland, spouse of the Rev. Simon Reid, endeared to her husband and friends by her christian graces and amiable virtues.

7. At Edinburgh, Mrs Ann Farquhar, relict of the Rev. James Connell, minister of Sorn.

9. At Old Mill, parish of Tureff, Marjory Scott, at the advanced age of 100.—Her eldest son, aged 75, four grandsons and daughters, and three families of great-grandchildren, all reside on the same farm.

9. At Kirkcudbright, James Dalyell, Esq. Collector of the Customs at that port.

9. At Perth, Mr James Duff, merchant, youngest son of the late Rev. Alex. Duff, minister, Tibbermuir.

9. At Edinburgh, Miss Katharine Ellis, daughter of the late Rev. George Ellis, minister of Carriden.

9. At Murray's Hall, near Stirling, Mr James Wilson, Cornet in the Stirlingshire yeomanry cavalry.

11. Duncan Campbell, Esq. Fornighty.

11. At Edinburgh, Major David Morrison, late of the Hon. East India Company's service.

12. Francis Fraser, Esq, of Findrack.—He was returning home from a Justice of Peace Court, and had unfortunately missed his way, and fell into a rivulet, where he was drowned.

12. At Ayr, Mrs Mary Muschet, relict of Peter Belch, Esq. banker in Stirling.

13. At Lauder, in the 79th year of her age,

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age, Mrs Margaret Allan, relict of Richard Hair, Esq. of Grange, Roxburgshire.

14. At Liverpool, Mr J. Cross, acting manager of the present theatrical establishment in Manchester.

14 At Heavy Tree, near Exeter, Mr James Adam, eldest son of the late Dr Adam, rector of the High School, Edinburgh.

16. At Hospitalfield, John Fraser, Esq. of Kirkton.

17. At Dawlish, Devonshire, Mrs Mary Burgoyne Jackson, spouse of Lieut.-Col. James Brunton, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

17. At Manse of Jedburgh, Mrs Somerville, wife of the Rev. Dr Somerville.

17. At Glasgow, Mr William Russell, merchant.

18. At Edinburgh, aged 69, Dr Alex. Adam, the venerable Rector of the High School, who has filled that important station with so much ability and celebrity for 43 years.—The public funeral of Dr Adam took place on Friday, Dec. 29. The interment was in the Chapel of Ease of St. Cuthbert's; and every mark of public estimation, respect, and regret, was bestowed. The masters and boys of the School, about 600 in number, walking in regular procession, preceded the corpse from the School-house. The Magistrates and Council, in their state dress, followed it. The Principal and Professors of the University, in their gowns, came next; and then above seven hundred gentlemen, of the principal inhabitants, far the greater part of whom had been Dr Adam's pupils, closed the scene. Among these, heads of the Supreme Courts, Judges, and Ministers of Edinburgh, were observed; and the members of a Society of young gentlemen, chiefly of the bar, who had lately presented the High School with a portrait, by Mr Raeburn, of their honoured master, and who attended in a body, were particularly remarkable. When the procession reached the Church-yard, the boys formed into two lines, standing uncovered, and shewed, in their countenances and deportment, that the mark of respect was strongly felt which they were now paying, for the last time, to the venerated remains which passed before them.

18. At Amisfield mains, Mr Wm. Brodie, farmer, formerly of Upper Keith, aged 70.

18. At Fountainbridge, George Abercromby, aged 86.

20. At London, aged 70, Mr Joseph Johnson, bookseller.

20. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Murray, daughter of John Murray, Esq. Philiphaugh.

21. At Greenock, Gabriel Lang, Esq. of Overton.

22. At Closeburn Cottage, Mr Gilbert Gibson of Glencrosh.

—. Tiberius Cavallo, Esq. author of several works of merit on electricity, &c.

23 At Woolwich, Dr John Rollo, Surgeon-General to the royal artillery.

23. At Perth, Margaret, wife of Alex. Macglashan, Esq. late of Calcutta.

23. At Edinburgh, Mr William Gray, surgeon in the royal navy.

23. At Edin. Miss Bannatine, daughter of the late Rev. George Bannatine, one of the ministers of Glasgow.

23. At Edinburgh, Mr. James Lyle, printer, much regretted,

24. At Boghall, near Ayr, Maxwell Gordon, Esq writer to the signet.

24. At Edinburgh, Patrick Anderson, Esq. writer to the signet.

24. At Edinburgh, Mr Mathew Martin, brass-founder, and Deacon of the Incorporation of Hammermen.

25. At Hull, aged 40, Major-General Hewgill, Commander of the troops in the garrison at that place.

25. At Kirkcaldy, Mrs Isabel Robertson, wife of Mr. John Duncan, jun. manufacturer there, aged 31.

26. At London, Nathaniel Newnham, Esq. of Mansion-house Street, banker, the leading partner in the firm of Newnham, Everitt, & Co. He was also an Alderman, and Colonel of one of the city regiments of militia.

26. At Leckie, in her 21st year, Miss Jane Stewart Graham, youngest daughter of Robert Moir, Esq. of Leckie.

26. At Edinburgh, William Murray, Esq. (Lintrose) Commander of one of his Majesty's Excise yachts.

27. At Edinburgh, Eliza, the infant daughter of Alexander Donaldson, Esq.

28. At his seat, Faulkhorn Hall, near Witham, John Bullock, Esq. M. P. for the county of Essex.

29. Dr Colin Dallas, late of the island of St. Vincent's.

29. At Ormistoun, in the 94th year of her age, the Hon. Helen Murray, fifth daughter of the deceased Alexander Lord Elibank, and widow of Sir John Stewart of Grandtully, Bart.

At London, Sir William Bensley, Bart. one of the Directors of the East India Company.

Lately, at Frasersburgh, Mr William Paton, a man who feared God, and honoured the King, at the advanced age of 84, 58 of which he lived in the marriage state with his now widow, aged upwards of 80. Mr Paton was formerly tenant, for forty years.

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years and upwards, of the farm and fishing boats of Seatown of Inveralochy. From a tenderness of conscience, not very usual in the present times, and perhaps, too, prompted by a consideration of the approaching infirmities of age, and in an unthinking moment, he resigned, for a trifling consideration, into the hands of the landlord's steward, the lease he had of that lucrative situation, to the great loss of his own numerous family.

*Jan.* 24. At Barnton, in the 41st year of his age, George Ramsay of Barnton, Esq.—There have been few individuals whose death has, at any time, excited a more lively and more universal feeling of regret, amongst all ranks and conditions of men, in this part of the country. With a vigorous and comprehensive understanding, Mr Ramsay combined the most amiable and endearing dispositions of mind; while his princely fortune enabled him to give ample scope to the display of his excellent qualities, and to evince himself at once a generous friend, and a most valuable member of society. The loss which his numerous friends and relatives have sustained by his death is undoubtedly great, and will be long and deeply regretted; nor will the blank which has been created in the community, in consequence of that afflicting event, be less severely felt and deplored. As an active, public-spirited man, and promoter of improvements of every kind, he was eminently distinguished among his contemporaries, and has probably left few equals behind him. His sudden and unexpected death, indeed, has spread a degree of gloom over the country, which we scarcely remember to have witnessed upon any similar occasion. He is succeeded in his extensive estates by an infant son.

*Price of Stocks.*

| 1810. | Bank Stock. | Omnium. | 3 per cent Consols. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 4. | 274 | 2 ¼ pr. | 70 ¾ |
| 11. | 277 ¾ 8 | 2 ¼ 3— | 70 ¾ ¼ |
| 18. | 276 ¼ | — — | 69 ¼ ¼ |
| 25. | 275 ¾ 6 | 2 — | 68 ¾ |

*Prices of Grain at Haddington.*

| 1810. | Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. | Pease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 5. | 38 s. 56 | 24 s. 30 | 19 s. 23 | 25 s. 30 |
| 12. | 26 56 | 24 30 | 17 23 | 25 28 |
| 19. | 35 57 | 24 30 | 17 23 | 28 29 |
| 26. | 32 48 | 24 29 | 16 23 | 20 24 |

*Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.*

| 1810. | Wheat. | Barley | Oats. | Pease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. s. | s. s. | s. s. | s. s. |
| Jan. 4. | 80 98 | 36 50 | 22 32 | 48 52 |
| 11. | 80 96 | 34 50 | 20 31 | 48 51 |
| 18. | 80 95 | 32 50 | 20 33 | 47 54 |
| 25. | 78 92 | 31 49 | 20 30 | 45 53 |

*Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.*

| 1810. | Oatmeal. | | Pease and Barley Meal. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bolls. | Price. | Bolls. | Price. |
| Jan. 2. | 339 | 20 19½ | 30 | 16 16 |
| 9. | 420 | 20 19½ | 52 | 17 16 |
| 16. | 190 | 20 19½ | 26 | 17 16 |
| 23. | 432 | 20 19½ | 50 | 17 16 |
| 31. | 430 | 19 18½ | 60 | 17 16 |

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*Milo*, and "The Vindication of *Bruce* against Lord *Valentia*," will appear in our next.

We have received pieces of *R. G.*, several of which we will take an early opportunity of inserting. We would only remark, that with the genius of this author there is still mixed an occasional incorrectness, which we should be glad to see removed.

*J. M'D.*, *J. L.*, *Asiris*, will probably appear in our next, or an early Number.

Besides *Glotianus*, we are indebted to several other correspondents for the communication of epitaphs, some of which we intend to select.

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THE

# SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

# *Edinburgh Literary Miscellany*

## FOR FEBRUARY 1810:

*With a View of* KELSO *from* MAXWELL HEUGH.

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Some



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State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Jan. 26. to Feb. 25. 1810, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

| Jan. | Barom. | Thermom. M. | Thermom. N. | Rain. In. Pts. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | 30.24 | 39 | 42 | —— | Cloudy |
| 27 | 30.25 | 33 | 36 | —— | Ditto |
| 28 | 30.23 | 36 | 41 | —— | Clear |
| 29 | 30.25 | 36 | 39 | 0.04 | Showers |
| 30 | 30.3 | 37 | 41 | —— | Cloudy |
| 31 | 29.9 | 44 | 48 | 0.08 | Rain |
| Feb. 1 | 29.9 | 50 | 54 | —— | Cloudy |
| 2 | 29.9 | 39 | 44 | —— | Clear |
| 3 | 29.89 | 30 | 34 | —— | Cloudy |
| 4 | 29.85 | 29 | 41 | —— | Clear |
| 5 | 29.8 | 40 | 46 | —— | Ditto |
| 6 | 29.7 | 45 | 51 | 0.12 | Rain |
| 7 | 29.81 | 46 | 49 | —— | Cloudy |
| 8 | 29.75 | 46 | 50 | —— | Clear |
| 9 | 29.95 | 48 | 59 | —— | Ditto |
| 10 | 29.96 | 36 | 50 | —— | Ditto |
| 11 | 30. | 32 | 37 | —— | Cloudy |
| 12 | 29.7 | 31 | 35 | —— | Ditto |
| 13 | 29.2 | 32 | 35 | 0.02 | Snow |
| 14 | 29.5 | 32 | 36 | 1.1 | Snow |
| 15 | 30.45 | 11 | 32 | —— | Clear |
| 16 | 30.09 | 15 | 32 | —— | Ditto |
| 17 | 30.22 | 12 | 31 | —— | Ditto |
| 18 | 30. | 30 | 38 | 0.02 | Snow |
| 19 | 30.3 | 18 | 36 | —— | Clear |
| 20 | 30.35 | 18 | 36 | —— | Ditto |
| 21 | 29.9 | 25 | 37 | —— | Cloudy |
| 22 | 29.82 | 36 | 41 | 0.02 | Sleet |
| 23 | 29.35 | 39 | 45 | 0.01 | Ditto |
| 24 | 29.4 | 38 | 47 | 0.03 | Showers |
| 25 | 29.31 | 31 | 35 | 0.02 | Snow |
| | | | | 1.46 | Quantity of Rain |

High Water at LEITH, FOR MARCH.

| Days. | Morn. H. M. | Even. H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Th. 1 | 10 51 | 11 29 |
| Fr. 2 | — — | 0 2 |
| Sa. 3 | 0 31 | 0 59 |
| Su. 4 | 1 22 | 1 46 |
| M. 5 | 2 9 | 2 30 |
| Tu. 6 | 2 49 | 3 10 |
| W. 7 | 3 28 | 3 46 |
| Th. 8 | 4 3 | 4 21 |
| Fr. 9 | 4 37 | 4 55 |
| Sa. 10 | 5 12 | 5 32 |
| Su. 11 | 5 48 | 6 9 |
| M. 12 | 6 31 | 6 56 |
| Tu. 13 | 7 25 | 7 59 |
| W. 14 | 8 37 | 9 20 |
| Th. 15 | 10 1 | 10 41 |
| Fr. 16 | 11 14 | 11 44 |
| Sa. 17 | — — | 0 9 |
| Su. 18 | 0 31 | 0 51 |
| M. 19 | 1 11 | 1 30 |
| Tu. 20 | 1 49 | 2 8 |
| W. 21 | 2 25 | 2 43 |
| Th. 22 | 3 2 | 3 20 |
| Fr. 23 | 3 40 | 3 58 |
| Sa. 24 | 4 18 | 4 41 |
| Su. 25 | 4 59 | 5 22 |
| M. 26 | 5 46 | 6 12 |
| Tu. 27 | 6 41 | 7 13 |
| W. 28 | 7 49 | 8 30 |
| Th. 29 | 9 14 | 9 56 |
| Fr. 30 | 10 36 | 11 11 |
| Sa. 31 | 11 42 | — — |

MOON's PHASES
For MARCH.
*Apparent time at Edinburgh.*

D. H. M.
New Moon, 5. 1. 22. even.
First Quart. 13. 2. 44. even.
Full Moon, 21. 2. 25. morn.
Last Quart. 28. 3. 31. morn.

*March* 7. Shortest Twilight.
10. Court of Session rises.
21. Day and night equal.

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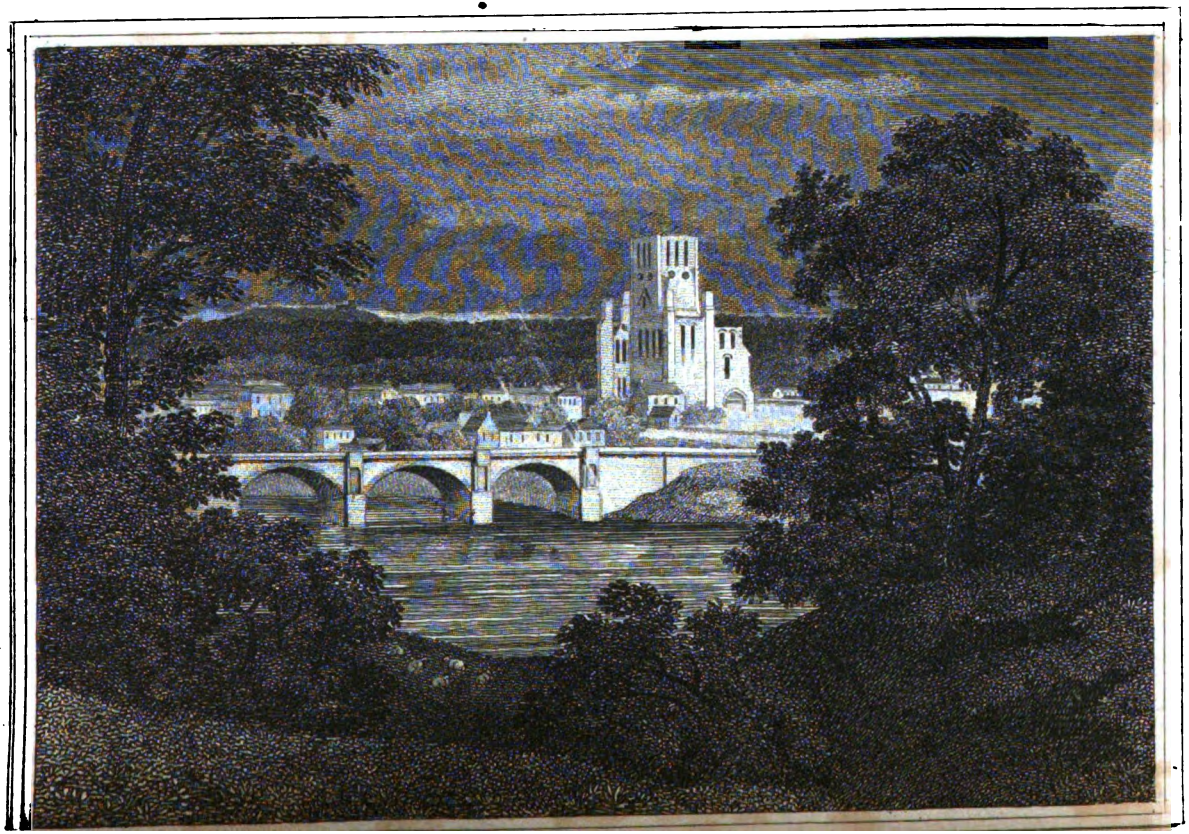

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THE

# Scots Magazine,

AND

# EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR FEBRUARY 1810.

*View of* KELSO, *from* MAXWELL HEUGH.

THIS view of Kelso is from the opposite side of the river, and includes the bridge and the abbey.—Kelso, and its vicinity, are celebrated throughout Scotland for the various beauties both of nature and art which they exhibit; and few spots, perhaps, connected with it, display a greater variety of striking objects than are to be found here represented. We have a full view of the new and elegant bridge, completed in 1805, instead of the one which was carried away by an inundation about six years before. The view includes also a full view of the abbey of Kelso, a most ancient and venerable edifice.—This abbey was founded in 1128, by St David, king of Scotland, for an order of monks called Tyronenses, who were transported hither from Roxburgh, where they had been settled two years before. It was dedicated to St Mary and John the Evangelist. It was liberally endowed, and enjoyed very great privileges. It is built in the Saxon style. There are still remaining the southern and western towers, which stood at the intersection of the transverse parts of the building, and a part of the south wall of the nave, in which there is an arch which communicated between the cloister and the body of the church. Small fragments of pillars, antique stones, &c. evidently belonging to this edifice, have been found scattered, often at considerable distances from it.

*Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.*

1810. *Feb.* 1—8. SINCE the snow disappeared, the weather has been genial and pleasant. The crocus is coming into flower: the flowers of the white colt's-foot (Tussilago alba) are expanded: the hazel-tree has shewn its catkins; and hepaticas are flowering.

—. 10. The skylark has begun his morning song.

—. 11. The wind suddenly shifted into the east, and the mercury in the barometer soon fell a whole inch.—This was followed by a great deal of snow on the 13th, and by intense frost for several following days.

—. 14. Late in the evening the mercury in the thermometer was at 16°; lower than it has been since the remarkable cold in January 1809.

17. A gradual thaw commenced.

24. During the past week the snow

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and

and ice have disappeared; and the weather has now become favourable to the operations of the husbandman and the horticulturist. The skylark, throstle, and other song-birds, which during the late snow-storm entirely suspended their carols, have now resumed them with increased vigour.

It is a fact perhaps worthy of recording, that the Stapelia grandiflora, which flowered in the dry-stove of the Botanic Garden here, late in the autumn, has completely ripened its seeds. Some other species of Stapelia produce their pods readily; but we have not before heard of S. grandiflora doing so.

*28th Feb.* 1810. *N.*

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*Preface to the Second Volume of Mr Chalmers's* CALEDONIA.

*(See Scottish Literary Intelligence.)*

It is wise to observe occurrents, and let nothing remarkable escape us: the stupidity of elder days hath left so much in silence; or time hath so martyred the records; that the most industrious heads find it no easy work, to erect a new BRITANNIA. *Sir T. Brown.*

IN prosecution of my plan, for resolving the difficulties, settling the disputes, and clearing the obscurities of the history, and antiquities, of Scotland, I now presume, to lay before the Public the *second* volume of my Caledonia.

For effecting those several objects, in my *first* volume, I treated of the *more ancient* history of Scotland, in *four* Books; the first, containing the *Roman period*, and ending with 446 A.D.; the second, comprehending the *Pictish* period, and closing with 848 A.D.; the *third*, treating of the *Scotish* affairs, and finishing in 1097 A.D.; and the *fourth* book, discussing the colonization, and history, of the Scoto-Saxon people, and concluding with 1307 A.D.: The four books thus ascertaining, in ample detail, the *ancient history* of North-Britain.

But, though many novel views were given, and a thousand uncertainties were ascertained, that volume has not been formally controverted. Every intelligent person has acquiesced, in its *moral certainties*, however new, and unexpected, except Doctor Jamieson alone, who has attempted to controvert them, in his Prefatory Dissertation on the *Scotish* language: Yet, he, who reasons against facts, shews little discretion, as a logician; and he, who pretends to out-argue demonstration, only evinces that, as a lexicographer, he loves theory better than truth. I shall not, however, make, in this place, any reply: There will be found, in the subsequent volume, a thousand facts, which contradict his etymological speculations, on the Scotish language, which never existed, in a separate state, from the old English; as had been previously proved, by argument, and fact, in the Prefatory Disquisitions to my edition of *Sir David Lyndsay's Poems*.

From the *ancient annals* of Scotland, this *second* volume proceeds, after some introductory intimations, to give its *topographical history*, in a sequence of shires; beginning with the most southern, and proceeding to the northern, in a regular consecution. The localities of each shire will be submitted to the public, in eight sections: The 1st will treat of its *name*; the 2d of its *situation* and *extent*; the 3d of its *natural objects*; the 4th of its *antiquities*; the 5th of its *establishment*, as a *shire*; the 6th of its *civil history*; the 7th of its *agriculture, manufactures*, and *trade*; and the 8th of its *ecclesiastical history*: Thus, under those several heads, will be found, I trust, in this volume, much that is new, and something that is interesting, from the various sources of authentic documents, and the intelligent correspondence of the parochial ministers; which are now laid before the judicious eyes of the inquisitive reader. Such a reader will perceive the

the frequent quotation of the Parliamentary Record. This is merely the copy which was printed, by William Robertson, the late under-keeper of the Register-house, and cancelled by the Record Commissioners, who disapproved both of its plan, and execution: Yet, unseemly, and unsatisfactory, as this printed copy is, I have found it of the greatest importance to historical research: It clears many an obscurity; it confutes a thousand calumnies; and it ascertains a million of truths: It is this Record, which exhibits the common people, in a light, that does them high honour; in lamenting the assassination of James III., and crying out for justice on the traitors.

In the subsequent volumes, will follow the *topographical history* of the south-western, the eastern, and northern shires, in convenient season; as the materials are provided, the details are formed, and the composition is easy to the pen of diligence.

In the subsequent pages, the year 1747 is assigned, as the epoch of the Engineer's Survey of Scotland: The design was certainly then conceived, by the Duke of Cumberland; and adopted by the Board of Ordnance*: But, it was not actually begun, till the first week of June 1748, by Lieutenant-Colonel Watson †. The Honourable John Elphinston, who is mentioned, in p. 61, as the publisher of a map of Scotland, was a *practitioner engineer*, under the engineer for Scotland, 1748; and died, at Kilcroigh, in April 1753 *. Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, the quartermaster, meanwhile, made the survey of North-Britain. To the anecdotes of General Roy, in p. 64, may be added that, in 1757, he went upon the expedition to Rochfort; and, in January 1758, was examined, at the court-martial on Sir John Mordaunt; and being the only engineer, with the rank of lieutenant in the army, on the expedition, gave it, as his opinion, that an entrenchment, [round Rochfort,] not assailable, without being laid open by cannon, might have been thrown up, in two, or three days; and that, in the same time, a covered way, glacis, and even an advanced ditch, might have been soon made †. To what is said of General Debbieg, in p. 62, may be added that, in June 1757, when the rank of the whole engineers was settled, he appeared as a sub-engineer, with the rank of lieutenant in the army ‡.

In

* See p. 61, in the following volume.

† We may clearly ascertain the true epoch, from that officer's letter to the engineer Skinner, dated the 7th of June 1748, from Edinburgh:—"But, as I am obliged, this week, to "begin the surveying scheme, which "(amongst friends) has given me infinite pain, I have ordered Lieutenant "Stewart, to acquaint you when General Bland will be at Fort Augustus." The late General Skinner's MS. Letter Book, in my library. From it, he appears to have been appointed the director of engineers, for Scotland, in December 1746. The original object of that Survey more distinctly appears, in a dispatch from Charles Bush, the secretary of the Board of Ordnance, to the same engineer, dated the 7th of June 1748: "The number of engineers, and "others, intended to have been employed, under Lieutenant-Colonel "Watson, in surveying *the highlands*, "south of *the chain*, being reduced; and "Messrs. William Floyer, and Jasper "Laforey, who were ordered to Edinburgh, on that service, being thereby "disappointed," &c. Gen. Skinner's Letter Book. It appears, also, from this engineer's information to the Board of Ordnance, that the Murray frith, between Arderseer, Inverness, and Cromarty, was surveyed, by Thomas Walker, a sub-engineer, in 1749. The engineer Skinner was the builder of Fort George, which was founded, in 1748: And, he continued the director of the engineers in Scotland, till the year 1757.

* Scots Mag. 1753, p. 208.

† Ib. 1758, p. 22—8.

‡ Ib. 1757, p. 327.

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In the subsequent volume, p. 601, it required much enquiry, and some calculation, to ascertain, that the massacre of James III.'s menials, at Lawder bridge, happened, in July 1482: But from a short Chronicle of James Gray, who compiled it, soon after that atrocious event, the real date clearly appears to have been the 15th of July 1482 ‡. In the latest of the Scotish historians, we may see, how uncertain is still the true date of the death of Margaret, the virtuous queen of James III. ‖: But, the same Chronicle shews, that she died, at Stirling, in 1486 §. It is, only, by collecting, and arranging such documents, that the real history of North Britain can be cultivated, as a science.

In the literature of England, there is a well-known book, under the appropriate name of *Liber Regis*; containing the value, and advowsons, of all the ecclesiastical livings: But, in Scotland, they have no such document of useful information: There will be found, however, in the topographical history, of the subsequent volume, a Tabular State of the several parishes, in each shire, which may be deemed the *Liber Regis* of North-Britain.

Of matters illustrative, or ornamental, there will not be found much, in this volume. There is, indeed, a *Tabular statement*, which contains the *political anatomy* of every shire, in Scotland, on a *broadside*. There was intended to be prefixed to this volume a new map of Scotland; in which the boundaries of shires are more elaborated, than they formerly were; the limits of districts are better ascertained; the location of the churches are more discriminated, and the names, and places, are more appropriated to the history: But, the infirmities of the engraver have made it necessary to postpone this map, till the appearance of the following volumes.

In the investigation of truth, I have not been discouraged by any difficulty; and I have not declined any labour; I have sought new documents; and I have tried, in my narration, to be neither too general, nor too minute *. I will beg leave to conclude this Preface, with Carew's *Prosopopeia* to his *Survey* of *Cornwall*:

" I crave not courteous ayd, of friends,
" To blaze my praise in verse;
" Nor, prowd to vaunt mine author's names,
" In catalogue rehearse:
" I of no willing wrong complaine,
" Which force, or stealth, hath wrought;
" No fruit, I promise, from the tree,
" That forth this *blooth* † hath brought.
" I curry not, with smoothing termes,
" Ne yet rude threats I blast:
" I seeke no patron for my faults;
" I plead no needlesse haste."

‡ MS. 12°. James Gray, Advocates' Library.

‖ Pink. Hist. i. 423. 4.

§ Gray's MS.

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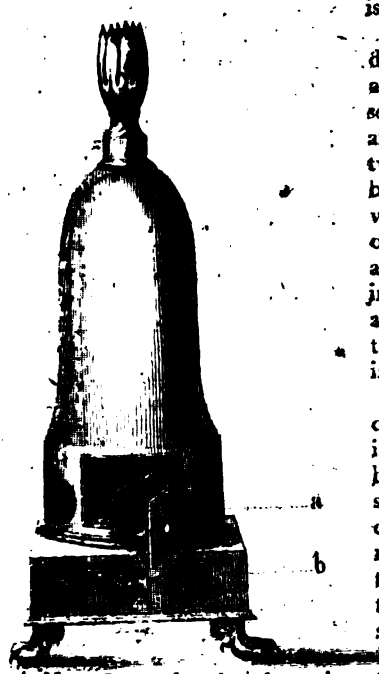
*Memoirs of the* PROGRESS *of* MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

THE skeleton of the Mammoth found in the ice, at the mouth of the river Lena, in Siberia, which has been for some time publicly exhibited at Moscow, is said to be intended for the Museum of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, at Petersburg. Professor Tilesius has made forty drawings of the skeleton, and its various parts, which he means to publish in folio, with observations. On some points he differs from Cuvier.

A

* In p. 268, note (*p*). *James* Otterburn is misprinted for *John*, which mistake mars the argument. There may be other misprints, which cannot easily be prevented, in so long a work, whatever care may do. An *Index*, for this volume, was prepared: But, upon consideration, it was conceived, that a general Index, for the whole work, would be more commodious, to the studious reader.

† A Cornish word, signifying the year; the spring; or rather the fruits of the year; or budding of trees.




A New Stove has just been invented, which possesses many advantages over those at present in use, as will appear from the following description.

The external appearance of it is represented in the above Figure.—It consists of two domes, one placed over the other, and distant from it, in every part, from two to three inches. The outer dome, resting on the pedestal, is represented by the outline of the figure; the inner dome is represented by the dotted line. Within this inner dome, and at the bottom of it, is a Grate on which the fuel burns. The flame, the air supporting the combustion, and the smoke, circulate within this inner dome, so as to heat it as equally as possible; and the smoke and current of air pass off by a tube behind, (which, from the figure being a front view, cannot be represented,) this tube passing into a chimney, or being connected with a tunnel, which is led into the external air.

At the under part of the external dome, and around its circumference, are apertures, one of which is represented at *a*. Into these apertures the air enters; it rises in the space between the outer and inner domes; and being heated in its ascent, escapes warm at the upper part or neck of the dome, which is terminated by an opening, of the form represented in the figure, or of any other ornamental form. Or a tube may be adapted to this neck, and the heated air, if this is required, conveyed to a distance.

The opening at the Fire-Place is closed by a double door, represented in the figure, and the sides are closed by plates of iron, so that none of the smoke, or the air which has been in contact with the fuel, can escape and mingle with the current of pure air that rises between the two domes. In the Pedestal is a sliding box, which serves as an Ash-Pit; and in the front of this, Registers, marked *b*, to regulate the admission of air to the burning fuel, and of course regulate the combustion.

This is the general structure of the Stove, which admits, however, of several variations, to adapt it to particular purposes, which it is not necessary to specify.

The advantages of this Stove over Stoves on the common construction, are, that it is free from any unpleasant smell; that it does not vitiate the air; that it diffuses the heat more equally, and therefore to greater advantage; and that, where it is required, it can be made to produce ventilation as well as warmth.

1. The unpleasant smell, and suffocating sensation produced by common Stoves arise from the following cause. The Stove, whatever may be its form, is, from its situation, liable to be more or less covered with dust. Whenever the fire is kindled within it, and the sides

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sides of the Stove are raised nearly to a red heat, this dust is scorched or half burnt, and produces the unpleasant smell and the suffocating feeling. Should even the Stove, by uncommon care, be kept perfectly clean, still the particles of dust floating in the atmosphere are liable to be scorched by it in a similar manner, and produce, to a certain extent, the same effects. This inconvenience is completely remedied in the present stove. The outer dome serves as a covering to the inner one, to prevent dust from resting upon it, and the former can never be heated to that extent to scorch any dust which may be in contact with it. The rapid current of air rising between the two domes whenever the fire is kindled, will remove too any dust that might lie on the inner dome. The rapidity of this current also prevents any particles of dust diffused through the air from resting on the dome so as to be scorched; and, what is the most important effect, this current of air, constantly renewed, prevents the inner dome from being over-heated, and thus prevents the possibility of this scorching taking place. It has been supposed, that the smell, from common Stoves arises, in part at least, also from the metal itself highly heated: and if this be the case, the same advantage will still be derived in the present Stove from the current of air obviating this effect. The fact accordingly is, that in this Stove, if it be managed with common care, no such smell is produced,—a circumstance which at once gives it a superiority over every other stove.

2. By the action of a Stove raised to a red heat, as common Stoves almost always are to produce sufficient warmth, the air must, to a certain extent, be vitiated, from the causes mentioned in the preceding paragraph.—In the present Stove, as the operation of these is obviated, this deterioration of the air is avoided.

3. In common Stoves, the heat is always very unequally diffused. Its sides are raised to a red heat, or near it; and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Stove, the warmth is unpleasant, or impressive, while at a distance it is little felt. In the present Stove the heat, being diffused principally by the current of heated air, is equally spread. The outer dome is never so much heated as to feel unpleasant; and at the most distant part of the apartment in which the Stove is placed, heat is distributed, by the free and rapid diffusion and intermixture of the warm air. The heat, too, is thus not only more equally communicated, but it is distributed to advantage, while in common Stoves much of it is lost, by being accumulated in the neighbourhood of the Stove, and producing inconvenience rather than any benefit.

Lastly, this Stove may be easily made to produce ventilation as well as warmth, in situations where this is required. To effect this, all that is necessary is to inclose the apertures at the bottom of the external dome within a circular tube, with which a tube from the external atmosphere is connected. A constant current of fresh air will thus be brought in, and, rising through the space between the two domes, will be discharged warm and perfectly pure. In Stoves on the common construction, it is impossible to procure this advantage; and there is even always the temptation to diminish ventilation, in order to procure warmth. In every situation where there is not a very free supply of air, it is recommended to bring in the fresh air, in the manner above described, as the same air, when repeatedly heated, must prove unpleasant and injurious.



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*A Tour from* ARBROATH *to* MONTROSE, *principally with a View to its remote Antiquities.*

(*Continued from p.* 11.)

LEAVING *Dickmontlaw*, and returning to the turnpike road, the next object which merits attention is the estate of *Murroes*, formerly *Muir House*, now *Parkhill*, from a barren heath, lately converted into fertile fields by the spirited exertions of its former and present proprietor.

On your right is the estate of *Ethie*, concerning which I shall speak in its proper place, after having conducted you forward in the present line of road to *Lunan* water.

About five miles from Arbroath, you reach *Balnamoon's Mires*, a morass of considerable extent, now drained and under cultivation. From this morass the *streamlet Killer* takes its rise, which, at its influx into the German ocean, receives the adjection of *Iver*, and gives name to the extensive parish of *Iverkillor*.

A foolish tradition respecting this mire is commonly told, viz. that the *Laird* of *Balnamoon*, in the neighbourhood of *Brechin*, coming to pay a visit to the proprietor of *Ethie*, *laired* (entangled) his horse in this mire, and that hence it took its name. It is needless to comment on the absurdity of this tradition, for *Balnamoon*, i. e. *Balna Moin*, i. e. the *House of the Moss*, clearly points it out as an ancient *fastness*, or place of strength. A peninsulated rock, an island in a lake or morass, an inaccessible hill, &c. were the favourite and secure residencies of our warlike ancestors. The *Moss Troopers* on the borders of Scotland, so called from their sheltering themselves in mosses, were a set of desperadoes, too well known to need any description in this place. Tho' neither tradition nor any remaining vestige now points out where this house stood, still the name leaves no doubt remaining as to the certainty of its *pristine* existence.

Immediately to your left is *Brieftown*, anciently *Bal Brien*. An antiquity was within these two years discovered on this farm, which had for time immemorial been consigned to oblivion. A *tumulus*, of an elliptical form, was cleared off in order to take it into the adjoining field, when it was discovered that it was a burying place. This was the more unexpected, as uniform tradition pointed out this *tumulus* as a heap of rubbish, accumulated in searching for a free stone quarry, and an adjoining excavation seemed to confirm the tradition.

It was probably the oval or irregular shape which made it be mistaken for quarry rubbish: the workmen, however, were not long in finding their mistake, for they had proceeded but a short way, when they discovered three inverted urns, placed on flat stones, full of burnt human bones. The urns were capable of holding about six Scots pints each, were made of clay, and had been indurated by fire. Within one of these urns was a small one of clay, but not indurated by fire, containing a few oblong beads made of a black substance, and a few circular silver beads, of small dimensions and rude workmanship. The urns had no inscription or emblematical device.

That part of the tumulus which covered these urns was composed of loose earth, mixed with free stone, and had been dug from the above-mentioned excavation; but this being cleared away, left a complete circle composed of totally different materials: it now became evident, that this *tumulus* was the work of two different periods, if not of two different nations, and that a later addition to it had marred its original *circularity*.

The remaining circle was literally a Gaelic sepulchral cairn. A very thin scurf of earth covered the cairn, which had not been intentionally *superimposed*, like the other part containing the urns, but was the mere effect of vegetation. This circular

cairn



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cairn was composed of *whin* stones, collected from the surface of the ground, and not a vestige of free stone was to be found in the whole mass.—In the centre of this cairn was found a *Kisti Vaen* (stone coffin) of the rudest workmanship. It consisted of six flat *whin* stones, viz. a bottom, a cover, two sides, and two ends. It was exactly five feet long, and two wide, and contained nothing but a kind of fat mouldering earth.

The stone coffin and circular cairn seem clearly to point out this tumulus as a Gaelic sepulchre. On the other hand, the urns seem to intimate, that the *Romans* had made an addition to the *Tumulus*, and buried some of their dead there, during their stay in Angus, under *Agricola*, or his successor. If this hypothesis is not well founded, I am totally at a loss to account for the contradictory *phenomena* of this tumulus.

Immediately to the west of *Brienton* lies *Balmuillie Mill. Balmuillie*, i. e. *Bal Muillin*, literally signifies the *House* of the *Mill*, or rather the Mill Town. How long this mill has existed may be difficult to determine, but we are well authorised to pronounce it of great antiquity. As it still retains its Gaelic name, it must have been a mill before the *Gaelic* ceased to be the colloquial language of *Angus*.

The next object deserving attention is the Kirktown of Inverkillor, and that solely on account of the name. I have before mentioned that the *streamlet Killor*, at its entrance into the German ocean, takes the name of *Inverkillor*, and has given name to the parish, *Inverkillor* or *Invergillor* (for *C* and *G* are promiscuously used by the *Gael*, neither have they the letter *K*, but supply its place by always pronouncing *C* hard,) i. e. Inver *Gilor*, i. e. the entrance of the *Clear Water into the Sea*, or, more briefly, the *Mouth* of the *Clear Water*. Nor need we at all be surprised if ancient names do not always correspond to the modern situation of things. When this corner was overgrown with *heath* and *furze*, of which there are at the present day evident traces, this marsh and streamlet were no doubt the gayest and most glittering objects amidst the contiguous scene, though the hand of art and cultivation has now softened, or perhaps totally reversed the contrast.—*Lochor*, i. e. the *Clear Loch*, in Gallo way, though its waters are as black as pitch, still deserves the name, for it is the gayest object in the surrounding *Groupe*. Sometimes, however, our ancestors, without adverting to the surrounding scenery, denominated waters merely from their colour. Thus, about five miles beyond *Stonehaven*, we have *Gillie Brand*, i. e. *Gil Brandh*, i. e. the *Black Water*.

Having passed Inverkillor, we arrive at *Lunan* Water. *Lunan*, i. e. *Lonan*, is the diminutive of *Lon*, i. e. a marsh: *Lunan* therefore signifies the little marsh. It takes its name at its very rise in the neighbourhood of *Restennot*. The epithet *Lunan*, i. e. the little marsh, (tho' it has also given name to the river,) appears to have been originally intended merely to distinguish the marsh whence the river issues, from some neighbouring or contiguous marsh of more extensive dimensions. *Lunan*, at its entrance into the German ocean, takes the name of *Inverlunan*.

*7th Dec.* 1809. MILO.

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*A Vindication of* BRUCE.

*To the Editor.*

SIR,

WITH the most eager expectations, I took up Lord Valentia's travels, in hopes of finding some interesting information respecting countries with which we are so little acquainted: how great was my disappointment, when I found his Lordship, instead of travelling with his eyes about him, carried fast asleep in his

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his palanquin, from one extremity of India to the other, and attended by his Soontaburdars, his Rigmutgars, and his Hircarrahs, together with all the apparatus of lazy magnificence.

On finding this to be the case, I felt the strongest inclination possible to accompany his Lordship in his—*sap*. Nothing could have deprived me of this indulgence, but the frequent introductions to Indian nabobs, and the minute and interesting particularity with which his Lordship records the number of shawls, &c. which were given and received on these important occasions. This is a never-ending source of entertainment, and cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the lovers of etiquette, and the admirers of state formality; and even they who are most insensible to such charms, will readily pronounce his Lordship to be eminently qualified to act as master of ceremonies at the diran of an Eastern satrap. I am sorry to attend his Lordship from these scenes of pomp and luxury, in which he is so well qualified to shine, to the rude shores of Abyssinia, where he endeavours to establish his fame, by attacking the reputation of another. He wished to have the credit of a trip to Abyssinia, but wisely declined the danger attending such an enterprise. He therefore dispatched Mr Salt, one of his attendants, who, tutored by his Lordship, immediately commences his attack upon Bruce, whom he continues to persecute with the most persevering, tho' impotent malignity. Let us examine a little into the justice of their united strictures.

In the first place, Lord Valentia is very severe on Bruce, for what he calls his exaggerated account of the dangers which he encountered at Massowah, and at last comes to this rational conclusion, that Bruce wished to deter others from following his steps, lest they should detect his falsehoods. As to the difficulty of penetrating into Abyssinia, there never has been but one opinion. When Browne was in Egypt, he learned that an English gentleman had attempted it by the way of Massowah, who had been treated with the utmost indignity, and at last murdered, as was generally supposed, as he had never more been heard of. At that time, there had been no communication between Egypt and Abyssinia for nine years; several priests of the *propaganda* had been murdered in attempting the journey, and one who had penetrated as far as the Sennaar, under the character of a physician, had at last been assassinated between that place and Teawa. Besides, Bruce's account of the dangers to which he was exposed at Massowah, is completely confirmed by the route which he preferred on his return. He never would have chosen to return through an immense burning and pathless desert, had he thought that he could trust himself safely at Massowah.—But how, it may be asked, did Lord Valentia's suite find it so easy to penetrate by this route? In the first place, the present Nayib is a very different man from him whom Bruce had to deal with; he is the grandson, I believe, of Bruce's friend, and is allowed to be a man of a mild and peaceable disposition: and, in the second place, an armed vessel was lying in sight, threatening to blow the town about his ears, if any violence was offered to Mr Salt and his party. Yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, let us attend to Mr Salt's account, and I am mistaken if we find a journey to Abyssinia, by the way of Massowah, to be very inviting. He was repeatedly cheated and insulted; every possible obstacle was thrown in his way, and even after he had commenced his journey, he was frequently in danger of his life, from the ferocity and licentiousness of the persons who were appointed to attend him.

Mr Salt seems to have had particular

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lar directions to mark every circumstance that could tend to bring discredit on the testimnny of Bruce: let us see how he succeeds. He takes an early opportunity of manifesting his hostility. When the party had reached Hamhammou, they were stopt by a violent storm. Mr Salt remarks, that Bruce was also exposed to a storm in the same place, "which, however, he describes," says he, "*with some exaggeration.*" Now, how in the name of wonder could Mr Salt know that Bruce's description of the storm was exaggerated? Was it the identical storm which Bruce describes, that Mr Salt witnessed? or did the spirit of the storm appear to him to complain to him of misrepresentation? It is only by admitting one or orher of these suppositions that this traveller can be freed from the charge of illiberal petulance. In fact, every step that he takes confirms the *minute accuracy* of Bruce. When he arrives at Tubbo, he is forced to say "Bruce has well described this place." Bruce says, that between Shillokeeb and Hamhammou, he first observed the dung of elephants. It is curious enough, that when Mr Salt comes to the same place, he makes the very same observation. Bruce, however, is by far the most accurate *Coprologist* of the two; for he informs us, that the dung which he observed was filled with the indigested branches of trees, which gives us some insight into the habits of the elephant; but Mr Salt passes on, satisfied with barely introducing his readers to this elegant phenomenon. He passes the tribe of the Hazorta, whose residence he admits to be admirably described by Bruce, and at last reaches the famous mountain of Taranta, when he commences his grand attack. Bruce was part of two days in passing this mountain: Mr Salt and his party cleared the principal pass, I believe, in about three or four hours, for I am writing from memory; and he says it is impossible to reconcile this with Bruce's account, unless we suppose the road to be greatly mended. But had he not eyes in his head to see that it had been greatly mended. Bruce describes it as so completely cut up by the torrents, and filled with fragments which had fallen from the neighbouring rocks, that it was scarcely possible to scramble over them. Mr Salt found no such impediments, and therefore the natural conclusion is, that the road had been much improved. By way of sneering at the difficulty which Bruce had in carrying up his quadrant, he tells, that his *principal box*, containing all the dollars, and many other valuable articles, was carried up the steep without difficulty by a boy of thirteen years of age! In truth, they must have been scantily supplied with dollars, when they were so easily carried. I should like to know the size of this *principal box*; I suppose it must have been such as a man might carry in his greatcoat pocket: indeed Mr Salt confesses afterwards, that they were lamentably deficient in dollars; it was very inconsistent, therefore, to make any great account of their weight on this occasion. But what a paltry object is this box when put in comparison with Bruce's quadrant, which eight men were usually employed to carry! a number which Lord Valentia found sufficient to carry his precious person over the gauts of India! Bruce mentions particularly the principal cause of his delay; the asses were unable to travel up the steep and rugged path with the burdens, and therefore the party was obliged to carry them with their own hands. The animals perceiving themselves at liberty, and finding it much easier to descend than to climb the mountain, immediately took to their heels, and never stopt till they had reached the encampment of the Hazorta. This caused a general halt, and obliged them to take up their residence in the middle

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middle of the mountain till the asses were recovered. I will venture to affirm, that nothing but the strongest propensity to unfairness could have made Mr Salt blind to these circumstances, and induced him to throw out unfounded insinuations against the most meritorious of modern travellers.

Mr Salt makes another sneer at Bruce, when he says, "we passed on without observing Traglodytical caves, or being disturbed by hyenas."—What a pity that travellers have not better memories, or a little more foresight! he had said only a few pages before, "we passed a cave inhabited by a family of the natives;" and he tells us afterwards, that the usual mode of building is to chuse a projecting rock, and after raising two side walls, to lay on a roof, level with the rock above, which gives the houses all the appearance of caves: many of their churches also he confesses to be more than half caves, the greater part of them being cut out of the solid rock. And as to the hyenas, they had not proceeded far, till they were all kept awake by the barking of the dogs, on account of the near approach of these ravenous animals. Bruce describes admirably the appearance of Taranta, covered on the sides with the Kolquall, and on the top with the berry bearing cedar: Mr Salt confirms this account in every particular, but falls infinitely short of the graphic stile of his predecessor.

Mr Salt makes the most direct attack upon Bruce for his description of the ruins of Axum. Now I grant, that this is the most elaborate part of Salt's work, and the most deficient of Bruce's. It is evident that the former has bestowed the most time and attention on these ruins; still, however, I see no reason for impeaching either the veracity or the accuracy of the latter. Mr Salt says that we can form no conception of the obelisk from Bruce's drawing. Upon this, I turned to compare the two plates, and found them executed in a very different stile, but *substantially the same.* The difference consists in this, that Bruce, as he expressly tells us, does not give a drawing, but merely an elevation of the obelisk, and a servile copy of the figures on one side; these, as far as they go, correspond with Mr Salt's; but Bruce carries them no farther than the middle of the obelisk, leaving the upper part blank, whilst Mr Salt carries them to the top. Mr Salt contradicts both Poncet and Bruce, with regard to the inscription on the pedestal of the king's seat at Axum; he denies that any such is to be found. It was so extremely defaced in Bruce's time, that he could only give a conjectural emendation of it, and may now, perhaps, be entirely effaced, or the stone may be removed: this is the more probable supposition; for Bruce says expressly, that it was freestone, and Mr Salt denies that there is now any stone of that description to be found there.

I am the more surprised that Mr Salt should have questioned the accuracy of Bruce's drawings in this instance, since he unequivocally acknowledges their excellence on all other occasions. He mentions the Abou Gumba, the Ashkoko, the black eagle, the Wanza tree, &c. &c. as drawn by Bruce, to be extremely correct.

Let us now attend Mr Salt to a Brind feast, which excited the wonder and incredulity of the public so much, on the publication of Bruce's book. He denies expressly that the flesh is eaten whilst the animal is alive, and yet both he and Capt. Rudland who accompanied him, declare expressly, that *the flesh quivered all the time they were eating it.* Bruce says, that it was not fashionable for people of distinction to feed themselves; this Mr Salt denies: but Capt. Rudland, who kept a separate journal whilst Mr Salt was absent at Axum, says expressly that they fed one another, as boys do magpies in England, and

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and that the Ras, by way of showing his attention, sometimes stuffed him till he was like to burst. Mr Salt declares it as his opinion, that the lascivious scenes which Bruce describes, as taking place at the Brind feasts, had no existence but in his own imagination; and yet both he and Capt. Rudland say expressly, that they often heard such conversation, and witnessed such scenes, even in the presence of the Ras and his ladies, as decency would not permit them to describe.—I am sorry that Capt. Rudland has not favoured us with more of his observations. He appears to be a man of enterprize, and to have possessed exactly such accomplishments as rendered Bruce such a favourite with the Abyssinians. He was very much pressed to remain; and I think he has reason to be thankful that he was not detained by force.

Notwithstanding Mr Salt's incessant carping at Bruce, he confesses that his account of the transactions in Abyssinia, whilst he was there, is true in the minutest particular: and he says that he shall never forget the astonishment expressed by the natives at the knowledge he displayed of their history. They looked upon him as a superior being when he exhibited Bruce's drawings of Gondar. Mr Salt and his party never were at Gondar: and they were only about three months in the country altogether. All the persons whom Bruce mentions were well known; many of them were alive, and spoke of him with great affection. They all agreed that he was a great favourite of the King, of the Iteghe, and of Azoro Esther. Mr Salt omitted no opportunity of enquiring about Bruce, though evidently with the worst intentions.—He met with the person who was sent to recover his baggage, when he was robbed in his first attempt to reach the sources of the Nile; and also with an old chieftain who was present at the hunting match at Teher-Kin, when Bruce was on his way to Sennaar.—All the persons whom he conversed with respecting Bruce, agreed in saying that he had visited the sources of the Nile; but that he never was governor of Ras-el-Feel; and he mentions particularly Hadjè Hamed, his interpreter, and who was well acquainted with Bruce, as giving him this information. From these testimonies, Mr Salt thinks himself authorised to conclude that Bruce has told a direct falsehood. I must submit to the public, a specimen of Abyssinian evidence on this subject, and shall leave Lawyers and Logicians to draw the conclusion: only premising, that Bruce tells us expressly that he never took possession of the government of Ras-el-Feel, in person, but administered it by deputy. "At Suez, March "1793," says Browne in his preface to his travels, "I met an Armenian "merchant, who had formerly traded "to Abyssinia, and seemed a man of "intelligence. He told me that he "was at Gondar when Bruce was "there; and that *Yakub* was univer-"sally talked of with praise. This "merchant narrated of his own accord "the story of shooting a wax candle "through seven shields; but when I "asked if Bruce had been at the A-"byssinian source of the Nile, he af-"firmed that he never was there. "*He observed that Bruce had been ap-*"*pointed governor of Ras-el-Feel, a* "*province where Arabic was spoken.*

"In Dar-Fur," continues the same traveller, "I met a Bergoo merchant "named *Hadje Hamed*, who had long "resided at Sennaar, and was in "Bruce's party from Gondar to Sen-"naar. He said that *Yakub* had been "highly favoured in the Abyssinian "Court; and lived splendidly. He "was often observing the stars, &c. "*Both my informers agreed that he* "*had been governor of Ras-el-feel*, and "both that he had never visited the "Abys-

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"Abyssinian sources of the the Nile." If this evidence does not overturn that which Mr Salt collected in Abyssinia, it at least completely neutralizes it, and leaves the testimony of Bruce unimpeached, which, I have no doubt, is completely true. It is not a little singular that a *Hadje Hamed* should be mentioned by two different travellers as giving such opposite accounts.—Can it be the same person? I think there is a strong probability that it is. Now surely Mr Salt must have been acquainted with Browne's Travels, especially as his patron claims Browne as his friend; and if so, was there ever any thing more unfair than the harsh conclusion which he draws, on this point, respecting Bruce's veracity?

I have met with none who have formed a more correct estimate of Bruce's character, than that accurate and profound scholar Dr Vincent; and I beg leave to contrast his opinion with the pitiful jealousy (for it is nothing else) of his present assailants. "We ought "not to be ungrateful to those who "explore the desert for our informa-"tion. Bruce may have offended "from the warmth of his temper; he "may have been misled by aspiring "to knowledge and science which he "had not sufficiently examined: but "his work throughout bears internal "evidence of veracity, in all instances "where he was not deceived himself; "and his observations were the best "which a man furnished with such "instruments, and struggling for his "life, could obtain." Periplus of Eryth, see p. 93.

I have not noticed the fiftieth part that demands animadversion, in this *nine guinea* publication. I have not time to follow his Lordship farther at present, but I earnestly recommend him to the Edinburgh Reviewers; and if they fail to do their duty, I shall be forced to take up the pen again to administer some farther castigation to this titled Somnambulist.

*J. E.*

## EPITAPHS.

*Continued from p.* 18.

124. In the College, or Blackfriars' Church-yard, Glasgow.

Memoriae Sacrum
THOMAE REID, S. T. P.
quondam in schola regia Aberdonensi,
philosophiae professoris,
nuper vero, in universitate Glasguensi,
ab anno 1764 usque ad annum 1796,
philosophiae moralis professoris:
qui,
in scientia mentis humanae,
ut olim in philosophia naturali
illustris ill BACONUS Verulamius,
omnia instauravit,
qui
ingenii acumine,
doctrinaeque omnigenae,
summam morum gravitatem,
simul atque comitatem adjunxit:
qui
obiit 7° Oct. 1796, annos natus 86:
cuiusque
ossa cum cineribus
Elizabethae Reid, conjugis carissimae.
Triumquae filiarum,
morte prae matura abreptarum,
sepulcho hic condita sunt
Hoc monumentum
poni jussit
filia piissima unica superstes,
Martha Carmichael.

125. In Westminster Abbey.

H. S. E.
ISAACUS NEWTON, Eques Auratus,
Qui Animi Vi prope divina
Planetarum Motus, Figuras,
Cometarum Semitas, Oceanique Æstus,
Sua Mathesi facem praeferente,
Primus demonstravit;
Radiorum Lucis Dissimilitudines,
Colorumque inde nascentium proprietates,
Quas Nemo antea vel suspicatus erat,
pervestigavit.
Naturae, Antiquitatis, S. Scripturae,
Sedulus, sagax, fides Interpres,
Dei O. M. Majestatem Philosophia
aperuit.
Evangelii simplicitatem Moribus
expressit.
Sibi gratulentur Mortales,
Talem tantumque extitisse,
HUMANI GENERIS DECUS!
Nat. XXV Dec. A. D. MDCXLII. Obiit
Mar. MDCCXXVI.

126.

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126. On the same, by Mr Pope.

ISAACUS NEWTONIUS:
Quem immortalem
Testantur *Tempus*, *Natura*, *Coelum*:
Mortalem
Hoc Marmor fatetur.

Nature and Nature's Laws lay hid in Night:
GOD said, *Let Newton be!* and all was Light.

127. Another on the same.

Under this sacred marble NEWTON lies,
Whose genius compass'd earth, and sea, and skies,
Colour'd the light, and saw the chain that bound
Reluctant planets in their measur'd round:
To every law of nature strictly just.
He died, and helps attraction with his dust.

128. In Bristol Cathedral. *

Sacred to the memory
of
MRS ELIZABETH DRAPER,
in whom
*genius* and *benevolence*
were united.

129. In Waddesden Church, Buckinghamshire.

In youthful days in wars I shed my blood,
Both for my king and for my country's good;
In elder days my care was chief to be
Soldier to him who shed his blood for me;
Resting in hope, in peace awhile I lie;
Farewell, good reader, never fear to die.

130. In the College, or Blackfriars' Church-yard, Glasgow.

James Baillie, D. D.
Professor of Divinity
In the University of
Glasgow,
Died on the 28 April 1778,
Aged 55 years.

* Mrs Draper was the celebrated *Eliza* of *Sterne*.

131. On Shakespeare, in the chancel of the great church of Stratford upon Avon, Warwickshire.

Judicio Pylium, Genio Socratem, Arte Maronem
Terra tegit, Populus moeret, Olympus habet.

---

Good friend, for Jesus sake forbear
To dig the dust inclosed here;
Blest be the man that spares these stones;
And curst be he that moves my bones.

132. In All-Saints church, Bristol.

Thomas Colston, Esq. mayor and Alderman of this City, died 16th November 1597.

Death is no death, now Thomas Colston lives,
Who fourscore years hath lived to his praise;
A joyful life now Christ to him doth give,
Who wrong'd no wight, each man commends his ways,
Death him commands to bid this world adieu,
Thrice happy those who die to live anew.

133. On a poor honest man.

'Tis not the tomb on marble polish'd high,
The venal verse, or flattering titles nigh,
The classic learning, o'er an impious stone
Where *Latin* tells what *English* blush'd to own,
Shall shroud the guilty from the eye of God,
Incline his balance, or avert his rod:
His hand can raise the crippled and the poor,
Spread on the way or fainting at the door;
And blast the villain, tho' to altar fled,
Who robb'd us, living; and insults us, dead.

134. On Skidmore, a pugilist of Bristol.

Skidmore the great a *bruiser* of renown,
Dreaded by *bruisers* in and out of Town;
From a much greater *bruiser* met his fate,
By DEATH the *bruiser* was most soundly beat.

When

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When *Death* and *Skidmore* first began to box,
*Death* gave to *Skidmore* most tremendous knocks;
And all throughout this sad, unequal battle,
*Death* made poor *Skidmore's* bones to rattle;
Skidmore try'd hardly to recover breath,
But was at last oblig'd to yield to *Death*,
Learn hence, ye who this bloody art have used,
By *Death* the *bruiser*, you must all be *bruis'd*!

135. In the choir of the High Church, Glasgow.

In memory
of
Mr William Cochran,
portrait painter in Glasgow,
who died Oct. 23, 1785,
aged 47 years.
The works of his pencil,
and this marble,
bear record
of an eminent artist,
and a virtuous man.

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*Memoirs of the late General* MELVILLE.

GENERAL MELVILLE was descended from the Melvilles of Carnbee, in Fife, a branch of the ancient and noble family of his name, of which the chief is the present Earl of Leven and Melville. The original stock of this family was a Norman warrior, one of the followers of William the Conqueror, who, on some disgust he conceived at his treatment in England, withdrew into Scotland, in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, from whom he received lands in Lothian, about 1066; and branches of his family were afterwards established on lands in Angus, and Fife.

General Melville's parents dying when he was very young, his guardians placed him at the grammar-school of Leven, where he soon distinguished himself by a quick and lively apprehension, united to a singularly capacious and retentive memory.—From this seminary, his rapid progress in his studies enabled him to be early removed to the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, where he continued to apply with the happiest success. His fortune being but moderate, he, in compliance with the counsels of his friends to select one of the learned professions, turned his views to the study of medicine: but his genius strongly prompting him to follow a military life, and the war then carrying on in Flanders presenting a favourable opportunity for gratifying his natural tendencies, young Melville could not resist the temptation. Without, therefore, the knowledge of his friends, he privately withdrew to London, where, upon a statement of his motives and determination, he was furnished with the necessary means of carrying his projects into effect.—He accordingly repaired to the Netherlands; and early in 1744, he was appointed an ensign in the 25th regiment of foot, then forming a part of the allied army. That campaign he served under Field-Marshal Wade, and all the following, up to the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748, under H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland, partly in the Netherlands, and partly in Britain, whither the regiment had been drawn in 1745, on account of the political troubles in the kingdom. In the end of 1746, the regiment returning to the Continent, Ensign Melville, at the battle of Lafeldt, conducted himself in such a way as to merit being selected by his colonel, (the Earl of Rothes,) to deliver to the Commander in Chief, the colours of a French regiment, taken by the 25th, on which occasion he was promoted to a lieutenantcy.

His regiment, after the battle of Fontenoy, was besieged in Ath, where Lieutenant Melville narrowly escaped destruction: for the enemy directing their fire at the fortifications alone,



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alone, in order to spare the town, a shell from an overcharged mortar passing over the ramparts, fell in the middle of the night, when he was absent on duty in one of the outworks, on the house where he was quartered, and, piercing the roof, actually made its way through the bed he usually occupied.

On the termination of the war, Lieutenant M. proceeded with his regiment for the south of Ireland; and on the passage was shipwrecked on the coast of Normandy.

In 1751, being promoted to the command of a company in the same regiment, and employed in recruiting in Scotland, his unexampled success drew the notice of the commander of the forces, and he became aid de-camp to the Earl of Panmure. In 1756, he was made major of the 38th regiment, then in Antigua, where it had been stationed for half a century, since its removal from Gibraltar.

That island had often been made a receptacle for offenders, from regiments at home; and thus its military force had long been composed of the most disorderly troops. By the indefatigable zeal of the new major, and from the perfect conviction he was able to inspire into the men, that he had their welfare, and that alone, at heart, he at length, with the assistance of most of the other officers, succeeded in rendering the 38th regiment one of the most orderly in the service: and detachments from it accompanied him in the attack on Martinique, as also on the invasion of Guadaloupe, where Major M. commanded the light infantry, at the advanced posts. In one of the skirmishes, which were constantly successful, during an attack, after a night's march, and the surprize of a post very close to the French camp, the major was entering a house just abandoned by the enemy, when it exploded, and he was blown to a considerable distance, and taken up for dead.

From the immediate effects of this accident he soon recovered: but to the same cause must be attributed the decay of sight, with which, in his latter years, he was afflicted, and which at last ended in total irremediable blindness. In recompence for his services in Guadaloupe, Major M. was directed by the commander of the forces, (General Barrington,) to succeed Lieutenant Colonel Debrisey, in the defence of Fort Royal, which he held until the reduction of the island, when, in addition to the government of that fort, he was appointed lieutenant-governor of the island of Guadaloupe, and its dependencies, with the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 63d regiment.

Brigadier-general Crump, who was made governor of the new colony, dying in 1760, Lieutenant-colonel M. succeeded to the government, with the command of the troops. In this situation he exerted himself to the utmost, and was at very considerable expense, in order to impress the new French subjects with favourable notions of the justice and liberality of the British government. In this attempt he was so successful, not only in the colony immediately under his command, but in Martinique, and the other neighbouring French islands, that a secret correspondence was established with the leading people amongst the enemy, which in a great measure produced the speedy surrender of those islands to the British arms. Although a governor in chief from England had arrived in Guadaloupe, and Lieutenant-colonel M. had not only received his Majesty's leave to repair to Europe for the benefit of his health, but was at the same time promoted to the rank of colonel in the army, still resisting very tempting invitations to return home, he preferred to remain even as second in command, in the view of accomplishing his great object—the acquisition of the French colonies; which, from the intercourse he

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he had now opened with them, must have suffered much interruption from his absence. In pursuance of these projects, Colonel M. proceeded as second in command, with Brigadier-general Lord Rollo, against Dominica, which was surprised and taken with very little loss. This expedition was concerted and conducted with so much skill and caution, that the island had surrendered before the French governor of Martinique was informed of the attack, although these islands are within sight of each other; and the importance of Colonel M.'s service in the attack, as well as in the previous arrangements with certain inhabitants, were publicly acknowledged by Admiral Sir James Douglas, and Brigadier-general Lord Rollo, the two commanders of the expedition.

In the beginning of 1762, Colonel M. commanded a division in the attack under General Monkton, on Martinique; and notwithstanding severe illness, was present in the successful assault of the hill and battery of Tortenson. The British had, however, obtained possession of a very small portion of the island, when a small party arriving at a certain spot in the interior, one of three agreed upon in Colonel M.'s correspondence with the principal inhabitants for that purpose, a general defection with a cry of capitulation took place; so that the French governor was compelled to capitulate at a moment, when almost the whole island, with St Pierre, the capital, and several important fortifications in all the fortresses in the mountains, were still in his possession; and which, if at all reducible by the British forces in the island, must have been carried with a very great loss of troops. This rapid conquest was the more important, as, within a few days after the surrender, a French squadron, with a great body of troops, appeared off Martinique; but on learning the fate of the colony, the commander, without attempting its relief, immediately returned to St Domingo.

On the fall of Martinique, the remaining French islands, St Lucia, St Vincent, Grenada, the Grenadines, and Tobago, submitted to a summons, receiving conditions equally liberal with those granted to Martinique.

No sooner had the conquest of Martinique been effected, than Colonel Melville returned to his post in Guadaloupe, to avoid intercourse with the persons by whose means the defection of Martinique had been brought about: and it is remarkable that, although on the restoration of that, and some other islands to France, when the most rigid enquiry was instituted respecting the correspondence with the British, of whose existence little doubt was entertained by the French government; yet of all the persons suspected and even punished on the occasion, not one of those actually connected with Colonel Melville was even so much as hinted at.

The conquest of the French islands, the great object of Colonel Melville's anxiety, being now accomplished, he repaired to England, where he found his services and general conduct highly approved; although, in fact, the measures he had privately followed to bring about the splendid success already stated, could not, for the sake of the persons implicated, be either publicly known or acknowledged: nor was the secret ever divulged.—Many years afterwards, when General Melville was employed on a mission to the court of Versailles, application was made to him from a very high quarter, to learn whether certain persons, whose names were mentioned, were in any way connected with his projects in Martinique, &c. and upon his declaration that they were totally unknown to him, those persons, or their surviving relations, were instantly relieved from the obloquy and losses they had till that time



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endured, from the suspicions entertained concerning them by government.

Such was the impression made on the minds of his Majesty's minister by the conduct of Colonel M. in the West Indies, that in addition to the rank of Brigadier-general in 1763, he was, upon the recommendation of Lord Egremont, Secretary of State for the Colonies, appointed by his Majesty, on the 9th of April, 1764, to the peculiarly arduous and important situation, of Captain-general, and Governor in Chief of all the islands in the West Indies, ceded by France to Britain by the treaty of 1763, viz. Grenada, the Grenadines, Dominica, St Vincent, and Tobago: to this appointment was added that of Commander of the forces in those colonies.

In the autumn of 1764, Governor M. proceeded to his station, carrying out two large store ships, with articles necessary for fixed settlements in West India islands. Tobago was, at that period, destitute of inhabitants, and almost totally covered with wood: thither, therefore, he first repaired from Barbadoes with the stores, and a few colonists from that island; and employed his stay in preparing measures for the projected settlement of the colony. His next object was to enter on the establishment of the British government, in all the islands under his jurisdiction, followed by legislatures formed on principles similar to those of the neighbouring British colonies.

During the whole of his government, which lasted about seven years, General M. only once quitted his post, and that was in 1769, when he returned to England, on business of the highest importance to the future security and prosperity of the colonies entrusted to his care; and notwithstanding the numberless difficulties he had to surmount, in a government so extensive and so complicated, he had the satisfaction to see that his administration was duly appreciated, and gave very general satisfaction. Some partial complaints by a few disappointed individuals, brought against him, while in London, but directed in fact rather against the king's council in Grenada than against the governor himself, were found to be utterly frivolous, and were of course deservedly disregarded by the King and council at home. As to any charges of peculation, the most common subject of complaint against persons in his situation, nothing of that sort was ever even insinuated against General M.; on the contrary, it was well known at home, as well as abroad, that with opportunities of amassing wealth, in the sole settlement and administration of so many newly-acquired colonies, such as had never fallen to the lot of any foreign governor, General M. resisted the frequent and pressing offers made to him by speculators, to enter into their schemes of acquisition, in which he might, with perfect propriety, have embarked; and that practising an honest and honourable abstinence, he retired from his government much poorer than many of the adventurers in it, who had realised their acquisitions, without any original property, on mere speculation and credit.

It is but justice to add, that altho' General M.'s salary from home, as governor of so many islands, hardly exceeded 1000*l.* per annum, yet he not only refused to accept of the offered, and usual salaries from each colony, but gave up many official fees, where he conceived such a step might tend to the advantage of the new colonists. The duties of a major-general, throughout the several islands under his command, he also punctually discharged, without any allowance or charge whatever on the public on that account. Even in the small purchases of land he chose to make, in some of the islands under his command, General M. was swayed much more by

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by considerations of public advantage than of private emolument. For Tobago, almost a desert, and Dominica, situated between and within view of the two great French islands, Martinique and Guadaloupe, presented so few attractions to new colonists, that unless the governor, by selecting plantations in them, had evinced his confidence in their security as British possessions, few or no adventurers would have hazarded their property in either of those unpromising colonies.

From the period when he retired from his government, General M. adhering to his favourite maxim of taking nothing for doing nothing, never solicited, nor even wished, for any pension, salary, or emolument whatever, from the public purse, although his eminent services, and his ill health, and total loss of sight, originally contracted in the discharge of his public duties, might well have encouraged him to proffer claims so commonly made and allowed in similar circumstances.

When, by the public recognition, on the part of France, of the independence of the United States of North America, hostilities with that kingdom were deemed unavoidable, Gen. Melville was consulted by administration on the means to be adopted for the security of our own West India colonies, and for the conquest of those belonging to France; and had the opinions he offered on those subjects accorded with the views already entertained by his Majesty's ministers, the country would again have reaped the fruits of his local and military knowledge, in an important command beyond the Atlantic. He was, however, too well acquainted with the nature of the service on which he was consulted, and, above all, with the talents and dispositions of the Marquis de Bouillé, commander in chief of the French forces in the West Indies, and this, not from report only, but from personal intercourse in the course of his government:—with the formidable qualities of that distinguished commander, General M. was too well acquainted to undertake the services then in agitation, without being accompanied by a force, far more respectable than that which it seemed to be in contemplation to place under his command. Other measures were accordingly adopted, and the result is well known: in a short time M. de Bouillé was in possession of the greater number of the British colonies in the West Indies.

The resemblance, in many important points, between these two commanders, was peculiarly striking; both men eminently endowed with all the qualities requisite for the discharge of their several duties; both men of consummate valour and military skill; both peculiarly distinguished by a high sense of honour, and actuated by motives the most disinterested, generous, and humane; both accustomed to service in the probable scene of action; and both personally acquainted with the quarters where that service would probably be required; both inflamed with ardent zeal in the cause of their respective countries; and each with a determination to recommend himself to his antagonist by the faithful discharge of his duties: a contest between two such commanders, on proper terms, must have furnished ample room for the instruction of every military man.

The last service rendered to his country by General Melville, in a public capacity, related to Tobago, an island originally settled by him, and long fostered with peculiar care. This colony, in the course of the conquests of M. de Bouillé, fell into his hands, after a defence in which the civil governor (George Ferguson, Esq.) and the inhabitants so greatly distinguished themselves, as to merit, and to obtain, from the captor, a most liberal capitulation. By the preliminary

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nary articles of peace, concluded in the beginning of the year 1783, Tobago was ceded to France, without any of those stipulations for the advantage of the British settlers, proprietors, and traders, usually granted on similar occasions.

To remove as much as possible the alarm excited by this circumstance, in the minds of all persons interested in the fate of Tobago, measures were adopted by those in Britain, for obtaining from the court of France some amelioration of their condition. The first step was to select a proper negociator; and for this purpose all eyes were turned to General Melville, who was requested to repair to Versailles, there to solicit for the unfortunate colonists of Tobago those indulgencies to which, from the terms of the cession, they could form no claim. In acceding to this request, the General, that the application from the new subjects to their new master might appear the more decorous, suggested that a coadjutor should be given to him in the business; and Mr Young, (the present Sir William Young,) was joined in the mission.

The success of the application at Versailles exceeded the most sanguine expectations: and to the beneficent magnanimity of the ill-fated Louis XVI. on the liberal suggestions of his truly respectable minister for the navy and colonies, the late Marshal Duke de Castries, that success was by General M. uniformly attributed. Let it however be added, by one who, as secretary to the General on that occasion, had indubitable evidence of the fact, that the representations of the minister, and the consequent decisions of the sovereign, were very materially influenced by esteem for the character of General M. and confidence in the manly, candid, and honourable conduct he displayed in every part of the negociation. The humanity, liberality, and disinterestedness, which had marked the whole of his administration in Guadaloupe, while it remained under the British flag, and the whole of his general government of the ceded French colonies, had in the persons of some individuals, and in the connections of others of distinction in France, secured for General M. a cordial and confidential reception, which it may have been the happiness of few negociators to possess. At his last interview with M. de Castries, that minister expressed his royal master's entire satisfaction with the General's management of so delicate a negociation; adding, that his Majesty was convinced the General had, throughout the whole business, performed the part of a genuine and impartial friend and umpire between France and Tobago:—— *Vous avez agi en vrai tiers*, was the expression.

*Ex pede Herculem.*—To present some idea of the spirit by which Gen. M. was actuated in his administration of affairs, civil and military, in Guadaloupe, and its dependant islands, the following specimen may suffice.

By the capitulation, the French royal council had been preserved in the full exercise of all its functions and privileges, and the French laws, civil and criminal, remained in their original force: the governor, who was, *ex officio*, president of the council, was the only British subject in that body. At a meeting of the council, in the capital of the island in 1760, while General M. was seated at the head of the council-table, the board being complete, and the crown-lawyers conducting the business of the day, the governor's ears were assailed by a horrid human shriek, proceeding from an inclosed area under a window of the council chamber.—Springing instinctively from his seat to the window, he beheld a miserable wretch fast bound to a post, fixed upright in the ground, with one leg strained violently back towards the thigh, by means of a strong iron hoop, inclosing

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inclosing both the leg and thigh at some distance, above and below the knee. Within this hoop, along the front of the leg, was an iron wedge driven in by an executioner, armed with a sledge hammer. Near the sufferer sat, at a small table, a person habited like a judge, or magistrate, and a secretary, or clerk, with paper before him, to mark down the declarations to be extorted from the criminal in agony. Filled with horror at this sight, and regardless alike of the assembly around him, and of the consequences of his act, with respect to himself, the General, throwing open the window, ordered a serjeant in attendance to rush forward, to prevent a repetition of the stroke on the iron wedge, and to release the wretch from his torture. While this was going forward, the members of the council, no strangers to his dispositions, had surrounded the governor at the window, and the attorney-general of the colony respectfully, but earnestly, remonstrated against this interruption of the course of justice, styling it an infraction of their capitulation, which in every other point and title, he acknowledged, had been most religiously fulfilled by the governor, whose conduct in his office had, he added, given universal satisfaction.

To these representations, General M. answered, that he had always been, and always would be, most solicitous to merit the good opinion of the colony, by a conscientious discharge of his duties; but that neither by his natural feelings, nor by his education as a Briton, could he be reconciled to the practice of torture. He concluded by solemnly declaring, that whether torture were, or were not, authorised by the French laws, a point he did not presume to determine, such a practice, where he commanded, he never would endure, and that they would find his conduct, on that occasion, if an infraction of the capitulation, the only infraction on which they would ever have it in their power to complain.

All the members of the council dined that day with the governor; and although the object of his clemency was reported to have been singularly undeserving, were secretly well pleased with the occurrence, and the only effect produced by it on the minds of the inhabitants at large, of Guadaloupe, and the other French islands, was to increase the popularity of their British commander, who, while he remained in the West Indies, never heard that recourse was had to torture, in judicial proceedings, either in Guadaloupe, after its restoration to France, or in any other French colony.

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## *Critical Analysis of* Miss Baillie's *play of the* Family Legend.

THE appearance of this piece may fairly be considered as forming an era in the literary history of this metropolis. Since Douglas, no tragedy has made its appearance on our stage; none at least that we recollect of, or that has attracted any general attention. Douglas, indeed, formed a memorable era; yet the present tragedy has this advantage over it, that, while the author of the one was as yet obscure and unknown, that of the other is already in the zenith of her fame. Yet we know not, if this circumstance will operate to Miss Baillie's advantage. A new author, provided he has any merit, finds strong prepossessions in his favour. He is the object of envy to none; and the public, not yet cloyed, but seeing in his efforts a new source of gratification opened, are disposed to regard them with a partial attention. But against a writer of established reputation, a thousand arrows are sharpened. To decry him, implies a fastidious refinement of taste, which all are ambitious of displaying; and the multitude, their

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their first enthusiasm being now evaporated, listen at least with a willing ear. To these dispositions peculiar scope is given, when a writer steps into a different walk from that in which he has already distinguished himself. Even his panegyrists then find an opportunity to slip off. Powers are limited; he who excells in one department may fail in another, and the tragedian who charms us in the closet, may produce no such effect on the stage. It unfortunately happened that a rumour had really gone forth against Miss Baillie's capacity of adapting her pieces to theatrical representation. To all these causes it may probably be ascribed, that there has appeared a general disposition to talk lightly of the Family Legend. Hence we went (on the third or fourth night) perhaps with some prepossession against it. But though forced to admit that there were in the plot faults, very great faults, sufficient to give a plausible colour to this judgement, we were on the whole highly gratified. It appeared to us that there were beauties, even in point of stage effect, which might well establish its character as a popular and pleasing addition to our stock of acting plays.

In regard to the general plot, indeed, to any interest or suspense continued through the whole play, we can scarcely imagine any thing more defective than the Family Legend.—It becomes evident, very early, what the issue of the piece is to be; and not only so, but there is scarcely a scene, at the end of which, every spectator of common sagacity may not foresee what the succeeding scene is to present to him. Sometimes where, from the structure of the story, doubts would naturally have arisen, the authoress is careful to prevent them by a formal annunciation of what is to happen. Suspense, therefore, and surprise, two of the most powerful instruments in the production of stage effect, are altogether wanting. Their place, however, is supplied, first by that rich and powerful vein of description and passion, which runs through this, as through all the tragedies of Miss Baillie.—These beauties indeed are supposed to be more appropriate to the closet than to the stage; yet they can no where fail to make a powerful impression. Besides these, however, we have a constant succession of detached scenes, striking from the situations which they present, and the passions to which they give scope. This kind of excellence is altogether appropriate to the theatre; and, by a multiplication of separate beauties, it atones for the general defects of the piece, and renders it interesting to spectators, as well as to readers.

Helen of Argyll, a daughter of the illustrious family which bears that title, had been married to the chief of the clan of Clangillian. Between this clan and that of the Argylls, a long and deadly enmity had raged; but peace having been at length concluded, this marriage had followed as the best means of cementing mutual harmony in future. The union, however, was far from being a source of happiness to Helen. The chief was fond of her, but was of a feeble and timid character, which was ill calculated to gain the affections of a lady of ancient times. But she had a deeper cause of distress. Love of peace and of her clan had made her renounce, for the chief of Clangillian, Sir Malcolm de Grey, an English knight, adorned with all the accomplishments which romance can lavish on its heroes.—To complete her misfortune, the Clangillian, imbued with hereditary hatred to the house of Argyll, viewed the daughter of that house, the seal of an unwelcome peace, with ill dissembled malignity.

While these passions were fermenting, John of Lorn, her brother, hunting on the opposite coast with Sir Malcolm, came over with his friend to pay her a visit. Learning, however, the hostility of the Clangillian, he is forced to con-

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conceal himself, and can only procure a secret interview with Helen. That lady is unable to conceal her unhappiness; but conceiving herself bound to maintain the dignity of the lady of Clangillan, she refuses to own it, and indignantly rejects all proffered assistance. There is some very fine poetry in this scene, and in one between John of Lorn and Sir Malcolm; but there is as yet no appearance of a plot. It begins, however, to unfold itself, when the leading men of the clan, having held a meeting, determine to accomplish, by force or fraud, the destruction of the hated bride of their chief. They then procure an interview with him at midnight, and in a wild and sequestered situation; and by the combined terrors inspired by superstition, and by threats to deprive him of his power over the clan, they extort his consent to deliver Helen into their hands. The chief and Helen are then introduced, in the moment when the conspirators are coming to carry her off. His agony and distraction, with the efforts of Helen to sooth him, and learn the cause of his grief, present a most striking scene, which might, we think, have been still more highly wrought up. The conspirators then enter, and the cowardly chief not daring to resist, they hurry her away, and determine to destroy her by a most singular death. By a refinement of cruelty, they place her on a rock in the sea, uncovered at low water, but which will certainly be overflowed on the rising of the tide. The situation of Helen, left alone on this desolate rock, with the waves roaring around her, and venting her despair at the view of her rapidly approaching fate, is one of the wildest and most singular that ever was presented to an audience.

It must easily be foreseen, that Helen will be delivered from this situation; and there can be little difficulty in conjecturing by whom? Yet a skilful *plotter* would surely have kept up the degree of suspense and anxiety thus excited, till towards the end of the play. Not so our authoress, who makes the deliverance of Helen the subject of the scenes immediately succeeding. John of Lorn and Sir Malcolm come by chance to that part of the coast opposite to where their sister and mistress was exposed. Alarmed by cries, they dispatch a boat to the place, and a female figure is brought in, almost lifeless, which, on uncovering her face, proves to be Helen of Argyll. Miss Baillie has availed herself, we believe, to the utmost, of this very interesting situation. When the passions however excited by it are over, we cannot but think, that though it is now only the end of the third act, the real interest of the piece is at an end. Helen is delivered, for whose safety alone we were anxious; and no one can be so dull, as to have now any doubt as to the manner in which the piece is to terminate. To compensate however for this radical defect, there continue a succession of beauties of detail, which render the representation still animated and interesting.

The two friends having thus made so an unexpected prize, hasten with it home to the Earl. The manner in which Lorn introduces his sister is not the most natural, but contrived for producing dramatic effect, which it does in a very considerable degree.—He announces, that he has brought with him a lady, beautiful and accomplished, whom he begs permission to introduce to his father. The latter, conceiving from the guise in which the lady is said to be coming, that she has been brought by violence, indignantly repels the proposal of his son, and reproaches him with his supposed crime. John of Lorn is with difficulty able, by protestations of innocence, to procure permission for the lady to enter. She is then introduced, and the astonished father, on lifting the veil, discovers the features of his daughter.



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daughter. The whole affair is then disclosed to him.

The question comes now to be, how best to take vengeance on the guilty Clangillian. John of Lorn, ardent and impetuous, proposes instantly to march, storm their castle, and avenge in blood the injuries of his sister. De Grey, more calm, advises a delay, to collect their strength, and render their efforts more effectual. While they are engaged in this deliberation, intelligence arrives, that the leaders of the Clangillian are coming of their own accord, to pay a visit to the Earl. They had spread the report of the death of Helen, had made a mock funeral, and hoped, by the singular step they were now taking, to lull entirely the suspicions of the Argylls. The Earl receives them with studied courtesy, accepts of every statement which they chuse to give him, and invites them to a splendid dinner in his hall. In order to ascertain completely the guilt of the chief, he procures a private interview, and receives a full and false description of the death of Helen. No scruple now impedes vengeance. The party being assembled at dinner, Argyll announces, that he is now to introduce to them a lady who is about to become mistress of the castle.—Clangillian expresses a sarcastic surprise, that, at his age, he should so soon fill the place of his deceased spouse. After some farther parley, the lady is led in, and her veil, being taken off, exhibits Helen of Argyll to the astonished Clangillian. Both parties fly to arms; but the Earl, interposing, declares that his hall shall not be stained with the blood of his guests, and that they must remove to the outer court, and there, in fair battle, decide the contest. Here, we confess, remembering the too sanguinary Ethwald, we were afraid that Miss Baillie would fall into an unpardonable violation of the sixth commandment. We were much pleased, therefore, when John of Lorn proposed that he and the chief of Clangillian should alone decide the contest. The chief, of course, falls; all the clan present are then, according to agreement, placed at the disposal of John of Lorn. Nor do they come off better, on the whole, for not being killed on the spot; but are all without exception sent off to be hanged; a measure which, to some, may appear somewhat severe.

We have overlooked a subordinate circumstance which was connected with the principal plot. Helen had a son, who, when she was brought away, remained in the custody of the Clangillian. Of this the guilty members availing themselves, announce, that unless they are safely restored to their castle, the son of Helen shall forfeit his life. It so happened, that De Grey, having learned the circumstance, and where the child was, had set out and recovered it. A great and usual error however is committed in making him, before he sets out, declare distinctly to one of his confidents, where and to what purpose he was going. It is therefore no surprise, when, in the midst of the dilemma, he arrives with the child, and thus removes every obstacle to the *exaltation* of the Clangillian.

We have thus, so far as our memory served, given a correct outline of the story of the Family Legend. We are sensible however, that, in such an analysis, the faults of the piece will appear more conspicuous than its beauties. The former lie chiefly in its general structure, the latter in its details. The sentiment, the impassioned and descriptive passages, certainly possess high excellence. They appeared to us, so far as the difference of acting and reading allowed us to judge, not inferior to those of the finest of Miss Baillie's former plays.

In character, our authoress, we think, does not excell so much, as in sentiment. That of John of Lorn alone appears

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appears to us to be drawn with the hand of a master. He displays that high sense of honour, fierce impetuosity, and daring courage, which we associate with the idea of a Highland chieftain. The chief of Clangillian, on the other hand, displays a feeble and timorous character, altogether the reverse of that which we naturally expect to find in the class to which he belongs. This is generally objected to, as one of the leading defects of the piece. But we entertain some doubts as to the justness of this criticism. Because courage is the proper character of a knight and a chieftain, it does not follow, that all knights and all chieftains must be courageous. Every quality becomes most conspicuous by contrast; and we believe it to be common, in tales of chivalry, to introduce some mean uncourteous knight, as a foil to him who forms the true model of that character. Thus the character of John of Lorn certainly derives lustre from its contrast with that of the chief of Clangillian.

As for Sir Malcolm, he must rank far beneath his friend and associate.—He is designed for a perfect character; and has all the tameness and insipidity to which character of that description are liable. The character of Helen is also perfect, but is drawn with more spirit. Without displaying any very prominent features, it is very well suited to the part which she is to act.

After noticing the characters, it may be expected that we should take some notice of the manner in which they were performed. Mr Siddons, in John of Lorn, was, as he usually is, highly respectable. He seemed to have a thorough conception of his part, and supported it well throughout.—Mrs Siddons, in Helen, was also extremely pleasing. This lady excells greatly in all gentle and tender scenes, to which her mellow and liquid voice is admirably adapted. Scenes which require dignity she does also well, tho' not without some straining. Mr Putnam is very well in sentimental comedy; but tho' the part of Sir Malcolm be not very brilliant, it requires more powers than he could give it. Mr Terry acted the Earl with considerable force and justness. Our readers, we suppose, will excuse us, if we stop here.

The prologue was written, as is well known, by Mr Scott, and it appeared to us worthy of him, though we could not relish Mr Terry's recitation. Mr T. should remember, that there is a difference between reciting and acting; that the vehemence and impetuosity which are well suited to the one, are out of place in the other. The epilogue, by Mr Mackenzie, we are able, this month, to present to our readers, who will find it possessed of considerable humour. In the mouth of Mrs Siddons, it was truly charming. Her recitation of it is a model of sweet and graceful playfulness.

The scenery was very fine and striking, so far as the too limited extent of the theatre would admit. We noticed only one impropriety. One of the rooms in the interior of the Earl's castle, instead of displaying Gothic architecture, and the traces of antiquity, is quite in the modern style, and crouded with *Corinthian* pillars.

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## *On the Design of* MICHAEL ANGELO *and* RAPHAEL.

(*From Opie's Lectures on Painting.*)

WHATEVER escaped the sagacity, or lay beyond the powers, of L. da Vinci, was accomplished by his mighty competitor M. Angelo Buonarati, the glory of the Florentine school; who elevated design to a pitch of excellence, from which it has ever since been declining. The genius of this great man operated an entire change of principle in modern art: to the confused and uninteresting he gave simplicity and effect; and on the feeble and unmeaning he stamped energy and character. Raffaelle, his

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greatest contemporary and rival, thanked God for having been born in an age which boasted of such a man; and Reynolds, the greatest painter and critic of our times, prides himself on the capability of feeling his excellence, and declares, that the slightest of his perfections ought to confer glory and distinction enough to satisfy an ambitious man.

Michael Angelo, as we are informed by Ascanio Condivi, having observed the great deficiency of Albert Durer's rules for drawing, resolved to write a complete treatise on the anatomy and proportions of the human figure, and to compose a theory, founded on the knowledge and experience acquired by his long practice, for the benefit of all future artists.

That this resolution was never carried into effect, must ever be regretted, as an incalculable loss to the arts; for certainly never man before or since (at least in modern times,) was so well qualified for the task. Anatomy, it is true, has, in a medical and physiological point of view, been subsequently much advanced, but the writers on the subject have, in general, been little able or solicitous to speak of the human figure, in regard to proportion, beauty, character, action, and attitude, branches of the science the most interesting to an artist, the most difficult to investigate, and which, we may naturally conclude, would have occupied the larger share of a work composed by a professed painter.

Destitute of the assistance of this intended treatise, the knowledge of his principles can now be gleaned only by the accurate observation and diligent comparison of his works with those of others; for, in this particular, the accounts of his life, though copious enough in some respects, can help us but little. One circumstance, however, we learn from them, which I would wish to press forcibly on the attention of all my hearers, that he was indefatigable in his practice, and in the study both of nature and the works of the ancients, and that this was continued thro' his whole life, even to extreme old age: the poorest of men, as he observed of himself, did not labour from necessity more than he did from choice: indeed, from all that is related of him, he appears not to have had the smallest conception that his art was to be acquired by any other means than incessant and unwearied diligence; though, as Sir Joshua Reynolds justly remarks, he, of all men that ever lived, might have advanced the strongest pretensions to the efficacy of genius and inspiration. Let no one, therefore, overlook this salutary lesson; let no one henceforward presume to grudge his pains, or think the art of cheap and easy acquirement.—I cannot quite agree with our revered and excellent painter, that nothing but labour is necessary to attain perfection, but of this I am quite certain, that, without labour, all other requisites will be vain and fruitless.

The principal work of Michael Angelo, in our art, consists of a series of pictures painted on the cieling and part of the walls of the Pope's chapel, commonly called the Capella Sistina. The subjects (taken from the sacred records,) beginning with the Creation, and ending with the Last Judgement, seem to have been chosen for the purpose of exhibiting the history of man, as he stands in relation to the Creator, and of shewing his origin, progress, and the final dispensations of providence respecting him. Of the magnificence of this plan, as you have lately heard it explained with unparalleled ingenuity and inimitable eloquence, in a way, in short, that sets the commentator on a level with his author, I shall say nothing, but shall confine my observations to the peculiar style, which distinguishes the works in general, and this in particular, of Michael Angelo.

In the first place, it is obvious, that he avoids, on all occasions, a multiplicity

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city of objects, and a multiplicity of parts. He knew, as a great critic has judiciously remarked, that, in poetry and painting, many little things do not make a great one; and he has, therefore, rejected all unnecessary subdivisions and unessential particularities: hence the bold swell and flow of his line, uninterrupted by useless breaks and petty inflections: hence the unencumbered breadth of his surfaces, on which the eye rests unfatigued and unperplexed by impertinent differences and trivial distinctions; and hence the fairness and largeness of the parts, both in respect to his figures and his compositions, at once so simple and so impressive.

The same method obtains with him in the intellectual as in the practical parts of the art. In his manner of conceiving his subject, and telling his story, he equally avoids all petty and common-place details of circumstances, ingenious artifices, unimportant shades of character, and merely curious varieties of expression, which arrest and distract the attention of the spectator, and weaken the force of the general effect: essence, not individuality: sentiment, not incident: man, not men, are his objects; and, like the Satan and Death of Milton, he meditates no second stroke, but hastens by one sure blow to effect his purpose.

As his profound knowledge of the human figure taught him what to reject, so it likewise taught and enabled him to mark the essential forms with unexampled force and precision: possessed himself, he instantly possesses the spectator, with the complete idea of his object. As in the drawing of his figures there is more knowledge and precision, so in their actions and attitudes there is more vigour and unity, than is seen in those of any other modern painter: By this is meant, that the situation and turn of every limb is more correspondent with the whole, is more perfectly informed with the same mind, and more exactly bears its part in the general feeling; and hence it is, that though Raphael often exceeds him in the variety of his characters, the particular expressions of passion, and what may be called the dramatic effect of his pictures, yet, in giving the appearance of thought, capacity, and dignity, he is altogether unrivalled and unapproached.

This perfect unity or concurrence of every feature, joint, and limb, in the same feeling, united to the breadth and boldness of his style of drawing, is what constitutes the intellectual energy of his figures, and gives them that air of inspiration, and of belonging to a higher species of beings, which Sir J. Reynolds notices with such admiration. Rapt and absorbed themselves, they instantly communicate the same sensations to the beholder, who, awe-struck whilst he gazes on them, dares not think them on a level and of the same rank with himself.

Such is his figure of the Creator, borne aloft on clouds dividing light from darkness; such when, descending on attendant spirits, he imparts the electric spark of vitality and immortality to the newly-formed Adam, or with a word calls forth the adoring Eve from the side of her sleeping mate: such are the majestic forms of the prophets Isaiah, Ezekiel, Jeremiah, Zechariah, and Joel; and such, though wild and haggard, the female form of the Cumaean sibyl, and many others, if not all, of that sublime and inimitable circle; all of them, more or less, in louder tones, proclaim 'the imagination that conceived, and the hand that formed us, were divine.'

These are some of the principal features of the style of Michael Angelo; a style, in which knowledge, energy, and simplicity, bear equal parts; which unravels perplexity, gives the appearance of ease to difficulty, and imparts dignity and sentiment to every object it embraces. Though the sublime, in painting and poetry,



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so overpowers, and takes such absolute possession of the whole mind, that, whilst the work is before us, no room is left for the ungracious and ungrateful task of criticism; yet, in cooler moments, it cannot, it must not be denied, that Michael Angelo had derelictions and deficiences, too great to be ove looked, and too dangerous to be excused; that he was sometimes capricious and extravagant in his inventions, and generally too ostentatious of his anatomical knowledge; that he wanted the vigorous tone of colour, and force of chiaroscuro, necessary to complete the effect of his design; and that from aiming always to be great, he often violated propriety, neglected the proper discrimination of character, and not seldom pushed it into monotony and bombast.

I know it has been pleaded in mitigation, that great painters, like great poets,

> "Sometimes gloriously offend,
> And rise to faults true critics dare not mend;"

that his errors flowed from the same source as his beauties, were often such as none but himself was ever capable of committing, and such as could never have occurred to a mean or vulgar mind. But I hold it not safe to admit of apologies of this nature, and more particularly in the present case; for errors are errors from whatever source they spring, and are never so likely to be pernicious as when associated with splendid and overpowering excellence.

It being the nature even of the faults of M. Angelo, to confer a kind, though a false kind, of dignity, too much caution and circumspection cannot be used in the study of his works. The ill success of his immediate and exclusive imitators proves, that it is not safe for every man to attempt to draw the bow of Ulysses, or wield the club of Hercules. Let not the student hope, by distorting the limbs, exaggerating the action of the muscles, or by purloining, here and there, a figure from his compositions, to become an imitator, though he may become a caricaturist, of Michael Angelo: but let him first make himself master of his science and principles, let him carefully separate his errors from his excellence, and then, if he possess his boundless imagination, he will probably succeed better than Vasari, Bronzino, Hemskirk, Coxis, Goltrius, Sprangher, and a herd of others, who mistook bombast for grandeur, distortion for grace, and phrensied convulsion for energy. Superficial and clumsy mannerists! the style of Michael Angelo, to them, was only the lion's skin on the ass's back, which, instead of rendering him terrible, only exposed him to blows, ridicule, and contempt.

Such was not Raffaelle Sanzio, the founder of the Roman school, the master of passion, the painter of human nature. The genius of Raffaelle was not of that phosphoric kind, that blazes out of itself without foreign help; his manner, at the commencement of his career, was dry, minute, and hard to excess, precisely like that of his master, Pietro Perugino, in whose footsteps he appeared, for a time, to be going on, without a conception of his own powers, or those of the art, and without imbibing a ray of inspiration from the miraculous remains of the ancients, by which he was surrounded, or transferring an atom of their grandeur of style into his own works. A visit to Florence, however, soon enabled him to leave his master at a humble distance.—Seizing every opportunity of improvement, as he rolled on, he encreased every moment in size and splendour; he mended his style of design, improved his colouring, and acquired composition. But it was not till after he had been clandestinely introduced to the sight of Michael Angelo's works in the Capella Sistina, that he completely freed himself from the defects

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defects of his first manner. Astonished by these gigantic forms, which seemed to look down with contempt on his littleness, and to say with a warning voice, "Go thou and do likewise;" he instantly went home, as we are told by Vasari, and, obliterating entirely the work he was then employed on, he redesigned and repainted the whole in a stile of greatness unknown to any of his former productions.

Of these figures, a Prophet and Sibyls, which he endeavoured to conceive in the grand gusto, it is nevertheless remarkable, that in wanting the science and precision, they also fail in a great degree of the sublime and energetic characters of those in the Sistine Chapel; the correct judgment of Raphael soon advised him of this defect, and conscious of his worth as well as of his weakness, he no longer laboured to become another Michael Angelo, but studied him properly in conjunction with nature and the works of the ancients, taking as much of each as best corresponded with his own powers. Henceforward, therefore, his style of design became original and truly his own: not the vehicle of these awe-creating and terrific energies, conceived only by M. Angelo, nor of the more exquisite beauty and elevated refinement of the antique; but the medium of natural forms, well-chosen, indeed, and united to an invention, expression, grace, and propriety; such as, in an equal degree, never before or since fell to the lot of one man.

But however great and various his powers, his peculiar strength, that in which he has never yet been rivalled, and never can be surpassed, was expression. To this all his efforts tended: for this he invented, drew, and composed, and exhausted nature in the choice of subjects to display it: every effort of mind or matter, every affection of the human soul, as exhibited in the countenance, from the gentlest emotion to the utmost fury and whirlwind of contending passions, from the demoniac phrensy of the possessed boy in the transfiguration, to the melting rapture of the Virgin Mother contemplating her divine offspring, may be found so faithfully and energetically represented on his canvass, that we not only see, but feel, and are, by irresistible sympathy, made partakers of his well imaged joys and sorrows; by this he attracts every eye, warms every heart, and sways it to the mood of what he likes or loathes: this is what has made him if not the greatest, certainly the most interesting and the most universally admired of all modern painters, and rendered his name, in the general mouth, synonymous with perfection.

The history of no man's life affords a more encouraging and instructive example than that of Raffaelle. The path by which he ascended to eminence, is open, and the steps visible to all. He began with apparently no very uncommon fund of ability, but sensible of his deficiencies he lost no opportunity of repairing them. He studied all the artists of his own and the preceding times; he penetrated all their mysteries, mastered all their principles, and grafted all their separate excellencies on his own stock; his genius, like fire, embraced and gathered strength from every object with which it came in contact, and at last burst forth in a flame, to warm, enlighten, and astonish mankind.

Both Michael Angelo and Raffaelle, great as they were in design, fell extremely short of the ancients; M. Angelo, in variety, delicacy, and discrimination; and Raffaelle, in elevation, refinement, and precision. The first undoubtedly stands highest, but the last is probably the more eligible and safe model for imitation. Grace and propriety attend him in every step of his progress, his excellencies are both more numerous and more within the scope of general comprehension. He

saw

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saw in nature what every body sees, but nobody ever before so well expressed; and no one, till he is convinced by experience to the contrary, doubts that he should have done precisely like Raffaelle; on the contrary, Michael Angelo saw nature through a medium of his own, which took away its littleness, gave it energy and amplitude, and rendered it more mysterious and imposing. The mere imitator of Raffaelle, therefore, is likely to escape censure, though he may possibly deserve little praise; whilst the imitator of Michael Angelo risks every thing at once: he must succeed or fail altogether—he must be great or contemptible.

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*Plan for the Introduction of Mr* LANCASTER'*s System of Education into* SCOTLAND.

(The following is a letter written by Mr Lancaster himself, on the subject, which we conceive it may be useful to circulate.)

BENEVOLENT FRIEND,

OF the advantages of my system of education *(without mixture and association that do it no credit,)* as they are before the public, I shall leave them to speak for themselves. Its chief feature, which, in these trying times, is of incalculable importance, is its economy. For my own part, I have found it highly to my advantage, in endeavouring to acquire a perfect knowledge of any thing I was but partially acquainted with, to begin at the beginning, to presume myself entirely ignorant, and to recur to first principles, lest, mistaking any one of my *data*, error should be all my acquisition, instead of knowledge: I have also found a vast difference between practical and theoretical knowledge: in the former case, my memory was at my fingers ends; in the latter, my memory was chained to my books, and I could do nothing without them; now, though I very highly value books, and would by no means despise such useful and instructive companions, yet I prefer *practical* knowledge of *practical things*. The man of theory has always to set his ideas in order and recollect himself. In a road he cannot pass a turning without looking at his map: the man who is in practice of going the same road may venture blind-fold. The stranger to the road will be considering his path while he should be pursuing his journey.

As I love my country, and think our youth ought universally to be instructed, when committees and teachers do not act on these principles, I cannot but deeply regret their errors.

It is not to be supposed, that the experience of thirteen years can be transferred or acquired in a day or a week, so as to render it *practical* to a man who has no more time to acquire it than above specified. I introduce my subject with these observations, because many persons, who have gained but a very faint and imperfect idea of my plans of education, have attempted to practise them to the injury of the system in the opinion of the public, who are much disappointed, when under the expectation of quietness, order, and improvement, they find the very reverse. A gentleman from Ireland visited my school, stopped about two hours one day, came again and did the like another day; all this while a passive spectator, the boys performing evolutions of different kinds before him with such rapidity, that if he had been asked, he could not have told the reason of two out of four of them. He never saw my book on education; and when I again met him, he had opened a subscription, and was professing to train young men as schoolmasters, to teach on a plan he really knew nothing about. In another instance, a man attended my school for four or five days out of a single week: he

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he then went to a great city, to keep school. His school proved, as I am well informed, a scene of confusion, and yet he was professing to teach school-masters. These are only two instances; but I could produce many: my real fear is, that if efficient measures are not taken to prevent it, and to train school-masters for Scotland and Ireland, that the progress of the plan will be impeded in those kingdoms. This is the natural tendency of a depreciation in the public opinion of its merits, at least in the eyes of that part of the public, who only see such miserable institutions I am anxious to prevent. I therefore recommend, that a few active and benevolent men form themselves into a committee, for the purpose of introducing my plans into the city of Edinburgh, and raise subscriptions to build or rent a commodious school-room, and to fit it up in a suitable manner; a good school-room, well fitted up, being *an essential requisite*, though often sadly unattended to in the first instance.

This committee, to correspond regularly with me, and act agreeably to the spirit of the plans laid down and warranted by long experience.

To act in conjunction with me as a corresponding member, in the department of education, and to take on themselves every thing relative to expenses. To receive from me a young man thoroughly trained to the plan, to superintend their school, and form it a *seminary* for school-masters.

All the emoluments of the situation to be the master's own.

The advantages of such a seminary will be very obvious. In Scotland this would enable two or more parishes to *unite*; and where the district is favorable, such consolidation would guarantee a good master and a good school to two parishes, which, without such union, and the adoption of this plan of education, would be destitute of any school whatever. It would be a great *local good* in the cities, where schools might be established. The master should be one thoroughly competent to train school-masters, as well as to manage a school for a thousand children, and on this account would be worthy of a higher salary than is usually given to school-masters who act as such only.

This plan, rendered efficient, would be a *national* benefit. Teachers ought to be practically made acquainted with the plan, but cannot be made so, except by a good model; and at present they have scarce any but bad ones, or no good ones that I know of.

Very recently, one committee of a school for four hundred children, *retained three masters* to manage a school, *when one would be enough*. Another committee resolved to open a school, *giving* one hundred pounds *per annum* to a master, for one hundred children, in a crowded room, when five hundred children ought to have been instructed for that sum. Such circumstances as these are to be carefully avoided; they deprive the plan, in the eyes of the public, of one great and beautiful feature in these trying times, of no mean importance, *its economy!* We know that the knowledge of the shape, and even ability in forming letters, does not constitute a good writer: it is much practice in writing that alone does away the stiff writing of school, and substitutes the clean and expeditious hand of business in its place: so a *mere* theoretical knowledge of the outlines of my plan alone will very rarely, if at all, make a good practical school-master.

If any of the gentlemen, for whose sake these hints are particularly written, should be disposed to say, *I will subscribe* any sum they please to name *as donations* and *as subscriptions*, a few first subscribers might form among themselves an efficient committee for arranging and maturing the plan, bringing to public view, and soliciting public support. By so doing, they would confer a blessing on their country;



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try; and to say of the prosperity of their institutions in the happiness of the poor children benefited by it, "When the ear heard me, it blessed me; when the eye saw me, it delighted in me."

This would hold out an example to Scotland, by which that nation might see how they could consolidate parochial schools together, and increase the blessings of education by increasing the number of scholars under the care of each master. *The national state of education* in Scotland would be improved by it, and the salaries and situations of the masters rendered more respectable, without *any increase of taxation*, which I apprehend must yet be the case, if this method is not adopted.

For the particulars of my plan I must refer to my Books on Education, which may be obtained by giving orders to the Booksellers, or, more properly, by subscribing for the same. And remain,

Thy respectful Friend,

(Signed) *Joseph Lancaster.*

*Royal Free School, Borough Road, Southwark,*
2 *Mo.* 1810.

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*Anecdote of* CHARLES *the Second.*

*From a MS. Note in a copy of Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.*

IT is very strange, that amongst so many dangers, to which King Charles II. was exposed, and from which he was surprisingly and miraculously delivered, neither this nor any other author I have met with, takes the least notice of one of a very extraordinary nature, which happened to him in Holland, and which was as follows:

The King, when at Brussels, being desirous and resolved to see his sister the Princess of Orange, but withal under a necessity to make the journey with the utmost secrecy, did communicate his design to no person whatsoever. He ordered —— Fleming, a servant of the Earl of Wigton, who was in his service, and of whose fidelity he neither then, nor ever after, did doubt, secretly to provide a couple of good horses, and have them ready at a certain place and time of the next ensuing night by his Majesty appointed: that Fleming with these horses should remain alone till he heard from the King.

At the time appointed the King (having gone to bed, and afterwards dressed himself, and privately gone out of a back-door, and leaving only a letter to some one of his servants in whom he confided, with an account of his having gone from them for a few days, and with directions to keep his absence as secret as possible, under pretence of being indisposed) came to the palace; there he found Fleming with the horses as he had directed. He then acquainted Fleming of his design of going to the Hague; and not regarding the hazards he might be exposed to, away he went with the slender equipage and attendance, travelling through the most secret by-ways, and contrived it so that he came to the Hague by six in the morning, and alighted at a small inn in a remote part of the town, where he was confident none would know him under the disguise he was then in. He immediately sent Fleming to acquaint his sister where he was, and to leave it to her to contrive the way and manner of his having access to her, so as not to be known.

Fleming having dispatched his commission in a very short time (less than an hour) was no sooner returned to the King (finding him in the room where he had left him, and where he had been still alone) than an unknown person came and asked of the landlord, if two Frenchmen had not alighted at his house that morning? The landlord replied, that indeed two men had come, but of what country he knew not. The stranger desired him to tell them, he wanted to speak to

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to them; which he having done, the King was much surprised, but withal inclined to see the person. Fleming opposed it, but the King being positive, the person was introduced, being an old reverend-like man, with a long beard and ordinary grey cloaths; who looking and speaking to the person of the King, told him, he was the person he wanted to speak to, and that alone, on matters of importance. The King believing it might perhaps be a return from his sister, or being curious to know the result of such an adventure, desired Fleming to withdraw; which he refused, 'till the King taking him aside, told him there could be no hazard from such an old man, for whom he was too much, and commanded to retire.

They were no sooner alone, than the stranger bolted the door, and at the same time falling upon his knees, pulling off his artificial mask, and discovered himself to be Mr Downing (afterwards well known by the name of Sir George, and ambassador from the King to the States after his restoration) then envoy from Cromwell to the States, being the son of one Downing, an independent minister, and who was a very active, virulent enemy to the royal family, as appears from this history. (Lord Clarendon's.)

The King was not a little surprised at the discovery. But Downing gave him no time for reflection, immediately speaking in the following manner:—That he humbly begged his Majesty's pardon for any share he had acted during the rebellion against his interest; and assured him, that tho' he was just now in the service of the Usurper, he wished his Majesty as well as any of his subjects; and would, when an occasion offered, venture all his service; and was hopeful, what he was to say would convince his Majesty of his sincerity: but before he mentioned the cause of his coming to him, he must insist that his Majesty would solemnly promise to him not to mention what had happened, and he was about to say, to Fleming, or any other person whatsoever, until it pleased God his Majesty was restored to his crowns; though even then he must likewise have his Majesty's promise, never to ask or expect he should discover how or when he came to know of his being there.

The King having engaged in the terms required, Downing proceeded, and told, that his master the Usurper, being now at peace with the Dutch, and the States so dependant on him, that they refused nothing he required, had with the greatest secrecy, in order to make it more effectual, entered into a treaty, by which among other trifling matters agreed to *hinc inde*, the chief and indeed main end of the negociation was, that the States stood engaged to seize and deliver up to the Usurper the person of his Majesty, if so be at any time he should happen, by chance or design, to come within their territories, when required thereto by any in his name. He represented his master's intelligence to be so good, that a discovery would be made even to himself (Downing) of his Majesty's being there; and if he neglected to apply to have him seized, his master would resent it to the highest, which would cost him his head, and deprive his Majesty of a faithful servant. He then proposed that his Majesty would immediately mount his horse, and make all the dispatch imaginable out of the States territories. That he himself would return home, and under pretence of sickness, lie longer in bed than usual; and that when he thought his Majesty was so far off, as to be out of danger to be overtaken, he would go to the States and acquaint them that he understood his Majesty was in town, and require his being seized.—That he knew they would comply, and send to the place directed: but on finding that his Majesty was gone off so far as to be safe, he would propose to

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to make no farther noise about it, lest it should discover the treaty, and prevent his Majesty's afterwards falling into their hands. The King immediately followed his advice, and he returning home, every thing was acted and happened as he proposed and foretold.

The King having thus escaped this imminent danger, most religiously performed what he had promised, never mentioning any part of this story, till after his restoration, and not then desiring to know how Downing's intelligence came, (which he never discovered) though he often said it was a mystery, for no person knew of his design till he was on horseback, and that he could not think Fleming went and discovered him to Downing. Besides, he so soon returned from his sister, he could not have time, Downing having come much about the time Fleming returned.

I have heard this story told by several, who frequented King Charles's court after the restoration, particularly by the Earl of Cromartie, who said, that next year after the restoration, he, with the Duke of Rothes and other Scots quality, being with the king one night over a bottle, they all complained of an impertinent speech Downing had made in parliament, reflecting on the Scots nation, which they thought his Majesty should resent so as to discard him from court, and withdraw his favour from him. The King replied, he did not approve what he had said, and would reprove him for it; but to go farther he could not well do, because of this story, which he reported in the terms here narrated, which made such an impression on all present, that they freely forgave what had passed, and Rothes asked liberty to drink his health in a bumper.

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*Abstract of Trees Planted by the Right Hon.* FRANCIS STEWART, *Earl of* MORAY, *from* 1767 *to* 1807.

[At a time, when a supply of wood is so much wanted in this country, the following example of active and extensive improvement in this branch cannot fail to prove interesting; and we shall be happy to have more frequent opportunities of recording similar instances of individual exertion, and national prosperity.]

*At* DARNAWAY, *County of Elgin.*

| Species of Trees. | Planted | Girth. | Heighth. | No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oaks, . . | 1768 | 3 Feet 9 In. | 40 Feet 6 In. | 1,019,660 |
| Elms, . . | —— | 4 ... 6 ... | 50 ... 0 ... | |
| Horse Chesnuts, | —— | 6 ... 0 ... | 35 ... 0 ... | |
| Plane, . . | —— | 4 ... 0 ... | 40 ... 0 ... | |
| Ash, . . . | —— | 3 ... 6 ... | 40 ... 6 ... | 600,090 |
| Birch, . . | —— | 4 ... 6 ... | 46 ... 0 ... | |
| Larch, . . | —— | 6 ... 6 ... | 70 ... 0 ... | |
| Spruce, . . | —— | 4 ... 10 ... | 40 ... 0 ... | |
| Scots Fir, . | —— | 5 ... 6 ... | 55 ... 0 ... | 9,697,000 |
| | | | In all, | 11,316,750 |

At Darnaway, the soil in general is gravelly, the surface a black sandy mould, producing whins and heath on the high grounds. In the low grounds the soil is a little stronger, producing broom and juniper; the situation from



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100 to 500 feet above the level of the sea. Owing to the shelter of the oldest plantations, the trees planted of late years make more progress, than those which were planted at an earlier period.

Trees in the nurseries at Darnaway and Donibristle, from 1 to 4 years old :

| | |
|---|---|
| Oaks, . . . | 100,000 |
| Ash, Elm, Beech, &c. . | 200,000 |

*At* DONIBRISTLE, *County of Fife ; and* DOUNE, *County of Perth.*

| Trees. | Planted. | Girth. | Heighth. | No. planted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oaks, | 1767 | 4 Feet 4 In. | 50 Feet 0 In. | 430,000 |
| Ash, | —— | 4 ... 10 ... | 42 ... 6 ... | 108,000 |
| Elm, | —— | 3 ... 7 ... | 53 ... 0 ... | 108,000 |
| Beech, | —— | 5 ... 4 ... | 43 ... 0 ... | 64,600 |
| Plane, | —— | 3 ... 7 ... | 40 ... 0 ... | 52,000 |
| Birch, | —— | 3 ... 6 ... | 45 ... 0 ... | 30,000 |
| Larch, | —— | 4 ... 10 ... | 49 ... 0 ... | 360,600 |
| Scots Fir, | —— | 4 ... 9 ... | 45 ... 0 ... | 660,000 |
| | | | | 1,813,200 |

The soil at Donibristle is various, viz. gravel—clay sand—sandy loam on the top of rotten rock, and in some parts moss. Trees of every kind thrive in those soils, except in the moss ; where the Scots Fir and Birch succeed best. Oaks thrive well in the clay and loamy soil, if moderately dry ; also upon rotten rock : situation, from 2 to 300 feet above the level of the sea.

At Doune, the soil is gravel, mixed with a sandy clay, in which oak, larch, and Scots fir, grow well.

Situation from 100 to 400 feet above the level of the sea.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total at Darnaway, . | 11,316,750 |
| At Donibristle & Doune, | 1,813,200 |
| | 13,129,950 |

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*Scarce Books and Tracts.*

*Extracts from Historical Account of the Blue Blanket.*

SIR,

AS I observe you are presently giving extracts from scarce pamphlets, I beg leave to send you the following from a book (now very scarce) published at Edinburgh in the year 1722, entitled "An Historical Account of the Blue Blanket."

1*st*, An Account of King James the 6th's entry into Edinburgh.

"The city of *Edinburgh* gave the "highest testimonies of their love and "loyalty to their infant sovereign that "they were capable of, and oppos'd "the Earl of Morton, Regent, who "rul'd the roast, and overaw'd the "young King's inclinations to mercy. "Morton, to gain the affections of the "citizens of *Edinburgh*, *anno* 1579, "caus'd summon a parliament to meet "at *Edinburgh*, and the King to leave "*Stirling*, where formerly parliaments "were held. When his Majesty, "upon his journey to the capital city, "came near the *West Port*, he alighted "from his horse, and a stately ca"nopy of purple-coloured velvet be"ing held over his head, he received "the magistrates of the city, who "came bare headed all the way with"out the gate ; within the gate stood "*Solomon*, with a numerous train in "*Jewish* habits, with two women con-

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" contending for the child, as is re-
" corded, *I. Kings* iii.

" As his Majesty ascended the
" *West Bow*, there hung down from
" the arch of the old port a large
" globe of polished brass, out of which
" a little boy, cloathed like a *Cupid*,
" descended in a machine, and pre-
" sented him with the keys of the ci-
" ty, all made of massy silver, and ve-
" ry artificially wrought; an excel-
" lent concert of music all the while
" accompanying the action.

" When he came down the high
" street as far as the Tolbooth, *Peace*,
" *Plenty*, and *Justice*, met him and ha-
" rangu'd him in *Greek*, *Latin*, and
" Scottish languages. Opposite to the
" great church stood *Religion*, who ad-
" dressed him in the *Hebrew* tongue;
" upon which he was pleas'd to enter
" the church, where Mr *Lawson*, a
" presbyterian divine, made a learn'd
" discourse in behalf of those of the
" reformed religion.

" When his Majesty came out,
" *Bacchus* sat mounted on a gilded
" hogshead at the market cross, dis-
" tributing wine in large bumpers,
" and trumpets all the while sounding,
" and the people crying, *God save the*
" *King* At the East Gate was erected
" his Majesty's nativity, and above
" that, the genealogies of all the Scots
" Kings from *Fergus* I. All the win-
" dows were hung with pictures and
" rich tapestry, the streets strewed
" with flowers, and the cannon firing
" from the castle, till his Majesty
" reached his palace."

*2d*, A poetical speech made by King James the 6th to the professors in the University of Edinburgh.

" Next day his Majesty was pleas-
" ed to honour the university with
" his presence at a philosophical dis-
" putation in the Oriental languages
" by the professors of philosophy, Mr
" *John Adamson*, Mr *James Fairly*,
" Mr *Patrick Sands*, Mr *Andrew*
" *Young*, Mr *James Reid*, and Mr
" *William King*. When the exercise
" was over, his Majesty was pleased to
" compliment the disputants in the
" following poem:

" As Adam was the first of men, whence all beginning take,
" So Adam-son was president, and the first of this act.
" The Thesis Fair-lie did defend, which tho' they lies contain,
" Yet were fair lies, and he the same right fairly did maintain.
" The Field first entered Mr Sands, and there he made me see,
" That not all Sands are barren Sands, but that some fertile be.
" Then Mr Young most subtily, the Theses did impugn,
" And kythed in old Aristotle, although his name be Young;
" To him succeeded Mr Reid, who though Red be his name,
" Need neither for his dispute blush, nor at his speech think shame.
" Last enter'd Mr King the lists, and dispute like a King,
" How Reason reigning like a queen, should anger under bring.
" To their deserved praise have I thus play'd upon their names,
" And wills this College hence be call'd the College of King *James*."

You may perhaps think the foregoing worthy of insertion.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
*Curiosus.*

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## Scottish Review.

A View of the Ancient and Present State of the Zetland Islands; including the Civil, Political, and Natural History; Antiquities; and an Account of their Agriculture, Fisheries, Commerce, and the State of Society and Manners. By Arthur Edmonston, M. D. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

THE spirit of discovery, by which the present age is so strongly characterized, has but recently extended itself to the remoter portions of our own isles. Till of late, Ork-

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ney and Zetland were more completely a *Terra Incognita* than any which are buried in the Southern ocean. Of late, however, a very strong topographical spirit has arisen in this country, and elaborate works have been published to illustrate its different districts. The same disposition has at length turned men's eyes to the *Ultima Thule*, and has excited a desire to explore into its secrets, unknown to former ages. Our own publication was, some time ago, the vehicle of communications on this subject, which extended to a length, and assumed a tone of controversial asperity, greater than we could have desired. The public curiosity, excited by this discussion, is perhaps the chief cause which has elicited the present work. Dr Edmonstone treats the subject certainly at very great length, and so far as we can judge, with great attention and accuracy, and his style is agreeable.

He introduces the subject with a view of the situation, general appearance, and climate, of the Zetland isles. Most of these observations we have already presented to our readers in the form of an extract. He then proceeds to take a view of the History of these islands, a subject involved in much obscurity. The first accounts of it which the Romans received, were from the celebrated voyage of Pytheas, who seems to have given a tolerably accurate account of its situation, under the classical appellation of Thule. It appears probable, that the Romans, in the course of their conquests, never reached this extreme boundary. Certain it is, that they added very little to our knowledge of Zetland. The history of these islands is almost a blank, till towards the end of the ninth century, when they were invaded and subdued by Harold Harfager, King of Norway. Orkney and Zetland were then erected into an earldom, in which situation they continued for many centuries. Orkney, however, was always the residence of the Earl, while Zetland, barren and remote, was merely made to contribute to his resources, without sharing much of his presence. The Norwegians seem to have been farther advanced in the arts of life than the people they subdued, and their influence seems consequently to have been considerably beneficial.—Torfeinar, one of the first Earls, introduced the practice of obtaining fuel from turf, in honour of which discovery, he had the first syllable prefixed to his name.

The next leading event in the history of these islands is their conversion to Christianity, which was effected in a manner not a little singular. In 985, Olaus, king of Norway, returning from Ireland, touched at Orkney, and having decoyed the Earl Sigurd and his son Hundius on board of his vessel, he gave them the option, either of immediate death, or of doing homage to himself, and embracing Christianity. After some hesitation, Sigurd thought it prudent to accept the latter alternative, and Olaus carried the son to Norway along with him, as an hostage for its due performance.

About 1330, the Norwegian line of earls became extinct in the person of Magnus the Fifth. Malis, Earl of Strathern, by marrying his daughter, became entitled to the earldom. It then passed, by marriage, into the family of the StClares, barons of Roslin.

In 1468, a marriage was concluded between James II. and the princess of Denmark, on which occasion Christiern, king of the latter country, engaged to pay sixty thousand crowns as the portion of his daughter. Not being able however to command the sum, he pledged Orkney for the payment of fifty thousand, the other ten being to be paid immediately. But not being able to command even that sum, he pledged Zetland for eight thousand, and paid the remaining two. This

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This gives a curious view of the comparative value attached to these two possessions.

Two years after the signing of this treaty, William Sinclair, then Earl, resigned these islands into the hands of the King, for a suitable consideration; and, next year, Orkney and Zetland were formally annexed, by act of parliament, to the kingdom of Scotland. The islands however were seldom governed immediately by the Sovereign, but were generally let in lease to some distinguished nobleman. The Sinclairs, who had been its Earls, held it, in this humbler capacity, for a considerable time. In 1501, they obtained a lease, both of Orkney and Zetland, for the moderate sum of six hundred and fifty pounds Scots. After this, it passed through various hands, and at length came into those of Bothwell, who took refuge there after his flight from the low country. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, these islands were most grievously oppressed by Patrick Stewart, son to Lord Robert Stewart, natural brother to Queen Mary, from whom he received a grant of them. Both these noblemen seem to have borne the title of Earl. On the death of Patrick, the inhabitants presented a petition to the King, praying that they might no longer be exposed to the same miseries as those which they had suffered under their last ruler.—They were in consequence taken under the immediate jurisdiction of the crown, in which they have ever since remained.

It is made a just subject of complaint, that Zetland, though paying one third of the land tax imposed on the two northern isles, has no share in voting for a member of parliament.

Dr Edmonston, in the next chapter, gives an account of the remains of antiquity, language, and literature, of the Zetland islands; a various and miscellaneous subject, into which our limits do not permit us to follow him.

Dr Edmonstone has gone at great length into the relation between the Zetland landlords and their tenants, a subject which has excited considerable interest. It appears that there are still strong remnants of feudal subjection; a circumstance which seems necessarily to arise from the present situation of the country. Almost all the lands are held only from year to year; and as the tenants have no capital or enterprize which could enable them to benefit by a long lease, they are in general averse to such an innovation. Many of them combine the business of fishing with that of farming; to these the landlord advances boats, lines, and the other implements of their trade, and receives in return their fish at a price under the market value. From all these causes, there arises a very entire dependence of the Zetland peasantry upon their landlords, which, according to the ordinary principles of human nature, cannot fail, in individual instances, to give rise to oppression. Dr E. however, denies this to be the general state of the case, and declares that, in many instances, the Zetland landholders exercise the utmost humanity towards their dependents. The system, however, is undoubtedly bad; but it does not appear possible to operate an entire change suddenly. Some attempts which have been made to do so, have rather been attended with hurtful effects. The tenantry must, by intercourse with the more improved parts of the country, and by a gradual system of amelioration, acquire that opulence, and those habits, which may enable them to turn their farms to the best account, and to become independent of their landlords. What would be the best means of promoting this progress becomes a very nice and delicate question, which would require for its solution an intimate acquaintance both with the general principles of political economy, and with the peculiar circumstances of Zetland.

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The *fishery* forms an important subject. Till about 1712, this was entirely in the hands of the Dutch.—They furnished the natives with boats and lines, received the fish from them, and cured it. About the period abovementioned, the proprietors, encouraged by some regulations made by the legislature, undertook, themselves, to supply their tenants with the requisites for carrying on the fishery, and to receive from them its products.—The principal is the *white* fishing, as it is called, or that of cod, tusk, and ling. In this trade are employed 459 boats, tonnage 1010, and 2754 men. The herring fishery might be advantageously carried on from Zetland were it not cramped by the regulations of the bounty, which is given only to vessels of seventy tons and upwards, whereas the Zetlanders can conveniently employ only boats of very small dimensions. It has been supposed that the whale fishery might be carried on from Zetland; but this, Dr Edmonstone has clearly shewn, could not be done with any advantage.

Manufactures do not form a copious subject, in treating of Zetland. There is one, however, with which all our readers are probably acquainted, the manufacture of Shetland hose. It is very ancient, and is performed entirely on wires. The profit is not great, owing to the great length of time required. Next to this is the manufacture of kelp, which is carried on to a considerable extent. The Zetlanders, however, conduct it with less skill than most of the other islanders. Its produce was found by Professor Jameson to contain only 2½ per cent. of alcali, whereas the best Scots kelp yields 5 per cent. Spanish barilla yields 23½. Besides these manufactures, the exports of Zetland are derived almost entirely from its fishery, and from some articles of raw produce. The following table will give the best idea of them.

EXPORTS FROM ZETLAND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1075 tons of ling, tusk, and cod at 18*l.* 10*s.* . . | L.19,887 | 10 |
| 45 Ditto of sethe, at 10*l.* | 450 | |
| 300 barrels of herrings at 1*l.* 7*s.* . . . . . | 405 | |
| 900 ditto of fish oil, at 2*l.* 10*s.* | 2250 | |
| 500 tons of kelp, at 8*l.* . | 4000 | |
| 200 barrels of beef, at 2*l.* 10*s.* | 500 | |
| 2 tons of tallow, at 60*l.* | 180 | |
| 400 hides at 10*s.* . . . | 200 | |
| 20 tons of butter, at 50*s.* | 1000 | |
| Stockings, gloves, &c. . | 5000 | |
| 100 dozen calf skins, at 12*s.* | 60 | |
| 150 dozen rabbit skins, at 7*s.* | 52 | 10 |
| 12 dozen otter skins, at 4*l.* 16*s.* . . . . . | 57 | 12 |
| Seal skins, . . . . | 12 | |
| Feathers, . . . . . | 50 | |
| 150 horses, at 3*l.* . . | 450 | |
| 100 cattle at, 3*l.* . . . | 300 | |
| 50 sheep, at 10*s.* . . . | 25 | |
| | L.34,879 | 12 |

Zetland has belonging to it ten ships, containing 768 tons, and navigated by 53 men and boys.

In their dispositions, the Zetland gentry are intelligent, loyal, extremely hospitable, and tolerably gay. Most of their amusements, however, are for gentlemen, though there occur, occasionally, subscription balls. Their chief fault lies in the violent feuds and jealousies by which they are divided. A great degeneracy, it seems, is generally considered as having taken place in their manners, the existence of which Dr E. regards as indisputable. When he comes, however, to state the particulars of this degeneracy, every one of them appear to be improvements. Thus we are told:

> The late war has introduced more wealth into the country, and with it a spirit of enterprize; commerce has extended the relations of all, and a constant communication with other countries has tended to destroy an acknowledgment of any superiority but that which merit and worth confer.

The peasantry of Zetland are curi-

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ous and acute, and many of them possess considerable genius in the mechanical arts. They are hospitable, like their superiors, wherever their means enable them to afford it. The men are indolent, but the women laborious. They have several, however, of the faults of a vassal people. They are abjectly submissive to their superiors; and, uncertain of to-morrow, they grasp eagerly at whatever pleasures the present moment offers. Like most people in so secluded a situation, they are superstitious, and strongly attached to their native soil. They are as well instructed as in any part of Scotland, and schools are now established in every parish.

Of diseases prevalent in Zetland, the chief are those occasioned by exposure to cold. Rheumatism is almost universal, arising evidently from the above cause. Consumption is much more frequent than formerly, chiefly among the better orders. This is, plausibly enough, imputed to the adoption of the fashionable mode of clothing, peculiarly ill-adapted to so severe a climate. Nervous diseases are very frequent, particularly hypochondriac complaints, and affections of the stomach, which may be ascribed, among the higher orders, to the want of society and amusement; and among the lower, to defective food, and exposure to cold and damp. *Elephantiasis*, or leprosy, was formerly very common, but is now much diminished.

Dr E. devotes a long chapter to a detailed statistical account of the different parishes. Through this our limits do not permit us to follow him; but our readers may be gratified by the following summary of their progressive population.

| Parishes. | Population. 1755 | 1792-3 | 1802 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Dunrossness, including Sandwich, Coninsburgh and Fair-Isle, | 2295 | 3327 | 3361 |
| 2. Bressa and the Barras, including Quarf, and the islands of Hevra and Papa, | 1098 | 1225 | 1330 |
| 3. Lerwick, | 1193 | 1259 | 1706 |
| 4. Tingwall and Whiteness, comprehending Trondra, and the islands on the coast, | 1512 | 1786 | 1863 |
| 5. Athsting and Sansting, with the islands of Vementry and Papa Little, | 911 | 1285 | 1593 |
| 6. Walls, including Sandness, Papa-Stour, and Foula, | 1550 | 1723 | 1967 |
| 7. Delting, including the islands of Mukle-Roe, Little-Roe, Brother-Sole, and Fish-holm, | 1221 | 1504 | 1458 |
| 8. Northmaven, with the small island of Lamba; | 1009 | 1786 | 2048 |
| 9. Nesting and Lunasting, including Whalsey and the Sherries, | 1169 | 1535 | 1951 |
| 10. South and Mid-yell, with the islands of Lamphray, Bigga, and Hascussay, | 986 | 1522 | 1576 |
| 11. North-Yell and Fetlar, | 1098 | 1356 | 1389 |
| 16. Unst, including the island of Uyen, | 1368 | 1988 | 2259 |
| Total | 15,210 | 20,186 | 22,379 |

Down to 1804, it appears that the population had constantly increased; but since that time, Dr E considers it as having begun to diminish. The landlords, chiefly with a view to the fishery, had conceived it their interest to encourage, as much as possible, the multiplication of the inhabitants; and when any scarcity occurred, they were in the habit of supplying their tenants with provisions. This system seems to have raised the population of Zetland to an artificial height, at which it could not be maintained. Zetland does

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does not, in favourable years, produce grain to supply its inhabitants for more than six months, and even this supply has, of late, been repeatedly found deficient; so that Dr E. considers the average now as scarcely more than four months. The fishery he considers as not affording subsistence for more than other four, so that, without large importations, the Zetlanders could not be supported at all. The landlords, sensible of this, have begun to withhold their encouragements to marriage.

Our author has a long discussion on the subject of whales cast ashore, and wrecks, points in which the peasantry of Zetland seem to be exposed to very considerable oppression.

The last chapter is devoted to the natural history of Zetland. It contains a variety of details on this subject, which do not admit of abridgment. The following description of the poney of this country, will be interesting to most readers.

The native Zetland horse is very small, seldom exceeding ten hands high, but well proportioned, strong and capable of enduring great degrees of fatigue. The best kind of ponies, as they are called, are to be met with in the island of Fetlar. The description given long ago, by Buchanan, of the Orkney horses, applies to those at present in Zetland. "Sunt eis equulei specie quidem contemnibiles, sed ad omnes usus, supra quam credi potest, strenui." They run wild in the hills until they are three years old, when they are caught for the purpose of carrying loads. They are seldom or never taken into a stable, even during the worst weather in winter: and when they fail in obtaining food on the hills, they feed on the drift-ware that is left along the sea-shore. When the snow remains long on the ground, they approach the houses, and appear to supplicate assistance, having as it were ascertained that support is nowhere else to be found. Some few more venturous individuals break into the yards during the night-time, and destroy the corn.

Although never regularly broken in, they soon become docile and tractable, and exhibit proofs of great sagacity.—They seem to recollect a road over which they have passed only once with astonishing accuracy. I recollect performing a journey on horseback, in the summer of 1808, along with two other gentlemen. The distance we had to ride was five miles; and the course lay over a range of mossy hills, in which there was not the vestige of a foot print. A guide attended, to point out to us the best parts of the road; and we were obliged to make many circuitous turnings, to avoid the more wet and boggy parts of the hills. We accomplished the journey tolerably well; but we had scarcely proceeded half a mile on our return, when we missed the guide, and found ourselves enveloped in a very thick fog. I proposed that we should wait until the fog cleared up; but one of the gentlemen thought that it would be better to proceed, and give the horses leave to choose whatever road they thought proper. This last proposal was agreed to, and they brought us back in a shorter time than we had taken to go. The circuits they made on some occasions were so great that we were often led to believe that they were wandering in the same uncertainty with ourselves, but our doubts were removed, by finding, that after a considerable time they brought us to a spot, which we recollected had in the former part of the day interrupted our progress, and in which we could distinctly trace the marks of their feet then first made in the moss. As we approached the end of our journey the fog cleared up; and when within a mile and a half of the termination of it, the horses, finding themselves altogether unrestrained, made a considerable deviation from the track prescribed by the guide, and conducted us by a much drier and more equal road than that which we had passed over on the former part of the day. I was much struck and gratified at this display of memory and sagacity.—In the devious tracks of the hills, they appeared to be guided either by the scent, or the perception of the traces of their own former footsteps, although in the more heathy parts of the road I thought that to be almost impracticable. When they came, however, on ground with which they had been previously familiar, they preferred the track which experience had shewn to be the best.

The

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The native ponie is in general very healthy and long lived. I have seen one forty years old, hale and strong. Scarcely any attention is paid to the breed.—They all run indiscriminately together, and, as the largest are generally sold, those of the most puny stature are reserved for stallions. In the island of Unst, indeed, some attempts have been made to improve the breed of this useful animal, by crossing it with horses from Norway. The race obtained from the descendants of this stock, are larger and stronger than the native horse, and nearly as hardy.

In the appendix, Dr Edmonstone gives a table of the charge in the expence of travelling and in the wages of labour, since 1770. Both appear to have encreased very much, but particularly the former. While wages have more than doubled, travelling has somewhat more than tripled, during the above period.

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*New Works Published in Edinburgh.*

TRANSACTIONS of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Vol. VI. Part II. This Part contains:

IV. Of the solids of greatest attraction, or those which, among all the solids that have certain properties, attract with the greatest force in a given direction. By Professor Playfair.

V. An Account of a very extraordinary effect of refraction, observed at Ramsgate, by the Rev. S. Vince, A. M. F. R. S. Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy at Cambridge. Communicated by Patrick Wilson, Esq.

VI. Some account of the large snake Alea azagur (Boa Constrictor of Linneus), found in the province of Tipperah. Communicated by Mr James Russell. Extracted from the Memorandum book of John Carse Scott, Esq.

VII. Chemical Analysis of a black sand from the river Dee, in Aberdeenshire; and of a copper ore, from Arthrey, in Stirlingshire. By Thomas Thomson, M.D.

VIII. New Series for the quadrature of the Conic Sections, and the Computation of Logarithms. By Mr William Wallace.

IX. Remarks on a Mineral from Greenland, supposed to be crystallized Gadolinite. By Thomas Allan, Esq.

The Edinburgh Review, No. 30. 6s.

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*Scottish Literary Intelligence.*

IT gives us great pleasure to announce, that the second volume of Caledonia, by George Chalmers, Esq. will appear in a few days. In our numbers for November and December 1805 we had the pleasure of announcing this most important work to our readers, and of giving a pretty copious outline of its plan. The first volume has since been published, of which we presented our readers with a very copious analysis. (April and October 1808, February 1809.) We shall take an early opportunity of introducing our readers to the present volume, as we did to the former. In the mean time, the Preface, which we have been permitted to insert in a former part of this number, will give our readers some general idea of its valuable contents.

In the press, and speedily will be published, "Town Fashions, or Modern Manners delineated, a Poem."

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*Literary Intelligence*, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

DR SCOTT, late oriental professor at the Royal East-India College, has in the press, an edition of the Arabian Nights Entertainments, to be embellished with engravings from designs by Smirke. The last edition, in four vols. duodecimo, of the translation from Galland's French version, received considerable additions from the pen of Mr Gough, of Enfield. This edition Dr Scott adopts as his basis, carefully revising and occasionally correcting it from the

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the Arabic original. To this he has added a new volume, comprising thirty-five Tales, now first translated from an Arabic copy of the One Thousand and One Nights, brought into Europe by Edward Wortley Montagu, and deposited in the Bodleian Library; and also an Introduction and Notes illustrative of the Religion, Manners, Customs, and domestic Habits, &c. of the Mahummedans.

Mrs West's new novel, entitled the Refusal, will be published in a few days.

An interesting volume is in the press by the Rev. Dr Whitaker, formed principally from Letters of Sir George Radcliffe.

A new edition is printing of Mr Cumberland's Poem on the Death of Christ.

Early in the month of February, will be ready for publication, a new edition, being the thirty-third, of the Pantheon, by the Rev. Andrew Tooke. For this impression, a series of beautiful and highly-finished plates in outline, are engraving from original drawings, from antique statues, &c.

A Letter to Sir John Nicholl, on his late decision against a clergyman for refusing to bury the child of a dissenter; with a preface addressed to the Archbishops and Bishops of the church of England, by a Clergyman, is in the press.

Mr Mudford has completed his Translation of Bausset's Life of Fenelon.

Mr Jennings's amusing Poems, consisting of Retrospective Wanderings, the Mysteries of Mendip, the Magic Rod, Sonnets, and other Pieces, are in the press.

In the ensuing month will be published, a History of the Mahrattas, prefaced by an historical sketch of the Decan; containing a short account of the rise and fall of the Moslim sovereignties; prior to the æra of Mahratta independence, by Edward Scott Waring, Esq.

Lieut. Colonel Mark Wilks will publish early next month, in quarto, with maps, the first volume of his Historical Sketches of the South of India, in an Attempt to trace the History of Mysoor, from the Origin of the Hindoo Government of that State, to the Extinction of the Mohammedan Dynasty in 1799.

Mr William Wilkins, author of the Antiquities of Magna Græcia, proposes to publish in the ensuing spring, in an Imperial quarto volume, a Translation of the Civil Architecture of Vitruvius, illustrated by numerous engravings executed by Lowry.

Dr Aikin has in the press, in two octavo volumes, Memoirs of the Life of Peter Daniel Huet, Bishop of Avranches, translated from the original, by Huet himself, with the addition of copious notes, critical and biographical.

Major Samuel Dales has nearly ready for publication, an Essay on the Study of the History of England, in one octavo volume.

The Rev. Mr Hodgson is preparing a collective edition of the works of his venerable relation the late Bishop of London; to which will be prefixed a Life of the author, founded on authentic materials.

Dr Lawrence is preparing for the press, from the papers of his late brother, a volume of Critical Observations on the New Testament, particularly on the Prophecies of the Revelations.

Sir Richard Colt Hoare has in the press, the History of Ancient Wiltshire; and the first part, illustrated by several plates, will appear early in the spring.

Mr Pratt is in great forwardness with his Poem called the Lower World, occasioned by the Speech of Lord Erskine in the House of Peers on the reading of the Bill for preventing wanton and malicious Cruelty to Animals.

The last October book fair at Leipsic, although it boasted of as numerous a collection of literary novelties as usual, was by no means so well attended by purchasers as on former occasions.

The names of 178 booksellers appear in the official catalogue, published during the fair, as contributing new publications on this occasion: of these the total number was 777. Seven hundred and fifteen were German productions, and sixty-two were written in the other European languages. Of the German works 115 were new editions, seventy-nine were almanacks, and other periodical works. The rest chiefly consisted of compilations and elementary works, for the use of schools. Indeed, books of this last description were more numerous than at any former fair.

Fifty

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Fifty-seven novels or romances have been produced during the year. The most popular of these, *Die Wahl-verwandschaften*, is from the fertile and pathetic pen of M. Goethe. The names of Lafontaine, Wagner, and Voss, also appear in the Leipsic catalogue as the authors of several works of this description; and M. Kotzebue has favoured his admirers with a new volume of Tales. Under the head of Novels and Romances, we find a volume with the title of *Schillioma*;—the adventures of the unfortunate Schill and his followers, form the subject of these *ana*.

Twenty-two new dramatic pieces have been introduced to the notice of the German public during the preceding year, but they are not from the pens of any writers of eminence.

Robert Steele, Esq. of the Royal Marines, is preparing for the press, a Tour through the Atlantic, or Recollections from Madeira, the Azores, and Newfoundland, including the period of discovery, produce, manners, and customs of each, with Memorandums from the convents visited in 1809, in his Majesty's ship Vestal.

# Poetry.

EPILOGUE TO THE FAMILY LEGEND.

*Spoken by Mrs H. Siddons; written by H. M'Kenzie, Esq.*

WELL! Here I am, those scenes of suffering o'er,
Safe among you a widow'd thing no more;
And, tho' some squeamish critics still contend
That not too soon the tragic tone should end,
Nor flippant Epilogue with smiling face,
Elbow her serious sister from the place;
I stand prepared with precedent and custom
To plead the adverse doctrine—won't you trust 'em?
I think you will;—and now the curtain's down,
Unbend your brows, nor on my prattle frown.
You've seen how in our country's ruder age,
Our moody lords would let their vassals rage;
And, while they drove men's herds, and burnt their houses,
To some lone isle condemned their own poor spouses:
Their portion—drowning, when the tide should serve;
Their separate aliment—a leave to starve,
And for the Scottish rights of dower and tierce
A deep-sea burial, and an empty hearse.
Such was of old the fuss about this matter,
In our good times 'tis manag'd greatly better;
When modern Ladies part with modern Lords,
Their bus'ness no such tragic tale affords.
Their fam'ly legends, in the charter chest,
Of deeds of ink, not deeds of blood consist.
In place of ruffians ambush'd in the dark,
Comes with his pen, a harmless lawyer's clerk,
Draws a long bond.—My Lady packs her things,
And leaves her mate to smooth his ruffled wings.
In the free code of first enlightened France,
Marriage might cease for want of *Convenance*;
No fault to find, no grievances to tell,
But, like tight shoes, they did not fit quite well.
The Lady curtsied with "Adieu, Monsieur,"
The husband bow'd or shrugg'd "De tout "mon coeur,
"L'affaire est faite;" each partner free to range,
Made life a dance, and ev'ry dance a change.
In England's colder soil they scarce contrive
To keep these foreign freedom-plants alive.
Yet in some gay parterres, we've seen even there
Its blushing fruit this frail exotic bear;
Couples make shift to slip the marriage chain,
Cross hands—cast off—and be themselves again.

(*Bell rings.*)

But soft!—I hear the prompter's summons rung,
That calls me off, and stops my idle tongue,
A sage, our fair and virtuous author's friend,
Shakes his stern head, and bids my nonsense end;

Bids

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Bids me declare she hopes her parent land
May long the current of the times withstand;
That here in purity and honour bred,
Shall Love and Duty wreathe the nuptial bed.
The brave good husband and his faithful wife
Revere the sacred charities of life,
And bid their children, like their sires of old,
Firm, honest, upright, for their country bold.
Here where Rome's Eagles met unvanquish'd foes,
The Gallic Vulture fearlessly oppose,
Chase from this favour'd isle with baffled wing,
Bless'd in our good old laws, old manners, and old King.

## ODE,

*Recited by the President of the* BURNS' *Anniversary Society, Paisley, 29th January 1810.*

WRITTEN BY ROBERT TANNAHILL.

AGAIN the happy day returns,
A day to Scotchmen ever dear,
Tho' bleakest of the changeful year,
It blest us with a BURNS.
Fierce the whirling blast may blow,
Drifting wide the crispy snow;
Rude the ruthless storm may sweep,
Howling round our mountains steep,
While the heavy lashing rains,
Swell our rivers, drench our plains,
And the angry ocean roars
Round our broken, craggy shores,
But mindful of our poet's worth,
We hail the honour'd day that gave him *Birth*.

Come, ye Vot'ries of the Lyre,
Trim the torch of heav'nly fire,
Raise the song in Scotia's praise,
Sing anew her bonnie braes,
Sing her thousand siller streams,
Bickering to the sunny beams;
Sing her sons beyond compare,
Sing her dochters peerless fair;
Sing, till winter's storms be o'er,
The matchless Bards that sung before,
And I, the meanest of the muses train,
Shall join my feeble aid to swell the strain.

Dear Scotia, tho' thy clime be cauld,
Thy sons were ever brave and bauld,
Thy dochters, modest, kind, and leal,
The fairest in creation's fiel';
Alike inur'd to every toil,
Thou'rt foremost in the battle broil,
Prepar'd alike in peace or weir,
To guide the plow or weild the spear;
As the mountain torrent raves,
Dashing thro' its rugged caves,
So the Scottish Legions pour,
Dreadful, in th' avenging hour:
But when Peace, with kind accord,
Bids them sheath the sated sword,
See them in their native vales,
Jocund as the summer gales,
Cheering labour all the day,
With some merry roundelay.

Dear Scotia, tho' thy nights be drear,
When surly Winter rules the year,
Around thy cottage hearths are seen,
The glow of health, the cheerful mien;
The mutual glance that fondly shares
A neibour's joys, a neibour's cares.
Here oft, while raves the wind and weet,
The canty lads and lasses meet,
Sae light of heart, sae full of glee,
Their gaits sae artless and sae free,
The hours of joy come dancin' on,
To share their frolic and their fun.
Here many a song and jest goes round,
With tales of ghosts, and rites profound,
Perform'd, in dreary, wizzard glen,
By runkl'd hags and warlock men;
Or of the hell-fee'd crew combin'd
Carousing on the midnight wind,
On some infernal errand bent,
While darkness shrouds their black intent.
But chiefly BURNS, thy songs delight,
To charm the weary winter night,
And bid the lingering moments flee,
Without a care, unless for thee,
Wha sang sae sweet, and dee't sae soon,
And sought the native sphere aboon.
Thy "*Lovely Jean*," thy "*Nannie O*,"
Thy much-lov'd "*Caledonia*,"
Thy "*Wat ye wha's in yonder town*,"
Thy "*Banks and braes o' bonnie Doon*";
Thy "*Shepherdess on Afton braes*,"
Thy "*Logan lassie*'s bitter waes,
Are a' gane o'er, sae sweetly tun'd,
That e'en the storm, pleas'd with the sound,
Fa's lown, and sings, with eerie slight,
"*O let me in this ae, ae night*,

Alas! our best, our dearest Bard,
How poor, how great was his reward!
Unaided, he has fixt his name,
Immortal in the rolls of fame;
Yet who can hear without a tear,
What sorrows wrung his manly breast,
To see his little, helpless, filial band,
Imploring succour from a father's hand,
And there no succour near?
Himself, the while, with sick'ning woes oppreat,
Fast hast'ning on to where the weary rest:
For this let Scotia's bitter tears atone,
She reck'd not half his worth till he was gone.

ODE

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## ODE TO FANCY.

FANCY, bright beam of heaven's own purest rays,
Thou charmst the heart when other powers have fled;
With thee we roam Eternity's drear maze,
With thee, muse on the deeds of mighty dead.

With thee look wond'ring back to days of yore
What erst was, bring back darkling unto view;—
On fancy's wings earth's farthest bounds explore,
O'er ocean's hills, o'er Afric's mountains blue.

Around the azure vault,—from star to star;—
High upon clouds—on wings of tempests driv'n,—
Traverse with comets boundless fields of air,
And gaze, and wonder mid the signs of heav'n!

Then view with mental eye the scenes of bliss,
In rapture bound, behold the soul's abode!
With feelings simple language fails to express,
There mark the glory of a glorious God!

*Glasgow.* R. G.

## VERSES

*Addressed to a young Lady on the Anniversary of her Birth 5th Feb.* 1810.

I'LL neither compare your fine face to the rose
Which blooms on the bosom of May;
Nor cull from wild winter his purest of snows,
And tell thou art fairer than they.

For, Mary, thou knowest that the roses of spring
Full quickly will wither around,
And the purest of snow that the winter can bring,
Must hide its fair head in the ground.

So also shall man, when enfeebl'd by age,
With all his lov'd honours decay;
And Eve's fairest daughters will steal from the stage
To sleep on their pillows of clay.

But grieve thou not, Mary, tho' short be the date
Assign'd us on earth to remain:
For the strong chain of death shall be broken by fate
And thou wilt be lovely again.

Then bless'd be ever the hour of thy birth,
As bless'd thy departure shall be;
And who would not live, as thou livest on earth,
To dwell with the happy and thee.

*M. F.*

## VERSES

ON THE JUBILEE,

BY MISS MARGARET CHALMERS,

*Lerwick, Zetland.*

To the Music of the KING's Anthem.

WELCOME auspicious morn
Aurora fair adorn
Thy rising bright;
Let our bright banners stream,
Grac'd by lov'd Charlotte's * name,
And cannon loud proclaim
Loyal delight.

Sol shine with genial ray,
Smile on the happy day,
Banish each frown.
For in the fiftieth round,
Thou, George the Third hast found,
With Princely virtue crown'd—
On Britain's throne.

Quick touch the viol's string,
Let us on pleasure's wing
Gaily advance,
Let every nymph and swain,
Forming a joyful train
To the enliv'ning strain,
Trip in the dance.

Cease, dire Bellona, cease
Thy thund'ring voice to raise—
Shaking the world;
Peace, wave thy olive wand
Over our happy land,
Be at thy mild command,
Banners unfurl'd.

But if Fate's sovereign will
Bid war to thunder still,
awful and dread;
Here dwell a trusty band,
Faithful in heart and hand,
Ready by sea and land,
Britain to aid.

For to bleak Thule's swain
Neptune's loud stormy reign,
Courage imparts:
Tho' on our hills around,
No shady woods are found;
With the oak graceful crown'd,
We boast the hearts.

PRO-

* The fort at Lerwick is named after her Majesty.

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# Proceedings of Parliament.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

*Tuesday, Jan. 23.*

THIS day being appointed by his Majesty's Proclamation for the meeting of Parliament, the session was opened by commission. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Earls Camden, Aylesford, and Dartmouth. Lord Harrowby took the oaths and his seat, as Earl of Harrowby and Viscount Sandon.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, with several of the members, attended at the bar, and heard his Majesty's speech, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, and was as follows :—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

His Majesty commands us to express to you his deep regret that the exertions of the Emperor of Austria against the ambition and violence of France have proved unavailing, and that his Imperial Majesty has been compelled to abandon the contest, and to conclude a disadvantageous peace. Although the war was undertaken by that Monarch without encouragement on the part of his Majesty, every effort was made for the assistance of Austria, which his Majesty deemed consistent with the due support of his allies, and with the welfare and interest of his own dominions.

An attack upon the naval armaments and establishments in the Scheldt afforded at once the prospect of destroying a growing force, which was daily becoming more formidable to the security of this country, and of diverting the exertions of France from the important objects of reinforcing her armies on the Danube, and of controuling the spirit of resistance in the north of Germany. These considerations determined his Majesty to employ his forces in an expedition to the Scheldt.

Although the principal ends of this expedition have not been attained, his Majesty confidently hopes that advantages, materially affecting the security of his Majesty's dominions in the further prosecution of the war, will be found to result from the demolition of the docks and arsenals of Flushing. This important object his Majesty was enabled to accomplish, in consequence of the reduction of the island of Walcheren by the valour of his fleets and armies.

His Majesty has given directions that such documents and papers should be laid before you, as he trusts will afford satisfactory information upon the subject of this expedition.

We have it in command to state to you, that his Majesty had uniformly notified to Sweden his Majesty's decided wish, that in determining upon the question of peace or war with France, and other continental powers, she should be guided by considerations resulting from her own situation and interests; while his Majesty, therefore, laments that Sweden should have found it necessary to purchase peace by considerable sacrifices, his Majesty cannot complain that she has concluded it without his Majesty's participation. It is his Majesty's earnest wish that no event may occur to occasion the interruption of those relations of amity which it is the desire of his Majesty and the interest of both countries to preserve.

We have it further in command to communicate to you, that the efforts of his Majesty for the protection of Portugal have been powerfully aided by the confidence which the Prince Regent has reposed in his Majesty, and by the co-operation of the local government, and of the people of that country. The expulsion of the French from Portugal by his Majesty's forces, under Lieut.-Gen. Lord Viscount Wellington, and the glorious victory obtained by him at Talavera, contributed to check the progress of the French arms in the peninsula during the late campaign.

His Majesty directs us to state, that the Spanish Government, in the name and by the authority of King Ferdinand VII. has determined to assemble the general and extraordinary Cortes of the nation: His Majesty trusts that this measure will give fresh animation and vigour to the councils and arms of Spain, and successfully direct the energies and spirit of the Spanish people to the maintenance of their legitimate monarchy, and to the ultimate deliverance of their country.

The most important considerations of policy and of good faith require, that, as long as this great cause can be maintained with a prospect of success, it should be supported, according to the nature and circumstances of the contest, by the strenuous and continued assistance of the power and resources of his Majesty's dominions; and his



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his Majesty relies on the aid of his Parliament in his anxious endeavours to frustrate the attempts of France against the independence of Spain and Portugal, and against the happiness and freedom of those loyal and resolute nations.

His Majesty commands us to acquaint you, that the intercourse between his Majesty's Minister in America and the Government of the United States has been suddenly and unexpectedly interrupted. His Majesty sincerely regrets this event; he has, however, received the strongest assurances from the American Minister resident at this Court, that the United States are desirous of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries. This desire will be met by a corresponding disposition on the part of his Majesty.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

His Majesty has directed us to inform you, that he has ordered the estimates for the current year to be laid before you. His Majesty has directed them to be formed with all the attention to economy which the support of his allies and the security of his dominions will permit; and his Majesty relies upon your zeal and loyalty to afford him such supplies as may be necessary for those essential objects.

He commands us to express how deeply he regrets the pressure upon his subjects, which the protracted continuance of the war renders inevitable.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

We are commanded by his Majesty to express his hopes that you will resume the consideration of the state of the inferior clergy, and adopt such further measures, upon this interesting subject, as may appear to you to be proper.

We have it further in command to state to you, that the accounts which will be laid before you of the trade and revenue of the country will be found highly satisfactory.

Whatever temporary and partial inconvenience may have resulted from the measures which were directed by France against those great sources of our prosperity and strength, those measures have wholly failed of producing any permanent or general effect.

The inveterate hostility of our enemy continues to be directed against this country with unabated animosity and violence. To guard the security of his Majesty's dominions, and to defeat the designs which are meditated against us and our allies, will require the utmost efforts of vigilance, fortitude, and perseverance.

In every difficulty and danger, his Majesty confidently trusts, that he shall derive the most effectual support, under the continued blessing of divine Providence, from the wisdom of his Parliament, the valour of his forces, and the spirit and determination of his people."

The Speaker having withdrawn,

*Lord Glasgow* rose; but spoke so low that we cannot attempt to give a sketch of his speech. He moved an address to his Majesty, which was a mere echo of the speech, stating that they were rejoiced to hear that America was disposed to be amicable; and how sorry they were that Austria had been forced to make a disadvantageous peace.

*Lord Grimston* seconded the motion for the address. He regretted that Austria had been obliged to conclude a disadvantageous peace; but it would ill become his Majesty to indulge in unavailing sorrow on that occasion. The expedition to the Scheldt had been successful in destroying the enemy's docks and arsenals; and, as the necessary documents relative to it were to be laid before the House, he thought it improper to go further into it at that period. Spain and Portugal were more capable of resistance than at the beginning of the last year. France might gain victories over them; but it would be impossible for her to subdue a country where the people were loyal and united. As to America, he hoped she was sincere in her expressions of desire for amity. Our commerce, notwithstanding tyranny and injustice had done every thing in their power to ruin it, had, by the wise regulations of Ministers, and the spirit of our merchants, very much increased. Providence, he said, had placed us in a situation, where, by unanimity, we might be happy; and concluded, by expressing his belief, that none but Britons could injure Britons.

*Lord St Vincent* said, he had thought not to have spoken among them any more, but that the late expeditions, he believed from his soul, sprung from nothing but the ignorance of Ministers; nothing better could be expected from men who had come in by hypocrisy, and who had begun their career by an attack on a country with which we were at peace. Next followed the ignominious Convention of Cintra—then sending an army into the heart of a country in the enemy's possession, unfurnished with magazines of any description, which army was only saved by the masterly retreat of its ever-to-be-lamented General, who, after his death, was rewarded by them with having his character attacked and run down; but his fame would never be sullied by the attacks of such men, or their runners and dependents. Uninstructed by this, another army was sent into the same situation, and compelled to fight to disadvantage, from the position into which

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which Ministers had forced it. They called that a victory, he a defeat, as the enemy had taken several prisoners, while we took none; and, after the battle, they captured our hospital. The expedition to the Scheldt was ill planned, and impracticable in the main object; in fact, a more mad and foolish thing was never attempted, yet he believed the officers had, every one of them, done their duty. He did not think we would be much better if we had peace, for then the ships in the Thames would have brooms at their mast-heads, and the merchants at Lloyd's and the Stock Exchange would be calling for war to give employment to their ships, for war is the support of our commerce.

*Lord Grenville* hoped that it would have been left to younger and more active minds to move an amendment, which would have been more gratifying to him, an amendment which, to every unprejudiced mind, must appear highly necessary. His heart was full upon the present occasion, and he must give way to his feelings. The House would have, at no very distant period, to inquire not only into the basis, but also into the consequences of the conduct of Ministers. There will also be a day to examine the topic of America, and what the conduct of Ministers has been towards her. The House will have also soon to examine whether the country has any Government at all. But however weighty these considerations were, they sunk into nothing when compared with the duty they had that day to discharge; for they were now called on to do justice to their country, and to the memory of those who have fallen in the late expeditions, all of which have failed, as well as every other operation we have been engaged in during the last campaign. The speech contained no assurance that all the papers relative to the expedition to the Scheldt would be produced, only such as Ministers pleased, and were satisfactory to themselves; and those very men who advised his Majesty to refuse the petition of the Corporation of London, had now advised him to anticipate their wishes, by (what was unusual) ordering those documents to be laid before the House before they were called for. Not merely with regard to the attack on ships and dock-yards would it be necessary to institute a rigid inquiry, but also into the unfortunate campaign in Spain.—When Ministers asserted that all the calamities in Spain were owing to Sir John Moore's exercising an unlimited discretion with which he was vested, he (Lord Grenville) did not believe it; and he was now confirmed in this opinion, by reading the narrative published by that unfortunate General's brother, in which it appeared that he wished to go to the south, instead of the north of Spain. There appeared so gross a dereliction of duty in Ministers, that he could not but express his condemnation of it; and he was astonished, after what had passed, they should be that day called on to make themselves parties in new expeditions, still more ridiculous than the former; but the amendment he was about to propose, he hoped, would tend to do away with them. No doubt, it was necessary, last war, to excite a spirit of resistance to France, to prevent, if possible, the total subjugation of the continent; but after what has happened, no well-judging mind can suppose that any thing we can do will relieve them now. France, before the revolution, was able to make head against any continental confederacy; and, at the peace of Amiens, she became still more formidable, while we had only a short truce from a war, harder and more destructive for the finances of this country than any former; we should, therefore, have adhered to that line of conduct which God and nature pointed out to us. If the defensive system had been adhered to, it would have revived the finances of the country; but those who pursued that system were succeeded by the present Ministers, who made the conduct of the former a landmark for their own. For three years they had the unlimited command of the Treasury, the army, and the navy, and he was grieved to think what a terrible account of the lives of the latter they had to make to that House and to the country.—They have the effrontery to ask the continuance of a war which has held them up to the scorn and derision of other nations; but if that House did not look on disaster as triumph, it could not concur in such destructive measures, neither will the finances nor military power of the country permit it. To examine Ministers' own system, if they meant to engage in continental warfare, 100,000 men should have been sent into the Mediterranean, and landed at Trieste; yet would these have only turned the scale of one campaign, and not of the whole war, as by it Marmont's and Macdonald's corps would only have been kept in check, by the assistance of which the ruler of the French was enabled to decide the fate of Austria. In that case, very large fleets would have been necessary also; but all these have otherwise been engaged, to no end but that of bringing shame and disgrace on the country. Let Ministers look to the north of Germany, where they excited the people to revolt, and then left them to destruction. This has been the conduct of those men who talked of the services they had done

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done their country, by destroying some docks and basons at Flushing. Ministers had 100,000 men employed, but how? In Sicily (doing what he did not know) were 16,000; there were two other armies of 40,000 each. One was sent to share the fate of Sir J. Moore's army, and the other to perish by the pestilence in the island of Walcheren. This expedition was to have acted as a diversion in favour of Austria, but before it had left our shores, we received accounts of the armistice having been concluded between that power and France. Ministers now entertain the vain hope that the burning of a few ships in the Scheldt, will (like Copenhagen) satisfy the country and that House for the loss of so many brave men, in a country that they ought to have known, from Sir John Pringle's Diseases of the Army, is most pestilential; and that there was an article in the agreement of the Swiss Cantons with the Dutch Government, when they used to furnish them with troops, that they should not be employed in the island of Walcheren. Whatever he might think, however, of the officer who commanded that expedition, he was not disposed to give credence to the reports circulated respecting him. He then proposed an amendment to the address, that, after the second paragraph should be inserted, the words, " that the House sees with regret the failure of the whole of the last campaign; the destruction of the national resources; and the useless loss of our brave troops, in enterprises marked only by a repetition of errors, and holding his Majesty's Councils up to the derision of the enemy; and that, in their opinion, a rigid inquiry is necessary into these matters."

*Lord Harrowby* defended the conduct of Ministers. It was now too late to argue the policy of confining ourselves entirely to insular defence. Before he had a seat in his Majesty's Councils, he believed it was the policy of Ministers, however, to use defensive measures, almost constantly, at the same time, watching opportunities of offensive warfare. The conduct of Ministers with regard to Spain was fully sanctioned by that House in the last session. He did not think the exportation of 100,000 men to the head of the Adriatic, and leaving them in a situation, where, in case of the defeat of Austria, retreat and defence would have been equally impracticable, would have argued the wisdom of Ministers. He defended the expedition to Walcheren, on the ground of the importance attached to that island by the ruler of France. To have sent a larger army to Spain with Sir A. Wellesley would have been useless, from the deficiency of the means of subsistence and transport. The expedition to the Scheldt was undertaken, because Ministers thought that by it Austria would have been induced to break the armistice; and he hoped they would have the justice to suspend their opinions on it until the documents were laid on the table.

*Lord Moira* had no difficulty in judging and condemning the conduct of Ministers, for the proofs were before him in facts themselves. He strongly censure the conduct of Ministers, in not supporting the Austrians by every means in their power, which, he contended, could best have been done by sending a large force to the north of Germany, where they would have found numbers glad to have joined them. He gave the amendment his utmost support.

*Lord Sidmouth* observed, that, although he was aware an inquiry would be attended with many inconveniences, yet, when he reflected on the occurrences of the last campaign, he felt it was due to justice, and the disappointed hopes of the people, that a strict inquiry should take place at the bar of that House, not only into the expedition to Walcheren, but also into all the transactions of the last year. With the amendment of his noble Friend, however, he could not entirely agree, since it went the length of prejudging those into whose conduct an inquiry was called for; he hoped, however, that the documents which were to be laid before the House would be speedily taken into consideration, and a strict inquiry instituted upon them.

*Lord Mulgrave* observed, the arguments of the noble Viscount, who spoke last, had proved that the amendment was founded in injustice, since it went to prejudge, condemn first, and hear evidence afterwards.

*Lord Grey*, in a speech of considerable length and great eloquence, supported the amendment. The noble Lord took an extended review of the late disastrous campaign in Spain, which, he observed, had cost us mines of treasure and rivers of blood, and, in return, had overwhelmed us with defeat and disgrace; and, to crown the successes, the nation had been insulted, by seeing the Commander elevated to the Peerage. The Noble Lord entered into a vindication of his own and his colleague's conduct whilst in administration, and he concluded with supporting the amendment.

*Lord Liverpool* spoke in favour of the address.

At half past three o'clock the House divided,—Contents, *55*—Proxies 37—92—Non-Contents 89—Proxies *55*—144—Majority in favour of Ministers—*52*.

House

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## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Tuesday, Jan.* 23.

### The Address.

*The Speaker* having read from the Chair a copy of his Majesty's speech, (p. 129.)

*Lord Bernard* rose to move the address. He said he rose, relying upon the indulgence which he hoped would not be refused to a first effort in debate. He conceived the intentions of his Majesty, in his alliance with Austria, to be worthy of that high personage; he equally trusted, that the House would feel the exertions in the Austrian cause not unworthy the character of the nation. Austria had entered the contest, hurried on by the imperious pressure of the time. His Majesty had extended a generous aid to her, without exposing the permanent interests of his people. The House would learn, and he trusted with interest and satisfaction, that the papers relative to the expedition to the Scheldt were to be laid before them. His Majesty's sentiments on the Spanish war were suited to his dignity. While that brave and martial people fought with the spirit and success of freemen, he did not stand aloof—he offered his aid to their first exertions. In the day of their difficulties he would not withdraw that aid which he had offered to their early cause. It must be satisfactory to the House to know, that the temporary interruption of amity with America was not likely to embroil the countries; the disagreement has been that of individuals, the nations had not been committed, and his Majesty was still willing to take all fair and honourable means of upholding the spirit of friendship which ought to prevail between this great country and her allies. He concluded by moving an address, which was, as usual, an echo of the speech.

*Mr Peele*, in seconding the address, lamented the unfortunate result of the efforts of Austria against the oppression and ambition of France; the very disadvantageous peace she was compelled to make; the unfortunate disasters which befel our army in Walcheren, and the complexion of affairs in Spain; but, at the same time, he felt it a great consolation, that the calamities under which friendly countries had suffered, were not to be imputed to the line of conduct adopted by the Government of this country.—With respect to America, in the present state of the discussion, he should enter into the subject very shortly as the adjustment might be amicably terminated, he thought it would now be indecorous to dwell upon it. He should only observe, that England must assert her own rights and independence. The effect of the Berlin decree and non intercourse acts was no more than diverting that trade, which was carried on circuitously, into a direct communication between Spanish America and this country. Since that period, our trade had flourished to a degree of vigour never before attained by any country of Europe. From the resources of this country, from her inland navigation, and other sources, the amount of her exports would be found to exceed, by several millions, the export of any former years.—Under all the circumstances, he saw every reason to hope for a happy issue to the contest. He hoped the address contained nothing which could prevent its general adoption; at least it threw nothing in the way of inquiry. He concluded with declaring his concurrence to the address.

*Lord Gower* had some objections to make to the speech, which he would state as shortly as possible to the House. At the conclusion of last session, from the assertions in his Majesty's speech, the country was led to expect that some great continental effort would have been made. How far it was politic in England to interfere with the continent, was a question for discussion; but certainly it could be no question, that, when we did resolve to give assistance, we should give that assistance in a manner the most likely to prove effectual. —(*Hear.*) We should give it also with the utmost attention to the exigency of the times, and with the most strict observance of public economy, at a period when the people were so oppressed by taxes and every domestic burden. The point to which our assistance should have been directed was another subject for mature consideration. Discontents had shewn themselves in many places—in the north of Germany and elsewhere. To take advantage of these ought to have been our object—but, instead of that, we delayed our expeditions till the hopes of Austria were destroyed, and then sent them on destinations where our resources were squandered, our brave troops sacrificed, and all our enterprises attended with complete failure. Continued disgraces befel the country, and accumulated disasters marked its Government; but of all our calamities, the expeditions to Spain and Walcheren claimed the pre-eminence. The failure of the campaign of 1808 in Spain, seemed to have no other consequence than to induce Ministers to risk its repetition. At that period, though we had brave troops and good Generals, still a superior force was opposed to us, and a Government aiding us by decrees which it was too weak to enforce, should have shewn us the impolicy of our operations. During the whole campaign Sir John

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John Moore was never succoured by a single Spanish army: Indeed, every day gave us more occasion to admire the valour and regret the fate of that lamented officer. All the skill and perseverance which he evinced were only sufficient to facilitate the retreat of our ill-fated army. What was the result of this experience? Only to confirm our Ministers in their infatuation (*Hear*)—only to induce them to send fresh forces to a country where we had failed before, and to a Government with which no previous arrangement had been made. Even the pompous embassy of Lord Wellesley proved abortive; that embassy which promised so much and performed so little, (*Hear*) returned after a battle which was followed by a retreat—*victory*, which was marked with all the calamitous consequences of a *defeat!* (*Hear, hear.*) After this, our celebrated expedition to the Scheldt was prepared—an expedition formidable, certainly, in expence, and whose expectation was of course commensurate with the magnitude of its preparation. It was sent out after the Austrian armistice, and therefore destitute of any foreign object. Its design was then, as the speech informed us, purely British; and this design, so plausible in appearance, how was it accomplished? Did we conciliate a foreign country, or did we benefit our own? No! After having met no opposition in its progress, our army returned with diminished numbers from the demolition of a single fort, which a few weeks can re-establish! Even in its original foundation, this expedition was erroneously planned, as appeared from the dispatches of Lord Chatham, who was compelled to abandon its objects, in consequence of finding Antwerp in a defensible state—the dozen ships, which it was our object to destroy, moored in safety under the citadel—and even the hazard of a landing on the continent dangerous in the extreme. How was this error remedied? Was it by the quick withdrawing of the troops? Alas! no; that would have too glaringly exposed the weakness of our government, and so the brave soldiers were doomed to lingering destruction in a climate notoriously pestilential. Two circumstances might have shewn Ministers its fatal influence; the first was the publication of a book on the subject by Sir John Pringle, in which he gave a catalogue of its incidental diseases, and stated the average of sick there in 1747 to be as four to one. What they were in the late expedition remained yet to be decided. The second circumstance which should have warned Ministers, was the stipulation, which the Dutch were obliged to enter into with all the foreign troops in their pay, not to employ them in Zealand during the fatal season our Government had selected. (*Hear.*) He should now conclude, without touching on many remaining grievous charges, which he left to abler hands than his. What he had already stated, was, he conceived, a sufficient ground for an amendment, for the purpose of moving which he had risen. The statement which he made, even inexperience might have undertaken without vanity, as the cause in which it originated must call forth instinctive and unqualified condemnation. He concluded by moving that the word "expedition" should be omitted, and words to the following effect should be inserted:—

"The House sees, with sorrow and indignation, expeditions undertaken, in which our resources were lost, and our troops sacrificed in enterprises, the consequences of which were injurious, and which only occasioned a repetition of former valour, producing no other effect than the exposure of our councils to the derision of our enemies: That now the House demands, as the only atonement to an injured and insulted people, that the most rigorous inquiry into such disgraceful expeditions should be instituted."

*Mr Ward* seconded the amendment, which he thought to be imperiously called for by the prevailing circumstances of great public distress, and the acknowledged weakness on the part of the Administration. If Parliament did not act now, then might they be considered as resigned implicitly to any set of men, and giving up that controul over the servants of the Crown which, by the constitution, they possessed. He could not help being amazed at these men; to believe that they thought of office, when they ought to tremble at impeachment, was to him a singular phenomenon. But let them act as they would, were Parliament to say that their confidence in such a Government was unshaken, a Government through whose means we were fast approaching to ruin, and that state of corruption which had destroyed the states of the Continent? He would not descend into particular acts. The main point to be considered was, that since the last session we had been engaged in many operations, all of which were attended by defeat more signal, and disgrace more notorious, than could be instanced in all the former history of the country. This was the real state of the case; and, however palliated, it could not be contradicted. In so lamentable a case, the strictest inquiry was immediately necessary; and it was also most peremptorily requisite, if any were found guilty, to go at once to the throne, and say to his Majesty, that they could

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could not confide in such men. The number of constant invariable failures alone, which had marked the progress of this Administration, formed a strong presumption against them, and the more particularly when coupled with any grounds of suspicion of mismanagement and want of judgment. (*Hear! bear!*) How did this apply? In two months they had been engaged in three great and deliberate designs, all of which had most egregiously failed. Let the House add to this the previous failures in the case of Sir J. Moore, and the Convention of Cintra, and they would see that Ministers were doing every thing, everywhere, on the greatest scale, and were unsuccessful in all.—No! They were successful in one attempt, when they attacked their friends at Copenhagen; it was against their foes only that their expeditions had terminated either ludicrously or fatally. To say accident did all this (and be it remembered that during the whole time no officer has been punished) a man must have a strange mind towards ministerial measures, and think that miracles are opposed to the wisest and best but most unfortunate of Administrations—(*A laugh.*) Was it in favour of a firm and vigorous Administration they were called on to vote such an address? No! it was the refuse of that, at the head of which had been a nobleman of no very distinguished abilities, the latter part of whose life had been spent in endeavours to keep the discordant parts of his government together. It was in favour of a Cabinet, the members of which had a most unbounded contempt for each other; of a Cabinet, whose Machiavelian intrigues were exposed in documents in every one's hands, and which ought to be impressed on every one's mind; and whose conduct was as fatally exemplificatory of discord at home, as it was disgraceful and disgusting abroad. Were they to infer wisdom from these miscarriages? As in private affairs, continued ill success was imputed to ignorance, so might they blame their Ministers for misconduct, which, for ages, would be a blot on the English nation; and bad policy, mismanagement, and detestable squabbles, which time itself could neither mitigate nor repair. They had proved themselves unfit to guide a country at any time—far less were they capable of the arduous undertaking at a time of peril and danger like the present. It was then the duty of every honest member of Parliament to stand up in his place, and use all lawful means to remove them from their situations. The more they examined the conduct of these men, the more they would see that they were unworthy of confidence.

*Mr Herbert* could not agree to criminate Ministers without inquiry. He asserted that the people of Spain had done more towards opposing France than the rest of Europe put together.

*Sir Thomas Turton* opposed the address. He was bound to tell the people of England, that the character of the country had been degraded by Ministers, and maintained that inquiry was necessary.

*Mr Bathurst* said, that, without entering into an examination of the whole of the disasters which had befallen the country, he was of opinion they were unconnected with the address, and should therefore vote for it.

*Mr Ponsonby* said, the Hon. Member who had just sat down, had unquestionably misunderstood the nature of the amendment; the object was not to criminate Ministers for former campaigns, but to take a fair view of their conduct in that which had just been concluded. In fact, the object of it was to tell his Majesty, that they feel the misconduct of his Ministers in this lately concluded campaign, and that they mean to call for an inquiry into the calamities and disgraces which have so conspicuously attended it. Did the Hon. Gentleman, in objecting to the terms of the amendment, mean to state that his Majesty's Ministers, by their late proceedings, had not exposed the Councils and Government of this country to scorn and derision? Did he mean to say, that all Europe did not sympathize in that scorn and derision? It became, however, necessary to notice the campaign of the last year, which was finished by the battle of Corunna—a battle that was at least as glorious as that of Talavera; which, however it might have been extolled by those who set on foot the expedition, it was impossible to say that any one good consequence had been derived from it. Let us then, said he, take a view of the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers immediately subsequent to the battle of Corunna. Austria meditated to exert herself by making an effort in defence of her own dominions; and this coming to the knowledge of Bonaparte, he, in the month of April, quitted Spain, in order to put himself at the head of his army destined to act against Austria. When he did that, it was evident he was of opinion the main object was Austria. Ministers must at that time have received intelligence of those events; and if any effort could be made to save both Austria and Spain, it was undoubtedly their duty to set about it with the greatest energy and promptitude. Austria, as the greater power, and the only one that had ever been able to make a stand against France, seemed to be most deserving their consider-

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consideration, and they formed a determination to support her; but instead of union among themselves, one of his Majesty's Ministers had deemed another of them so unfit for his office, that he had demanded his dismissal; and instead of consulting together for the assistance of our allies, they were engaged in mutual jealousies and mistrust of each other. Then followed the battle of Essling, in which the Austrians were victorious; but from that time the French Emperor went on from victory to victory till he came to the battle of Wagram, which decided the fate of the campaign. During all this time, it seemed Ministers had been more concerned about their own quarrels than about the assistance of Austria. How was this to have been effected? Every considerate man would say, by sending their whole force to one decided object; but what was the case? In Spain they had an army under Lord Wellington, consisting of 38,000 men. In the Scheldt, under Lord Chatham, there were 40,000, or more. In Sicily, 15,000—so that all the divided parts of our military force amounted to near 90,000 men. The army that gained the advantage at Essling was stated by the Archduke to be 70,000, and by Bonaparte to be 90,000; so that, if our forces had been combined, instead of being divided, we might have had a greater British force in the field than that which defeated the French at Essling. He, for his own part, did not say that it would have been wise to have so great a British force employed on the Continent; but it is evident that his Majesty's Ministers did, and it was clear, that if they had had their forces concentrated instead of divided, they must have succeeded better. Who was sent to command the expedition to the Scheldt? —Was it an officer of great experience, and of high military reputation; who had often fought the battles of his country, and been crowned with laurels and renown; one who was celebrated for his energy and activity? No;—it was an officer who, under the inauspicious Administration of which his own brother was at the head, was obliged to resign on account of the inactivity, indolence, and imbecility of his proceedings in the high office entrusted to his care. —With regard to Spain, the conduct of Ministry had been much the same as with respect to Austria. The month of April, of inauspicious April, was that in which they seem to have laid all their plans. Lord Wellesley was gazetted in April, and did not depart till the 24th July, so that every thing that was expected from the wisdom and energy of his conduct was absolutely lost. Lord Wellington had stated, on the 15th of July, that he could not advance his army for want of the necessary means of transport; and after the battle of Talavera, that he could not stay where he was for want of provisions; and Lord Wellesley was in England doing nothing all the time his brother was labouring under these difficulties. The situation of the country was perilous in the extreme; and these facts not only warranted but compelled the House to institute an inquiry into the causes which had brought it into that situation.

*Lord Castlereagh* felt it to be his duty to justify the line of conduct that had been pursued, and he assured the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, that there was no part of his conduct which he should not have an opportunity of knowing. He would never ask indulgence, but he would claim justice. He did not complain of the Hon. Gentleman; his conduct was perfectly consistent, thinking as he did; but he thought, tho' an inquiry ought to be made into the grounds on which Government had acted, it was not right to condemn them on the *prima facie* evidence of which he was possessed. He did not hesitate to say, that a marked improvement had taken place in the naval and military resources of the country, since the Administration to which he had had the honour to belong had been in office. He then spoke of the security afforded to the country by the expedition to Copenhagen, the destruction of the French fleet at Rochefort, and the weakening (at least for a time) of the French force by the co-operation of Spain. The military efforts we had made within that period were great, and, if not actually successful, they had still contributed to the honour and security of the country. The summary mode adopted by the Hon. Gentleman, of forming his conclusions before he possessed that information which alone could enable him to form

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form a right judgment, he thought inconsistent with the dignity of that House. The principles on which the campaign in Spain, as he called it, or more properly speaking in Portugal, had been conducted, whether good or bad, were widely different from those which regulated the operations of the former campaign.—The army intrusted to Lord Wellington had been committed to his direction, and he thought Lord Wellington, in advancing as he did, had acted perfectly right. The Hon. Gentleman had thought no attention had been paid to the army in Portugal for some time; but within the period to which he alluded, two corps under Generals Sherbrooke and Hill, had been sent to strengthen it. Indeed, of Lord Wellington's having 38,000 men with him at the time the Hon. Gentleman had stated his army to have consisted of that number, he had not more than 25,000. It was not well to run down the character of a gallant officer by such misrepresentations. At the time he fought the battle of Talavera, the force with him amounted to not more than 20,000 men; and to tarnish the splendour of that action by saying, a more glorious victory was ever gained, was to sacrifice national glory for the sake of party. It had been asked, why the army of Sir John Moore was not employed, immediately on their return, on that service? It had been said they were ready, and could have been embarked immediately; but by the time the regiments had been recruited, and were reported fit for service, the expedition to Portugal had reached its destination, as it was not till the 10th of June that they were reported to be fit for service.—The delay complained of in transporting the cavalry it was impossible to avoid, as, though the transports were ordered from Portugal in May, they did not arrive till the 12th of July, after the infantry were embarked. Here a new position was assumed, that the force thus collected could be employed in continental operations, or in a *coup de main*. Great as our resources were, there were limits beyond which they could not be strained. It was impossible to transport them to the north of Germany or to Spain, and had it been possible, still would have been, in a military point of view, improper, from the situation and disposition of the neighbouring powers. Antwerp was an object of great political importance, and a descent on it was more likely to call forth Bonaparte's attention than an attack on any other place. He was ready to state why he thought success probable, and likely to be attended with little risk. He was not ignorant of the nature of the climate at that season of the year; but it was not intended that the army should be locked up there for such a length of time. It was a *coup de main* against the naval power of the enemy that was intended, and not the capture of Walcheren alone; it was therefore expected that the army would be employed in a dry country between Walcheren and Bergen-op-zoom. The melancholy accounts that had been circulated of the state of the troops were greatly exaggerated, and though our loss appeared great to us, compared with the losses of France in all her wars, it was but trifling. No object of magnitude was expected to oppose our retaining Walcheren. It had never been considered as an axiom, that the risk attending the keeping possession of that island, should deter us from taking it. We held it 31 years during "the Barrier Treaty," and have since had it in our possession. He was not furnished with materials to speak on the whole of the question. He, however, if the officers employed should appear to have done their duty, would ever be ready to hold them above that vulgar calumny by which they would probably be assailed. For his own part, he was ready, nay, anxious to meet the fullest inquiry into his conduct, and he trusted they would do him the justice to own, that he had never shrunk from, but, on the contrary, always courted Parliamentary inquiry.

*Mr Ponsonby*, in explanation, said, he did not mean to state, that Lord Wellington had 38,000 men at the battle of Talavera, but that 38,000 men were employed in the Peninsula.

*General Tarleton* condemned the conduct pursued towards Spain, and despaired of Portugal.

*Mr Canning* said, those who resigned their offices were not to be considered as exempted from inquiry, which he doubted not they were prepared to meet; for his part, he put in his claim for



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for his full share of the responsibility. Subsequent to the time when the intimation was given that the objects of the expedition could not be accomplished, he knew nothing of what passed in his Majesty's Councils. He knew of the intimation being given, but of nothing posterior to that circumstance.—Could he have been assured that the expedition would have accomplished nothing more than the reduction of Walcheren, he certainly would not have consented to sending out such a force with no other object in view. Flushing was not an object of sufficient magnitude to call for such an exertion. It was intended to strike a blow at the naval power of France, and this was an object of the greatest importance. If it was true that Bonaparte would never be induced to lose sight of the objects he might be immediately in pursuit of, whatever efforts might be made to call off his attention, then it must be obvious that it would have been equally useless to have sent them to the north of Germany, or to Spain, and, in that case, it should appear, that the best diversion it was possible to make, was (as a great man once observed) to keep your armies at home, that the enemy may be in constant apprehension, from not knowing where the danger is likely to approach. Had the object of the expedition been fully accomplished, it would have produced effects the most important. The subjects of Bonaparte would then have found, that while he was delighting them with accounts of conquests abroad, they were not secure from invasion at home. At that time a disposition had manifested itself in that part of his dominions, to shake off the oppressive yoke his tyranny and usurpation had imposed. It should also be taken into consideration how far it might be wise or politic to encourage such a feeling, by making an effort in their behalf, more especially as it was believed a military force from this country would not have been received with general hostility. It was perhaps hardly possible so to commit ourselves, that in no case we could separate ourselves from those we wished to serve, and provide for our own safety. It would therefore be cruel to excite an insurrection, unless we had the most ample means of insuring success to those who have entered into our views; but when insurrection and discontent had already made their appearance, and the struggle was about to be made without your aid, then to assist and enable the oppressed more effectually to struggle against tyranny, was worthy a nation like Britain. This was done in Spain. In the north of Germany, it was true, there were some insurrections, but they were but partial. To send an army there would have been most unjustifiable, unless such a force could be sent as we furnished in the thirty years war, which was almost a nation living within a nation.—But had we been able to do so, that force must have been entirely detached from our service for so considerable a period, that it would almost have been entirely alienated from us. And if we had been resolved on sending an army there, we must have done so, and after stimulating them to more exertions, abandon them to despair. It appeared to his Majesty's Ministers to be a better and a more generous line of conduct, to take such a part as would probably divert the attention of Bonaparte in some degree from our allies. This was the line of conduct England ever had pursued since the revolution broke out, and we began to take so great an interest in the affairs of the continent. Where a nation has been anxious to burst the chains of tyranny, England has rendered her assistance; but where it was obvious every exertion must prove worse than nugatory, she has conscientiously avoided luring a feeble power to provoke the anger of a stronger, and an unavailing struggle for liberty. Austria determined on making another effort for her independence without the advice of this Government; instead of being advised to enter the lists with France, the counsel given was rather of a contrary nature, as it suggested the propriety of reconsidering the subject. When war was declared, we rushed to assist her in the struggle, and, when vanquished, she was compelled to make peace; she withdrew from the contest, unreproached by England. He did not think Austria thought England had done nothing in her cause. He believed her grateful for the support she had received. The Hon. Gentleman, who had made so promising a speech, indeed had drawn, partly from local knowledge, a sort of picture of Spain, from

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from which it appeared that an indisposition existed on the part of the constituted authorities in Spain, to give the people an interest in the struggle. It has been said why not endeavour to effect a change internally? Any condition almost might be coupled with assistance, almost with less danger than an attempt at internal amelioration.—Before you confer a benefit, you cannot go with the Koran in one hand, and the sword in the other, to change the habits and religion of those you would aid. Such attempt never fails to excite a jealousy not easily allayed. He was not nice in the means he made use of to thwart the views of Bonaparte. He would gladly press a combination of all nations, and of all religions, into a phalanx to oppose him. He would unite with the Turk, without requiring him to lay aside his turban, and he would march to the field with the poor bigotted Spaniard, without first insisting on his divesting himself of superstition: He would let every man fight in his own way. Some were of opinion that no aid should have been granted till the Cortes were convoked. But he should be very sorry to have to answer for such conduct, as it would have been a sure way of creating intestine divisions, as the clashing interests of the several provinces might have produced the most fatal consequences. Thus, had the Castilian Cortes been assembled, Bonaparte, by calling the Arragonese against them, might have divided Spain within herself more completely than she is divided by the Ebro.—Spain, with all her faults, deserved the assistance of England, as it was not for us to be particular about the weapons with which our enemy was assailed. He could give no opinion for or against an inquiry into the affairs of Spain. If Ministers thought it would be proper, he had no objections. He did not speak against Lord Wellington when he said the march to Talavera was his own act. He approved of it, and of the honours bestowed on that gallant officer. We ought not to undervalue the hero's laurels, even tho' they were barren. Had valour so long been admired, and at last lost its value? Had we on a sudden become so enlightened that we could contemplate it with philosophical apathy? He knew the moralist might shudder at the shedding of human blood; he knew

"That reason frowns at war's unequal game,
"Where thousands bled to raise a single name."

Yet still was Lord Wellington entitled to the gratitude of his country, and the glories of Talavera he could not think purchased so dearly as to be for ever deplored.—Before he sat down he would just say, that he thought it inconsistent with the dignity of that House to speak of a circumstance connected with the late differences in the Cabinet. Whatever might be said by others, nothing should induce him to break the resolution he had formed of never speaking on that subject.

*Mr Whitbread* expressed his astonishment at not hearing more from the Right Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down, as to the dissensions that had lately existed in the Government of the country. It was true, that, as between two individuals, the House had nothing to do with them, but that Hon. Gentleman was bound to answer to the country, why he had suffered an individual to remain a Member of the Cabinet when his conduct was so much disapproved of. He should call upon him to do so at some future period, when he should make it the subject of particular inquiry. It was difficult to say who composed the Cabinet at present, but it was evident, they were an Administration without power. No person respected them; they might again halloo out that the church was in danger, but no man would believe them; for the Right Hon. Gentleman dissipated that delusion, by his offer to introduce Lord Grey and Lord Grenville amongst them. The Right Hon. Gentleman had, upon the present occasion, displayed a flow of language, but very few ideas, having gone into discussions of expeditions that were not undertaken by way of defending the expedition that was put into execution. He thought inquiry into all the expeditions that had taken place was absolutely necessary; and that the Right Hon. Gentleman was deeply answerable to the country for not having assembled Parliament at an earlier period, in such a season of calamity, while, at the same time, Ministers referred the people

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People to Parliament for inquiry into our numerous disasters. He was surprised that the Right Hon. Gentleman had not spoken upon the subject of America. The Right Hon. Gentleman had stated, that he would not hesitate to assemble persons of all persuasions to fight against Bonaparte; he (Mr Whitbread) was exactly of the same opinion, and hoped that Ministers would even think of embodying all classes and descriptions of persons of whatever religious persuasions they might be.

*The Chancellor of the Exchequer* stated, that he was entirely ignorant of the dissensions in the Cabinet at the end of the last session of Parliament; and when he did know of them, he did not think it his duty to become a party to the dismissal of an individual who was materially concerned in the expedition. He then proceeded to justify his own conduct, in regard to the applications he made to Lords Grenville and Grey, to come into administration, and said, that in doing so, he had only complied with the wishes of his Sovereign; for he was convinced, that, in the present critical situation of the country, it was absolutely necessary to have as strong and as extended an administration as possible. The Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to vindicate the conduct of Ministers, in regard to the different expeditions: That to Walcheren, with all the physical calamity that had attended it, he defended, as productive of much injury to France, and advantage, in perspective, to this country. On the affairs of Spain and Portugal he dwelt at length. For his part he was persuaded, that, neither in ancient nor in modern history, could such an example be found, of a country maintaining a contest like that which Spain had so long supported. Never, in recent times, had 250,000 Frenchmen been in a country for such a length of time without subduing it. Spain was not subdued; but what effect on the energies of Spain such language as has been used to-night might produce, it is impossible to predict. It is much to be lamented, indeed, that the struggle in Spain would probably be most severe; but it had not yet had the effect of subjugating her. At every defeat a new army sprung up; the Spaniards, animated by their hostility to the usurper of their rights, would maintain a determined resistance to the last. He could by no means agree that disgrace had followed our arms; as he thought the retreat of Moore, and the battle of Corunna, saved the south of Spain that year, so he believed the expulsion of the French from Portugal and Gallicia, the junction of Lord Wellington with Cuesta, and the battle of Talavera, saved the south of Spain this year. What would have become of Spain if the British had not arrived at Portugal when Soult had taken Oporto? The Hon. Gentleman said that Portugal could not be defended. It would require a vigorous effort on the part of the French to succeed against 30,000 British troops, and 40,000 native troops conducted by British officers. One word with respect to America. His Right Hon. Friend had, last session, produced the only instruction which Mr Erskine received, and by comparing it with the instrument which Mr Erskine had signed, had justified his Majesty's disavowal of that instrument. Mr Perceval concluded by observing, that it was evidently the object of the gentlemen opposite to try their strength; but he trusted that the House would disappoint any fond expectation of the result which they might be induced to entertain.

*Mr Tierney* reprobated the conduct of Mr Perceval in the strongest terms, and said, that there was not a man in office that did not wonder how he came there; he was sure even the Secretary of the Navy had his doubts on that subject. They well knew, if the First Lord of the Treasury could have got men, they would not be sitting on the Treasury Bench. At that late hour of the night, he thought it would be adviseable that the present amendment should be put to the vote, and the others to be brought forward on the report of the address.

At five o'clock the House divided, when there appeared—For the amendment—167—For the original address 263—Majority in favour of Ministers 96.

The address, as it originally stood, was then carried without a division, and at half past five o'clock the House adjourned.

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# Historical Affairs.

## India.

In the Magazine for October 1809, we inserted a narrative of some extraordinary proceedings held by certain officers of the army on the Madras Establishment, and of the measures taken by the Governor and Council to repress such irregular and unwarrantable conduct, and to prevent the dangerous consequences which were likely to ensue from it. These measures having been officially communicated to the Governor General in Council, his Lordship has expressed his fullest approbation of the conduct of the Government of Madras, in the following letter, which, on account as well of its great importance, as for its masterly composition, we give at length.

*Letter of Lord Minto and the Council of the Bengal Presidency, to the Hon. Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. and K. B. Governor in Council, Fort St George. June 10.*

Honourable Sir,

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, under date of the 1st ult. enclosing copies of a proposed memorial to the address of the Governor-General, from the officers of the army of your establishment, and of an address to Major Boles, the late Deputy Adjutant-General, and reporting to us your proceedings with regard to the officers who signed, and who were understood to have been principally concerned in preparing and obtaining signatures to those illegal and seditious papers, and in actively encouraging, or tacitly permitting and approving the prevalence of sentiments, and the adoption of measures, subversive of the first principles of subordination, and of the constitution of the British Government in India, as established by law.

The two papers which you have transmitted to us, and which have given occasion to your late proceedings, bear so strongly the character of bold and dangerous sedition, and the principles which they profess, together with the habits and practices to which those principles necessarily lead, are pregnant with consequences so adverse to the tranquillity, and even to the security of these provinces, as well as of all the foreign dominions of his Majesty, that we cannot but commend the wise energy with which you have opposed, in the very outset, the licentious spirit which dictated these documents, and of which too many other proofs have been recently afforded.

We have at the same time observed, with cordial satisfaction, the disappointment of the few factious individuals who have taken the most conspicuous part on this occasion, in their endeavours to mislead the army at large, and in the hope which, without regard to the misfortunes in which they were involving their associates, they appear to have entertained of implicating the inexperienced members of their body in their own rash projects, and all their calamitous consequences.

They could, indeed, seduce the coast army from its duty only by deceiving it; and we can feel no resentment against those younger men, who, uninstructed, as they may naturally be, in the just principles of the military constitution, are more obnoxious to error, both in judgment and conduct, when it is inculcated by the false reasoning, and sanctioned by the pernicious example of their superiors in age and authority.

Persuaded, as we are, that any ill impression which may have been made on the army serving under the Presidency of Fort St George, may justly be imputed to the artful dissemination of erroneous opinions and false theories, concerning the relation which an army bears to the State, and more particularly concerning that in which the armies of the East India Company have been placed by the law and constitution of this part of the empire, with respect to the local Governments under which they respectively serve, we entertain a sanguine hope, that the promulgation of sounder principles on these subjects may check the progress of error, and effectually defeat the mischievous designs of factious men; while it may relieve you from the them

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painful necessity of extending beyond themselves the controul of severity and coercion.

The subordination of military bodies to the State is a proposition too well established, and too universally understood, to have been plainly and distinctly questioned in any quarter; but it has been substantially disowned by the present agitators of the coast army; inasmuch as they have contested and denied the consequences which necessarily result from that fundamental truth.

The arms which are placed in the hands of an army, are not given to them for any purpose of their own. They are a trust; and as such are accepted by themselves, in order to fight the battles of their country, and promote the service of the public, under the direction and command of the Sovereign and his Government. These are not only the purposes, but they are the sole purpose, to which the arms, or to speak more generally, the power of an army, may legally be applied. Any other employment of the force with which military bodies are invested, any attempts to promote views of their own, to enforce pretensions, just or unjust, or to redress grievances, real or pretended, whether of individuals or of the body at large, either by the direct use of their arms, or even by the influence attached to the possession of them, is not merely the breach of a sacred trust, but a positive and flagrant crime.

From this general and indisputable proposition follows, it that military combinations are forbidden, because the character of compulsion and menace is inseparable from the united and concerted demands of armed bodies.

This argument would be misrepresented, if it were stated to inier that military men have no right, or have no means of bringing their interests under the consideration of the authorities competent to provide for them.

There is not an individual in the most numerous armies, who does not possess regular and adequate means to advance any just and reasonable claim, or to obtain redress for any injury that may have been done to him. There is no necessity, and no pretence, therefore, for recourse, either to actual violence, or to combination, which always and necessarily partakes of violence. The representations of particular officers, addressed, in their individual characters, to their military superior, and submitted through him to the proper authorities which have the power of pronouncing upon them, will obtain the object of any just demand. If it be said that representations in this form, especially in matters of general concern, are less weighty and impressive than the united voice of a numerous and powerful body, it must be answered, that whatever aid is derived from the union of military numbers, is a perversion of the power confided in them, and falls distinctly within the guilt and danger of those violations of duty which we have already described.

The general discountenance and prohibition of combination is so well established in the constitution of our Government at home, that the House of Commons, to which the universal right of petition is amongst the most precious privileges of the subject, rejects, however, every petition purporting to be preferred in the name of any body or description of men, with the exception of bodies incorporated by charter; and yet the same petition, with the same signatures, purporting only to be presented by the petitioners in their individual capacities, would be received without objection.

Such is the jealousy entertained of combination, even in the case of bodies the most insignificant, and the least calculated to inspire that sentiment. But a constitutional jealousy of the military power is in a manner characteristic of our Government and nation. This sentiment is far from derogatory to the high respect and reverence in which the true character and appropriate virtues of that most honourable profession are ever held. It is founded on the soundest principles of military subordination and good order. A deliberative army and a deliberative navy, are both disqualified for the discharge of the proper and honourable duties which form their true distinction; and when their deliberations end in concert and combination, the public peace is endangered.

We are accustomed, in England, without distinction of profession or degree, to speak with pride and reverence of that nice and scrupulous solicitude which pervades the constitutional policy of Great

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Great Britain on every point that affects, however remotely, the great and primary concerns of civil liberty and domestic security; blessings which it is natural to value most highly in a country where they are best known and experienced. It is this great national sentiment which requires, as the main and most indispensible provision for civil security, the absolute unqualified subordination of the army to the state; or, in other words, to the government of the country. Out of the same principle springs the necessity of peculiar restraints on the military body, and the abridgement, in their case, of some privileges and practices, which are permitted, because they are not deemed hazardous, in other situations of life.

Among the chief of those restraints are to be placed the strict prohibition of military combination for the furtherance of professional views or wishes, and of open and concerted opposition by military men, in their military character, to the Government, or the persons who administer it.

They are not precluded, in other capacities, and in the proper places, to take whatever share they may approve, in the expression of public opinion, or in the promotion of lawful objects connected with it. But these are civil, not military pursuits, in which they can be permitted to partake, only divested of the separate character and influence of their order, and blended with the mass of their countrymen. The exercise of these political capacities is excluded from camps and garrisons, because its admission there is incompatible alike with every military and civil duty; and neither their Sovereign nor their country will endure, that armies, which are the servants of the State, should set themselves up in a tumultuous opposition to those who are clothed with its authority, and assume a tone of defiance and command, where they are bound as soldiers and subjects to obey. It is in the field alone that armies can reap a fair and genuine renown. When they look for it elsewhere, they lose their way, and meet only reproach and dishonour in the intricate and disreputable career of party feuds and dissension.

It were to be lamented, and little to the credit of military men, if, on points which touch so nearly all that is most dear to their country, they should cease to think and feel as Englishmen, when they become soldiers, and should suffer the partial spirit of a profession to wean them from those sentiments and sympathies which, like their brethren in civil life, they imbibed with their milk, and which distinguish and illustrate their nation.

We cannot doubt, therefore, that when these true English principles are brought to the recollection of the coast army, they will perceive, and we are persuaded will acknowledge, with candour and regret, how far removed all that had been passing must be thought, from these sounder notions of professional duty; and we trust the factious spirit of combination, which has lately been fomented amongst them, with all the irregular proceedings to which it has given birth, will appear as reprehensible to the officers of that army, as we ourselves esteem them.

To apply these principles to the present case, the title alone of the proposed address to the Governor-General in Council, must subject that paper to serious censure.

It is entitled, "The respectful Memorial of *the Officers of the Madras army.*" It was not a representation of the Commander in Chief, or of the General Officer commanding that army on its behalf—it was not a communication from a few officers of rank and consideration, setting forth their own sentiments, or conveying respectful advice concerning the military affairs or interests of the coast; but it was to bring to our Council Board a clamorous demand, enforced by the combined and united voice of an army. In other words, it was to intimidate and overawe the authority to which it was addressed.

This attempt at intimidation was the more reprehensible, as it was altogether unnecessary, and entirely inapplicable to the purposes avowed by the memorialists. It will not be said, or to speak perhaps more correctly, it will not be avowed, that the removal of Sir G. Barlow from the Government of Fort St George, was the primary and substantive object of their proceedings, and that the army was to speak in a body, not for the redress of the grievances set forth in the memorial, but for the purpose of cashiering and electing Governors

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nors at the discretion of the officers of the army. If the redress of grievances then was the object proposed, it is manifest that the purpose could not be accomplished, but was like to be impeded by this culpable proceeding.

The grievances enumerated in that paper are:—The exclusion of Lieut.-General Macdowall from Council: The release of Colonel Munro: And the removal of the Adjutant and Deputy Adjutant-General from their offices.

The first of these complaints related to a measure, adopted, as the memorialists well know, by the Honourable the Court of Directors, and altogether beyond the competence of any authority in India.

The release of Colonel Munro is a measure which, if it was wrong, might be a fit subject of representation by Lieutenant-General Macdowal, whose order for his arrest had been superseded. As Commander in Chief, he was the proper channel of that representation; first to the supreme Government, and then to the authorities at home. The interposition of the army itself was unnecessary and culpable.

The same remarks apply to the removal of the Adjutant and Deputy Adjutant-General. The Adjutant-General had himself embarked for England.—The Commander in Chief was also on his passage. The conduct of that discussion in England might be safely left to them, and could not be assumed by any other persons with equal propriety.

All these important points could receive a definitive decision from the superior authorities in England alone.—To agitate them here could neither influence nor accelerate that decision, and could answer one purpose alone, that of fomenting a spirit of discontent and controversy, encouraging murmurs, and exciting heat and ferment in the army, all which it was for the public interest, and not less for the interest of the army than of Government, and the rest of the community, to prevent or appease. It was surely the manifest duty of every servant of the Company, whether civil or military, and must have been the earnest desire of every honourable man, to devise every possible means of tranquillizing the minds of the public, allaying past irritation, and promoting a return of temper and harmony, at least during that interval.

If the conduct of the memorialists could not contribute to the accomplishment of the ends they professed, it is obvious that the manifestation of a turbulent spirit, and of a disposition to excite in the army sentiments of disaffection, and to involve the officers at large in acts of insubordination and hostility towards the legal Government of the country, could only prejudice the public cause, which served as a pretext for their proceedings, by making it at least questionable, whether the authorities to which the appeal was made might think it compatible with the honour of Government, and the interests of the public, that they should concede to violence and sedition, even those points, if there had been any such, in their cases, which might, in other circumstances, have been viewed more favourably.

If we confined ourselves, therefore, merely to this general view of the form which the memorial bears, we should find too much reason for censure; but the impressions made upon us, by the general character and aspect of this proceeding, are confirmed by a close examination of the matter and substance of the memorial.

That the authors of this paper invite the army at large to deliberate on certain measures adopted by the Government of Fort St George, and to enforce, by the joint and united act of a military body, the insolent and factious demand of the removal of the first Member of that Government, is plainly written in the memorial. This is alone a great and culpable departure from the first and clearest duties of the military profession.

There is one feature of positive sedition too plain and striking to be mistaken or overlooked.

The paper bears the name of "Memorial," and the epithet of "Respectful" is added to it. It is a petition to the Supreme Government, the prayer of which is to remove the Governor of Fort St George from his office. But this memorial does not trust entirely to the reasoning it contains for the support of a request so extraordinary. The memorialists have thought it adviseable to fortify the argument, and to inforce the petition, by a pretty intelligible intimation, that if the Supreme Government should hesitate to remove a Governor who is obnoxious to them, they will take

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take the matter into their own hands, and make a new Governor themselves. "They cannot suppress the expression of their concern at the manner in which the exclusive rights of the army have recently been violated, and of their sanguine hope and earnest entreaty that the Supreme Government may, in its wisdom, be induced to appease their just alarms, *and to anticipate the extreme crisis of their agitation*, by releasing them from the controul of a ruler whose measures," &c. &c.

If it is contended that this passage is, in its letter, susceptible of some other and less criminal interpretation, it must at the same time be admitted, that the words naturally bear the construction which we have put upon them. Such a menace was never addressed by such memorialists, to such a quarter, in plain unambiguous language. That the phrase is equivocal, and may, by any construction, import a threat, is (in such a paper, signed, as was proposed, by all the officers of a powerful army), to be received as an explicit expression of that sense, and brings the crime fully and satisfactorily home to its authors.

In considering the subject matter of this memorial, we perceive, that of three complaints preferred in it, there is not one which could be made, with propriety, the subject of a representation from the army at large, even if such representations were justifiable in any case.

Whether his Majesty shall call the Commander in Chief of the army into his Cabinet Council or not, it is for his Majesty, with the advice of his Ministers, to decide, in his discretion. The Commander in Chief of the whole British forces is not necessarily a Member of Administration, or of either House of Parliament; and we are well assured, that no officer in his Majesty's service could be found, if the recent conduct of Lieutenant-General Hay Macdowal should not compell us to make an exception in his case, who would countenance or promote a representation from the British army at large, to his Majesty, or to Parliament, on that subject.

Whether the Commander in Chief of the army of the East India Company, serving under the Presidency of Fort St George or Bombay, shall be appointed to a seat at the Council Board or not, is a question which is left by law to the decision of the Honourable the Court of Directors, whose duty and privilege it is to determine it, according to their views of public convenience and advantage.

The complaint upon this subject is introduced in the memorial immediately after the assertion, in lofty and declamatory language, that the "humble memorialists are not the *abject slaves* of a country *enthralled by despotism*; and that they respectfully *assert a claim* to certain *rights and privileges*, the enjoyment of which may be allowed to them, without impairing or encroaching on the dignity of Government, or in any way interfering with the other departments of the state."

When such a body as an army is invited to *assert* a *claim of rights and privileges*, care should be taken, by those who do not propose to sow the seeds of revolt and public trouble, to define those rights and privileges. No affected ambiguity, at least, should attend such declarations; and when a complaint of the exclusion of the Commander in Chief from Council, immediately follows such declarations, and stands in front of the grievances which the memorial sets forth; if it was not intended to class the admission of the Commander in Chief to Council amongst those rights and privileges of the army, which they would be *abject slaves* if they did not *assert*, that claim should have been explicitly disavowed, and ought not to have been strongly countenanced by a form of language scarcely ambiguous.

We deem it proper to declare explicitly, that the admission of a Commander in Chief of the coast army to a seat at the Council Board of that Presidency, is not among the rights and privileges of the coast army; and that any representation upon that subject, in the name of the army at large, would be an undue interference with objects not within their competence, and would be a culpable departure from the military character, and from the proper duties of their station.

It has been attempted to perplex this question, by misrepresenting the office and duty of the Commander in Chief, in his office of Counsellor, when he has a seat at the Board, and, above all, by introducing some indistinct and confused notions of a representative character,



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ter, which is ascribed to him as a member of Government. The confusion of ideas on this subject is still increased by their pointing naturally at some false analogy between the right of representation in the political constitution of the British Legislature, and the right of the army of Fort St George to be represented in the Government of that Presidency. To this right is added the claim that the Commander in Chief for the time being shall, by virtue of his office, be that representative.

It is obvious, that a step more, in this process of confused analogy, would set up a claim for the army to the election of its own representative in the Government of Fort St George.

This tissue of errors must either be the work of extreme ignorance, or must have been constructed for the purpose of deception, and tendered by designing men to the presumed ignorance of others; but as it has been a fruitful source of delusion, and as "representative in Council" has been made a sort of watchword in these dissensions, it appears important to rectify the false opinions which may have been imbibed upon these points, and to substitute plain truth and reason in the room of all the perplexed and distinct fallacies in which it has been the study of an artful faction to entangle the sense and feelings of their unwary and less informed brethren.

A Commander in Chief, who is a Member in Council, has precisely the same character and duties as his colleagues. He is not the representative of the army in any sense of the word, and still less in the sense which may perhaps have been intended, of his being charged in Council with the separate interests of the army, as distinct from those of the public, and the general service of Government. The Commander in Chief, as a Member of Council, is the delegate, not of the troops, which, in another character, he commands in the field, but of the East India Company, and of the British nation. He is charged also with the interests of the civil, as he is of the military servants of the Company, and with the general prosperity of the whole population, European and native, of the provinces subject to the Presidency to which he belongs.—But the army has no exclusive, nor even preferable claim upon the counsels of the Commander in Chief, as a member of Government, nor is it necessary for its interest that it should. To drop, therefore, the false term of representative, and all the errors which it is calculated to produce, and to speak in the true language of the civil and military constitution of these provinces, the President in Council, who constitutes the sole military as well as civil government of the country, is charged, on one hand, with the duty of regulating the army for the public good, and, on the other, with that of providing duly for the interests of the army itself.

That Government will consult the experience of the Commander in Chief in both these branches of his military councils, if he is a member of their Board. They will consult him out of Council, if he is not their colleague; and if any Commander in Chief should have rendered himself unworthy of their confidence, it is not to be apprehended that fidelity, experience, and judgment, will be wanting in the superior ranks of the army to supply the blank.

We abstain from delivering any opinion upon the general question, whether it is expedient or not that the Commander in Chief of the Army on the coast should be a member of Government? It is enough for the present purpose to declare, that this is purely a question of public expediency, and in no respect connected with any claim of right or privilege in the army.

*(To be concluded in our next.)*

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## America.

We have been prevented, by the narrow limits of our work, from laying before our readers, the entire correspondence between the British ministers and the executive government of America, during the late negociations. The importance of the subject, however, requires that we should give an abstract of the leading points in dispute. We shall, therefore, endeavour to comprise what is essential to a knowledge of this subject. As we are aware, however, that such details and observations would be perused with more interest, if we were to recal to the recollection of our readers, certain preliminary steps, we have, in the mean time, thrown together, in a brief narrative, the chief causes of the

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the difference between the two countries, since the commencement of the war with France.

The United States had long complained of the conduct of Britain, 1*st*, for impressing their seamen; 2*dly*, for violating their natural right, by seizing and condemning their merchantmen; and, 3*dly*, for infringing their maritime jurisdiction upon their coasts. These grievances were often greatly aggravated, and the public mind, in that country, in consequence, became sometimes inflamed to the highest degree. With reference to the *first*, a bill, upon the principle of denying our right of impressing on the high seas, was brought into congress, but rejected in the senate.—In the late war, some concessions had been made respecting the *second*. The Americans had been permitted to import, for domestic consumption, certain articles from the enemy's colonies, and these were again allowed to be exported to any port, in any part of the world, not invested by a blockading squadron, when a market was not found in the United States. This trade was at length carried to the utmost extent, nothing more being considered necessary to legalise it, than to land the goods, and pay the duties. In summer of 1805, a new ground of decision was adopted, by our admiralty courts, by which the numerous American vessels, employed in this carrying trade, were suddenly seized and condemned. The consequence of this may easily be imagined; meetings were held, and the most violent resolutions were adopted, in all the principal towns of America. Congress, on the 19th of April 1806, passed a non-importation act against the manufactures of Great Britain, to take effect on the 15th November.—The *third* ground of complaint, respecting their maritime jurisdiction, was also inflamed by the unfortunate occurrence of an American seaman being killed, within sight of New York, by a shot from the Leander British frigate on the 25th of April. The president, Jefferson, on this occasion issued a proclamation, accusing the captain of murder, and prohibiting his vessel, and some others, from entering the harbours, or remaining within the jurisdiction of the United States. On the conduct of Mr Jefferson, it was observed at this time, that great as were the outrages of the marauding squadrons of France on the ships and commerce of America, Mr Jefferson never ventured to allude to them in his addresses to congress, though he expatiated largely on every species of injury sustained from England, and inveighed bitterly against the new principles of maritime law, which he accused her of having interpolated in the law of nations.

To adjust these differences with Britain, Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney were deputed, on the part of America, with *full powers* to conclude a treaty of commerce, which might lay down more definite rules, and not render their vessels liable to confiscation upon the mere dictum of a judge, as to the limits of a neutral trade, or to the forced constructions such men *might* put upon the laws of nations which regulate it. A treaty was accordingly concluded in London, by the ministers of both countries; but this the American government refused to ratify, on the ground, that the terms *were contrary to the instructions which they had given*. The particular cause of such refusal, on the part of the American government, to ratify this treaty, proceeded from the want of satisfaction upon the practice of impressing on the high seas. As nothing precise could be agreed on, the plenipotentiaries accepted of a general pledge from the British government that every attention should be paid to the rights of the citizens of the United States.

In the mean time, Bonaparte published, at Berlin, a decree, declaring the British islands to be in a state of blockade, and ordering his subjects to capture *all vessels* trading to the British dominions. The ports of the countries under his authority were, at the same time, ordered to be shut against all vessels *which had last cleared out from Great Britain*. He also subjected to confiscation all cargoes of British produce or manufacture. For the more effectual insuring the execution of these orders, he afterwards declared, that all neutral vessels, touching at any port in his dominions, should bring with them "a certificate of origin," or testimonial from the French consul at the port of shipment, that the cargo was not of British produce or manufacture; and he further declared, that all vessels met at sea without such a certificate should be liable to capture.

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To meet, in some measure, this edict, the British government interdicted the coasting trade of the enemy to neutrals, by issuing, in January 1807, an order, subjecting to seizure all neutral vessels trading from one hostile port in Europe to another, with enemy's property.

The only neutral power, which was in any considerable degree affected by these decrees, was America. But Mr Secretary Madison had furnished the American plenipotentiaries with powers to conclude another treaty with Great Britain, upon terms which it was thought would be equally advantageous to both countries. On 22d June 1807, however, the unfortunate circumstance of our attack on the Chesapeake frigate necessarily caused a suspension of all negociation. In consequence of this occurrence, and its attendant circumstances, the president of the United States, on the 2d of July 1807, issued a proclamation, prohibiting the entrance of all ships of war belonging to this country into the American harbours. Messrs. Pinckney and Monroe, at the same time, made a formal complaint to our ministers, who did not hesitate to disclaim all knowledge or privity in the transaction, and to allege that it was entirely unauthorised by his Majesty. Our government also offered to render every reasonable satisfaction for the injury; and for that purpose they dispatched Mr Rose, about the latter end of September, to America, to make the necessary explanations, though Mr Monroe strenuously objected to the separation of this affair from the others in dispute.

Meanwhile, Bonaparte, not satisfied with the effects of the Berlin decree, issued at Milan another, by which its provisions were rendered still more strict; and the cessation of continental war enabling him to employ his troops in inforcing these decrees, their operation produced an almost entire exclusion of British goods from the continent.

In retaliation for these measures, the British government, issued, (November 1807), soon after the departure of Mr Rose, certain *orders in Council*, declaring in substance, 1*st*, that France and all its tributary states should be held to be in a state of blockade; and that all vessels should be seized which attempted to trade from any neutral port to those countries, or from them to any neutral port; and, 2*dly*, that all vessels should be liable to seizure which should have on board any such *certificate of origin* as was required by the Berlin decree.—Neutral vessels intended for a French or hostile port, were directed, at all events, to touch first at Great Britain; from which, after paying certain duties, they might, in some cases, be allowed to proceed; and in all cases they were permitted to come to Great Britain, when cleared out with a cargo from any port of the enemy.

These orders in council, it must be acknowledged, pressed hard on the American States, though certainly meant to operate entirely to the disadvantage of the enemy. America was thus placed in the singular situation, of being exposed to have her vessels captured by England and France, though at peace with both, and of having an extensive carrying trade destroyed, which had been productive of great profit to herself, as well as of advantage to the belligerents. But though the government had tamely acquiesced in the Berlin decree, they no sooner received intelligence of these measures of retaliation, on the part of the British ministry, than the extraordinary resolution was adopted, (December 22, 1807) to avoid the losses and hostilities with which they were threatened, of laying a strict embargo on all their own vessels, and of ordering the ships of every other nation to quit, immediately after, the harbours of America, with or without cargoes.

All the endeavours of our ambassador to soften down these measures, to which our country had been compelled to resort, by the decrees of the enemy, were unavailing. Mr Rose, therefore, entered upon the subject of his mission by informing Mr Madison, on 26th January 1808, that "he could not enter upon any negociation for adjusting the affair of the Chesapeake as long as the proclamation of the 2d of July should remain in force." But the latter having declined the adoption of this preliminary measure, and Mr Rose declaring that he was not *authorised* to treat upon any other terms, the negociation terminated here.

In our next Magazine, we shall give an abstract of the correspondence between the British envoy, Mr Jackson, and the American Secretary of State.

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## West Indies.

Jamaica papers have been received to the 16th December, by which we learn that disputes have again arisen between the executive and legislative authorities of that island. The differences which lately took place between the assembly and General Carmichael, the commander in chief of the forces, will be fresh in the recollection of our readers. The complete triumph which the assembly obtained on that occasion, by receiving the approval of this country to their proceedings, seems to have stimulated their activity, and given rise a spirit of restlessness, if not of disaffection. Some months afterwards, they passed certain strong resolutions, on so many of their troops being withdrawn for the expedition to St. Domingo.—The house of assembly, on the present occasion, have entered into several other resolutions, reflecting on the conduct of the council board, which, it is alleged, without inquiry, in a case involving nothing less than the preservation of the island, rejected a bill, which the assembly, after mature deliberation, had passed for the removal of certain conspirators. The legislative body declares its approbation of the conduct of the magistrates in the detention of these offenders, and its determination to indemnify them until the king's pleasnre shall be made known. Not satisfied with these resolutions, they further declared, on the 13th, that a late edict which had been issued by the board of trade, interdicting the passing of laws by the Jamaica legislature, on the subject of religion, excepting on particular terms, was an infringement of the constitution of the colony; and, that until their grievances were redressed, it was their duty to withhold the supplies for the support of the military establishment after April. In consequence of this last resolution, the house was summoned to attend the Duke of Manchester, the governor, who, after passing some bills, informed them, that the supplies having been granted in a manner inconsistent with the dignity of the crown to accept, he found it incumbent on him to dissolve the assembly. The manifestation of such a spirit on the part of this assembly, might have been mistaken for independence, could we forget the sentiments and doctrines maintained by them, more especially on the subject of the slave trade, during the last twenty years.——Not long ago they maintained, that the security of the island depended on the continuance of slavery. There were no complaints, so long as they were permitted to stock their sugar plantations, at a moderate rate, by means of this abominable traffic; but since they are prevented from violating the most sacred rights of their fellow men, and compelled, by self-interest, to treat with peculiar tenderness the poor Africans already in their power, they appear now to be extremely vigilant in discovering their own privileges, and are observed to talk generally, in the most edifying manner, of freedom and independence!

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## Sweden.

A treaty of peace was concluded between Sweden and Denmark on the 10th of December. And we learn that a treaty has also been agreed to with France, the principal conditions of which are, that Sweden accedes to the continental system of war against England (namely, the prohibition of all commerce,) with the exception only that the necessary article of salt shall continue to be imported; that Pomerania is restored to Sweden; and that France guarantees the present possession of the Crown of Sweden.

*Stralsund, Dec. 29.*

The King of Sweden, Gustavus Adolphus, has arrived here, under the name of Count Gottorp, with his family and suite. Besides the King, Queen, Prince Gustavus, and three Princesses, the number of the travellers consist of 37 persons, who will, in a few days, set out for Switzerland, by way of Wismar, Hamburgh, and Hanover. Their departure from Gripsholm was so unexpected, that nobody knew of it an hour before they set off; and the coach in which the King, Queen, and Prince were, travelled day and night; but that which conveyed the Princesses proceeded at a slower rate. The frigate Camilla, after a week's passage, landed them in Rugen, whence they were conveyed to this place in boats.

We understand that the unfortunate Gustavus

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Gustavus has since arrived at Hanover, and seems tolerably well reconciled to his fate. His allowance is said to be about L.16,000 Sterling.

The following letter has appeared in the German journals, and is considered genuine:—

*Letter from Louis XVIII. to Gustavus IV.*

"Sir, my Brother and Cousin,

"Overwhelmed by grief, rendered indignant in the extreme, on hearing of the crime which at one stroke deprives your Majesty of your liberty, the exercise of your power, and even the pleasure of seeing your wife and children, I was, notwithstanding, for some time supported by the hope, that, among the descendants of the brothers in arms of Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII. some would be found to avenge the outrage offered to Majesty, and restore the sceptre to those hands that alone have a right to wield it. Disappointed in this expectation, I eagerly sought an opportunity to express to your Majesty the feelings with which my heart overflows. I am informed that you are still allowed to receive letters, and I embrace the opportunity; it will be a great satisfaction to me, though it may not afford consolation to your Majesty.

"I declare then, that the sentiments of friendship, gratitude, esteem, and admiration, by which I am attached to Gustavus IV. instead of being changed, are increased by his misfortunes; that I never felt the weight of my own misfortunes press so sorely upon me than on this occasion, when, in the absence of all power, I find myself reduced to ardent but ineffectual wishes. Still, however, I have not lost the hope to see that Providence, to whom your Majesty addressed yourself from the beginning, come to the relief of you and your family; convinced, from what I know of your Majesty's disposition, that at that moment the power to pardon will be the first of the attributes of the crown which you will be desirous to exercise. Finally, awaiting that happy day, I protest, as a King, against the violence offered to the sacred person of Gustavus IV. not only on account of the sentiments I have expressed, but also because this outrage is a fresh application of principles destructive of all authority, and subversive of all social order.

"May the Almighty watch over your Majesty! This is the prayer of the purest friendship, of the most affectionate regard, and of all those sentiments with which I am, Sir, my brother and cousin,

"Your Majesty's sincere brother and cousin,

Louis."

*Hartwell, Buckinghamshire, April 24. 1809.*

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Capture of the Isle of Bourbon.

We have the satisfaction to announce the capture of this island, (the great rendezvous and refuge of the French ships of war, during their many successful attacks upon our Indian trade,) on the 21st of September, by a British squadron under Commodore Rowley, consisting of the Raisonnable, of 64 guns, Boadicea, Nereide, and Sirius frigates, and Otter sloop, assisted by a part of the 56th regiment, and some Bombay seapoys, under Lieut.-Colonel Keating. The following particulars are given respecting this important enterprize.

Early in the morning of the 21st September, about 350 soldiers, and 200 royal marines, were landed before day-break, near the town of St Paul, and soon carried three of the forts. The squadron went in and fired their broadsides, and then hauled out: The Sirius frigate, Captain Pym, stood in again, and, anxious to avail himself of the only opportunity that presented itself, he asked leave, and was permitted, by signal from the Commodore, to anchor; and accordingly, in the most gallant style, carried his little ship in, and placed her within pistol shot of the beach, and half musket shot of the Caroline French frigate, and two East Indiamen and a French brig of war, and opened so heavy a fire on them, that in 20 minutes (the troops at the same time charging through the town) the whole struck their colours. Both army and navy joined in praise of this brilliant enterprise, declaring they had never seen or thought it possible for a ship to keep up so tremendous a fire as the Sirius exhibited on that occasion; and we understand it was principally owing to the very great exertions of Captain Pym, his officers and crew, that the two Indiamen were saved from being burnt, or that any of the stores and goods from the

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the shore were taken off and put on board the Streatham.

Our loss on this occasion amounted to,—Killed, 7 seamen and marines, and 15 soldiers; wounded, 18 seamen and marines, and 58 soldiers;—missing, four. No officers were killed;—but Lieut. Grant, and a black officer (Subidam Shaik Solomon), of the 2d Bombay infantry, Lieut. Lloyd of the Raisonnable, and Lieuts. Pye and Mathew Howden, of the royal marines, were wounded.

The following were the ships and vessels taken:—

| | Guns. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| Caroline, French frigate, about 2 years old . . . . . | 48— | 1000 |
| Streatham, Hon. East India Company's ship . . . . . | 30— | 819 |
| Europe, ditto . . . | 30— | 816 |
| Grappler, French brig, coppered | 12— | 130 |
| The Fanny, ditto . . . | — | 140 |
| Three Friends ditto . . . | — | 50 |
| Gipsey, American brig . . . . . | — | 160 |

The Governor of the isle of Bourbon shot himself, on the surrender of that place, leaving a written paper behind him, of which the following is an exact translation:—"I do not wish to be a traitor to my country. I do not wish to sacrifice the inhabitants to the useless defence of a colony opened to the enemy, according to the consequences which I foresee from the hatred and ambition of some individuals attached to a revolutionary sect. Death awaits me on the scaffold. I prefer giving it to myself. I recommend my wife and my children to Providence, and to those whose souls have sensibility."

All the prizes had arrived safe at the Cape of Good Hope, except the Europe, which, being a light ship, was sent to Bombay for a cargo. The cargoes of the two Indiamen had been landed, and deposited in warehouses; but these unfortunately took fire during the attack, and a great part of the goods were destroyed.

## Naval Intelligence.

### Capture of a French Frigate.

It is with great pleasure we have likewise to announce the capture of a famous French frigate, the Cannoniere of 50 guns, and of her safe arrival at Portsmouth. This vessel, which had long reigned the terror of the Indian seas, and had collected immense booty by her depredations on our commerce in that quarter, made her escape from the Isle of France, after the successful *coup de main* against the neighbouring isle of Bourbon. After a passage of 93 days, she was met with only about eight leagues from Belleisle, on the morning of the 3d of February, by the Valiant, of 74 guns, Captain Bligh, to whom, after a chase of six hours, she surrendered without resistance. She had only 14 guns mounted, and 137 men. She had been lent by Decaen, the Governor, for a consideration, to the merchants of Mauritius, to bring their prize goods to France, and was called the Confiance. Her cargo is of immense value, estimated at near a million sterling. The circumstances attending her capture shew the singular good fortune of Captain Bligh. The Defiance, Captain Hotham, and Valiant, were in company together on the 1st, when Captain Hotham, as senior officer, made the Valiant's signal to follow him to join the squadron in Quiberon bay. The Defiance, by a partial breeze, got round Belleisle, but the Valiant could not weather the point; and next day, owing to light baffling winds, she made no progress. In the course of the night, she fell in with the Confiance, and next day at noon, the wind took her by the head, and threw her round upon the Valiant's broadside, when she struck, no other ship being in sight. The Confiance was a remarkably quick sailer. It is reported she had been chased 14 times on her passage, and always outsailed her pursuers in a few hours.

### Destruction of two French Frigates.

We have further the pleasure of stating, that accounts have been received of the destruction of two more French frigates at Guadaloupe, by the squadron under Admiral Cochrane. Early in Nov. last, four frigates of the largest class (namely, the Seine, Loire, Clorinde, and Renommee,) made their escape out of l'Orient, bound for Guadaloupe, with a reinforcement of troops, stores, and provisions for that island. On the 13th of December, in long. 17 N. and lat. 62 W. they fell in with the British frigate Junon, 44 guns, Capt. Shortland, and Observateur brig, of 18 guns

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guns, Capt. Smith. Two of the frigates gave chace to the Observateur, while the Junon engaged the Clorinde and Renommee. According to an official account published in the French papers, the action lasted 40 minutes, yard arm and yard arm, in which the enemy's ships lay on both sides;—when the Junon being dreadfully shattered, was compelled to strike. The Junon had 90 men killed and wounded; Captain Shortland was wounded, and one of his officers killed. The enemy state their loss to be, on board the Renommee, 15 killed and 3 wounded; Clorinde, 6 killed and 15 wounded. The enemy pays a high compliment to the bravery of Capt. Shortland. It has been since reported, that these two frigates have effected their return to l'Orient;—and accounts from Barbadoes say, that the Junon was so complete a wreck, that the enemy, after removing the crew, set fire to, and abandoned her.

The other two frigates made for Guadaloupe; and Admiral Cochrane, in official dispatches to the Admiralty, gives the following account of their fate.

*Pompee, under Mariegalante,*
*Dec.* 25. 1809.

SIR,

Being at anchor in Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, on the 16th inst. I learnt from Captain Weatherall of the Observateur brig of war, that four of the enemy's frigates had captured and burnt his Majesty's ship Junon (belonging to the Halifax squadron,) about 150 miles to windward of Guadaloupe, and that the Observateur had escaped by superior sailing. I proceeded to sea with this ship and the Abercromby, and arriving off the Saintes in the morning of the 18th, I was informed by Captain Elliot, of his Majesty's sloop Pultusk, that two of the enemy's frigates were at anchor about three leagues to the northwest of the town of Basseterre. I directed Captain Fahie, of the Abercromby, to remain and guard Point-a-Petre, and Captain Watson, of the Alfred, to guard Basseterre, and made all sail in this ship, with an intention of attacking the enemy; but, on approaching nearer, I discovered the Sceptre, of the line, the Blonde, Thetis, Freija, and Castor frigates, and Cygnet, Hazard, and Ringdove sloops, and Elizabeth schooner, ready to commence the attack. I therefore did not interfere with the judicious arrangement of Captain Ballard of the Sceptre, and had only an opportunity of witnessing the engagement. Baffling and light winds prevented the Pompee from getting within gun-shot until the action had ceased, and the two frigates, and batteries, which defended the anchorage, completely destroyed. The Blonde, Thetis, Cygnet, Hazard, and Ringdove, bore the brunt of the action, from their being a-head of the other ships, and by the animated fire kept up from them, one of the enemy's frigates was very soon dismasted, when the men began to desert their ships, and soon after set fire to them. Upon this, Captain Cameron of the Hazard, with the boats of the squadron, gallantly landed, and stormed the batteries, which were still annoying our ships, both with cannon and musketry, and in the act of hauling down the enemy's colours, he fell by a swivel shot. In him the service has lost a brave and distinguished officer, and who, with Lieutenant Jenkins, first of the Blonde, also killed, have left each a widow and family to lament their loss. The frigates destroyed are the Loire and Seine, pierced for forty guns each, but had none mounted on their quarter decks or forecastles; they were moored, in a strong position, in Ance La Barque, with their broadsides toward the entrance, which was defended by a heavy battery, now demolished, and the magazines blown up.

I am informed, by seven prisoners brought off from the shore, that these ships had not their full complement of seamen, but that they had four hundred troops on board, and fifty artillerymen, which all escaped, with the exception of the above seven, and twenty others, taken in a recaptured vessel; but all the warlike stores and provisions, intended for the garrison of Guadaloupe, were blown up in the frigates. The Blonde's loss is rather severe, and so is the enemy's, who had time to save nothing but their clothes. I have not yet been able to fall in with the other two frigates; but I am in great hopes of preventing their arrival at Guadaloupe. I am, &c. ALEX. COCHRANE.

Lieut. Jenkins, Mr Freeman, master's mate, 3 seamen and 2 marines, were killed, and 17 wounded, belonging to the Blonde, and 6 wounded in the Thetis.

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### Dreadful Accident.

On Sunday the 11th of Feb. the following dreadful accident occurred at the parish church of St. Nicholas, in Liverpool:—At nearly half past ten, and only a few minutes before divine service begins at that church, and just as the officiating clergyman was entering it, the key-stone of the tower gave way, and the north-east corner thereof, comprising the north and east walls, with the whole of the spire, came down, and with a tremendous crash, broke through the roof, falling along the aisle to the communion rails, and in its fall carrying with it the whole peal of six bells, the west gallery, the organ, and the clergyman's reading desk, totally demolishing them, and such seats as it came in contact with. Many of the congregation were buried in the ruins, nineteen of whom have been dug out dead, five taken to the infirmary, one of them since dead, three in a dangerous state, the remaining one likely to do well; many more were taken to their own houses lacerated, bruised, or maimed. Had this misfortune taken place half an hour later, when the whole of the congregation would have been assembled, the consequences would have been dreadful indeed. Why this decayed tower has been suffered so long to stand, or whether it was known to be in so ruinous a state, remains to be explained. With two or three exceptions, the sufferers consisted of charity children, who had assembled for their catechetical duties, and were seated immediately under the centre of the roof.—The solicitous inquiry, and anxious looks of parents, who feared some of their children might be found among the dead, together with the cries and moans of others in the rubbish, presented a scene too awful for description.

The number in the church, owing to the accident taking place near ten minutes previously to the usual time of opening the service, was small, but awfully large in the contemplation of humanity. Not more perhaps than from 15 to 20 grown persons were in the church at the time, and of these the greater part escaped; but the children of the Moorfields Charity School, who are regularly marched in procession from the school to the church somewhat earlier than the time of service, had partly entered. The boys following last, all escaped; but of the girls, who were either entering the porch, or proceeding up the aisle, a great number were instantly overwhelmed beneath the falling pile. The whole number of bodies taken out from the ruins is twenty seven. Of these twenty-two were either dead, or died almost immediately after their removal.

The hideous crash of the steeple, and the piercing shrieks which immediately issued from those who escaped in the church-yard, immediately brought a large concourse of people to the spot. The scene was, throughout the whole of the forenoon, deeply affecting.—The parents of the children in the school, and a number of others, hurrying from place to place, inquiring the fate of their children or relatives, in the utmost agitation, heightened, in many cases, by a long and awful suspense, and terminating in the extremes of joy or sorrow, as they found the objects of their search in safety, or among the sufferers.

The ringers, though apparently exposed to the greatest danger, were all fortunate enough to escape, with the exception of one, who was caught in the ruins, along with a boy of 14 years of age, who was in the steeple at the same time. They were, however, both immediately extricated by the exertions of the other ringers. The man was but slightly wounded, but the boy is since dead. The alarm, it appears, was given to the ringers by the falling of a stone upon the fifth bell, which prevented its swing, upon which they immediately ran out. A moment did not elapse before the bells, beams, and the upper floors, fell to the bottom of the tower, and their escape would have been impossible, had not the belfry been upon the ground floor.

The Rev. L. Pughe, the officiating minister for the day, entered the church-yard at nineteen minutes past ten, having himself noticed the clock upon his entrance. He proceeded immediately to the great south door, and was in the act of entering it, when he was stopped for a few seconds by the children of the Moorfields school, who were pressing into the church at the same time.—Upon his appearance, a young woman, a teacher in the school, and one of



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of the unfortunate sufferers, began to separate the children on each side to afford him a passage, when he heard a person exclaim, "For God's sake, Mr Pughe, turn back." He stepped back, and looking up, perceived the spire sinking down towards the east. Immediately the whole fell in.

The Rev. R. Roughsedge, the rector, was at that time turning the north-west corner of the tower, and proceeding to the vestry, which is also at the west end of the church. His lady was already in the vestry, as were also Mr Coventry, the clerk, and the sexton. The worthy rector appears to have owed his safety to the circumstance of his taking the way on the outside of the church to the vestry, in preference to the more direct one, through the south door, and the west aisle.

Mr Knowles, one of the churchwardens, was passing from the vestry to the south door, and was within a few paces of being buried under the ruins.

A person of the name of Martin experienced an escape almost miraculous. The pews around him were broken to atoms, and heaped with stones, but that in which he sat sustained but little injury, and he himself got out of the church unhurt. He returned public thanks to Almighty God for his astonishing deliverance, at St. Peter's church, in the afternoon of the same day; very properly acknowledging a superintending Providence, equally conspicuous in the most apparent contingent events, as in directing the smooth and regular current of human affairs.

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## IRELAND.

*Dublin, Jan.* 10.

The Knights of St Patrick's installation ball was given on Monday night, at the Rotunda. It was one of the most magnificent fetes ever witnessed in this country, and worthy an occasion, the object of which was for the encouragement and consumption of Irish manufactures.

The ladies dresses were chiefly white, blue, and purple sarsnets, or tabinets; the head dresses were variously ornamented, bandeaus and turbans, jewels and gold lace, were more prevailing than feathers, and seldom, if ever, did we witness such an assemblage of youth, beauty, and elegance.

The ices, jellies, and other made dishes, were curiously ornamented with the most beautiful paintings of the arms of the Knights Companions, which were done on wafer, and much admired.—The tables were laid out with the most superb linen, china, glass, silver plate, &c. and ornamented with several lofty temples, pyramids, obelisks, and arches, of gilt and transparent paste-work, decorated with medallions, bearing the arms of the Richmond family, quartered with the Gordons; also, medallions, bearing the arms and banners of the Knights. The Lord Lieutenant, as Grand Master of the order, sat at a table opposite the orchestra, which, on a platform, was elevated a foot above the other tables; with him sat her Grace the Lady Lieutenant, her mother, the Duchess of Gordon, and her niece, Miss Maxwell, and the Countess of Harrington.

At 11 o'clock, the Lord and Lady Lieutenant, the Duchess of Gordon, her niece Miss Maxwell, and their company arrived; they were met by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. and the band, on their entrance, played "God save the King." On entering the ball-room, they were greeted by those present, and in about half an hour after the ball opened; there were two sets, the first was led off by Lady C. Lennox, his Grace's eldest daughter, and an officer, whose name, in the confusion, we were unable to learn, to the tune of "Miss Johnson's Reel." Two other dances followed; after which the company promenaded the rooms, passing the time in conversation.

Her Grace the Duchess of Richmond wore a white tabinet dress, richly ornamented with silver, and head-dress, composed of nine ostrich feathers, blue, red, and green, two diamond-bands round her head, and her hair turned up behind with a diamond-comb, necklace and earrings of diamonds, with a profusion of the same, tastefully displayed over her bosom and shoulders. The Duchess of Gordon wore a rich white sarsnet dress, and a great variety of diamonds and ostrich feathers. Her Grace looked remarkably well, and was in high spirits. Most of the gentlemen wore powder, and the ladies, in general, were without ear-rings.

After supper, which was most superb and plentiful, the ladies and the principal part of the company withdrew to the ball-room, when dancing recommenced.

The principal part of the company began to disperse at half past four; but many remained till past seven o'clock on Tuesday morning.

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# Scottish Chronicle.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

ON Monday Dec. 18. came on the trial of Alexander Campbell, accused of robbing the Rev. David Wilson, minister of the Associate Congregation of Antiburghers at Balbeggie, when he, Mr Wilson, along with two young ladies, was riding in a gig on the road leading from Perth to Crieff. 3d October last, and also of robbing Mr Robert Beith, agent for John Mair and Co. manufacturers in Glasgow, upon the 8th day of October, while riding on horseback, near Cumbernauld, on the road leading from Stirling to Glasgow.

The indictment also contained another charge against the prisoner, of stealing a pair of leather saddle-bags from the traveller's room of the inn of Dunfermline, on the 15th of said month of October; but owing to the absence of a material witness, the trial proceeded only on the two first charges, to which the prisoner pleaded *Not Guilty*.

The Rev. Mr Wilson deponed, that about 6 o'clock of the evening of the 3d October last, while in company with two young ladies, daughters of the Rev. James Barlass of Crieff, on the road between Perth and Crieff, near the west end of the wood of Cultoquhey, a man from the side of the road made suddenly towards them, seized the reins of the horse, presented a pistol, and demanded the witness's money. On which the witness gave him a shilling; when he demanded his watch; and, on receiving it, he leaped over a wall into the wood, and disappeared.

Miss Helen and Miss Barbara Barlass, the two young ladies who were with Mr Wilson, corroborated his testimony as to the particulars of the robbery, and also swore pointedly to the prisoner being the person who committed it.

Robert Beith deponed, that, on the afternoon of the 8th October last, he was attacked, near Cumbernauld, by the prisoner, who seized his horse by the reins, drew a pistol out of his pocket, with a spring bayonet, which he presented to the witness, accompanied with a demand to deliver up his money; and, on being answered by the witness that he had no money, he then said he would have his watch. Not wishing to part with it, the witness offered the prisoner a dollar, which he took, and then thought he would have gone away; but the prisoner again grasped the horse's bridle, and said he would blow his brains out if he did not instantly give up the watch, and the rest of his money, with which he was obliged to comply; he then gave him 1s. 6d. having contrived to retain a shilling merely to pay the toll.

*James Bean*, messenger, Dunfermline, apprehended the prisoner, on Monday the 16th October last, at Limekilns; he made no resistance; and the pistol, the mould, the bullets, and small shot, were found on him on this occasion.

The prisoner's declarations were read, from which it appeared that he was only 21 years of age, had been bred a weaver at Aberfeldy, and after this wrought at Blackford, near Dunning; that he enlisted in the 42d regiment, but afterwards deserted. He denied the two robberies at first, but afterwards confessed them; he also confessed with stealing a watch from his master at Blackford, in consequence of which he left his service and went to Glasgow; he also confessed stealing the pistol.

Several witnesses were examined in exculpation, all of whom concurred in stating, that the prisoner, having got a fright by a bull in his youth, had been ever since considered as very silly in his mind, and incapable of learning any thing.

The evidence having closed, Mr Solicitor-General addressed the jury on the part of the Crown, and Mr James Wilson on the part of the prisoner. The whole was then summed up by Lord Justice Clerk, after which the jury withdrew about an hour, when they returned the following verdict, "All in one voice, find the said Alexander Campbell, pannel, *Guilty* of the crimes libelled in the indictment, as restricted by his Majesty's Advocate, and the interlocutor of the Court, that is to say, of the robbery of the Rev. Mr David Wilson, and of the robbery of Mr Robert Beith, being the two first charges in the indictment; but *unanimously* recommend the said Alexander Campbell to mercy, on account of a certain degree of weakness of intellect, to which, in their opinion, he seems to be subject."

The Court delayed pronouncing sentence till the 7th of February, when the Lord Justice Clerk stated, that the recommendation to mercy seemed to be well founded from the evidence adduced for the pannel; but that the effect of such recommendation could only lye with the King in Council;

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cil; and that it behoved the Court to pronounce the usual sentence in terms of the indictment;—in this opinion the other Judges concurred, and the sentence was read by the clerk, that the prisoner should be executed at Edinburgh on the 25th of April next.

*Monday Jan.* 8. came on the trial of James Kelly, *alias* Watson, accused of four different acts of theft—1st, of stealing a silver watch from the house of William Ness, shoemaker, Blair-Street;—2d, some silver tea-spoons, four guinea notes, &c. from the house of John Glasgow, publican, Canongate;—3d, two silver watches, and several other articles, from the house of George Dennis, publican, North Leith;—and 4th, six silver tea-spoons, a gold breast pin, and other articles, from the house of James Wilson, porter, South Leith.—After the examination of witnesses against and for the prisoner, Mr Solicitor-general Boyle summed up the evidence for the crown, and William Boswell, Esq. for the prisoner.—The Lord Justice Clerk addressed the jury in a very accurate and candid manner, who retired, and in about half an hour returned with a verdict, finding the first article in the indictment not proven, and all in one voice finding the prisoner guilty of the three last articles in the indictment.—After a suitable address from Lord Justice-Clerk, he was sentenced to be hanged at the common place of execution, on the 21st of February;—but he has since been respited during his Majesty's pleasure.

### County Election.

The election of a representative in Parliament, for the county of Edinburgh, came on, in the Parliament-house, on Monday February 5. when the Right Hon. Robert Dundas of Melville, who vacated his seat on being appointed President of the Board of Controul, was unanimously re-elected. On the motion of Andrew Ramsay, Esq. of Whitehill, the thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr Dundas, for his conduct in Parliament. An elegant entertainment was given in the afternoon, by Mr Dundas (who is attending his official duties in London) to the electors and a number of noblemen and gentlemen, Mr Sheriff Rae in the chair.

### Dreadful Accident.

On Saturday February 8. at eight o'clock in the morning, a dreadful accident took place at Kilmarnock. John Brown, shop-boy to John Andrew and Co. had gone into the shop to light the fire. In a few minutes, a most awful explosion happened, supposed to be from two jars of gun-powder, which were standing in the shop. The boy was killed on the spot, the sides of the building were blown down, the roof fell in, and some of the inhabitants were buried in the rubbish, and others thrown into the street. A servant girl, who was passing at the time, with two pitchers in her hand, was blown to the opposite side of the street, about twenty yards, and very much bruised. Some other particulars will be found in the following extract of a letter from one of the sufferers to his friend in Glasgow.

"You will no doubt, before this time, have heard of the dreadful business which took place here on Saturday. I had just left my wife and family about twenty minutes before the awful explosion took place, on hearing of which I ran to the place, and saw my house blown down, and understanding that all my family were crushed in the ruins, in distraction I tore up the rubbish, where I thought they most likely would be found. I got into the kitchen, where I found my wife's sister, little Jean, and William lying under a large beam of wood, which, with a little assistance, I got them extricated from, and fortunately very little hurt. I next went among the rubbish in quest of my wife and youngest child, but could not find them. By this time, I was almost suffocated with smoke and dust, and had it not been for some people who were nigh me, I presume I would have perished. I was taken out, and when I came to my senses, I found that my wife and child were thrown from their bed into the street, with little injury done them. They are all as well as can be expected. John Brown, Mr Andrew's lad, is killed. William Smith's family is very little hurt. The explosion took place just below us. We have lost most of our furniture and effects; but that gives me no thought, since my family is saved."

This accident shews the imperious necessity for frequent and unexpected inspections, by the magistrates of the towns, as to the quantities of gunpowder kept by dealers within their respective jurisdictions.

### Civil Promotions.

*Whitehall, Nov.* 14. The King has appointed Robert Dundas Esq. Writer to the Signet, to be conjunct Clerk of the Bills, in the office of Register and Rolls in Scotland, in room of Robert Anstruther Esq. deceased.

The Board of Excise have appointed James Horne Esq. to be their agent in the Courts of Session, Justiciary, &c. in room of Mr Robert Dundas.

## MARRIAGES.

*Aug.* 19. At St Helena, Lieut. Governor Edward Swift Broughton, to Barbara, eldest daughter of the late Robert Beatson of

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of Kilrie, Esq. and niece of Governor Beatson.

*Nov.* At St John's, New Brunswick, Captain Henry Harvey, of the ship Mary of Greenock, to Miss Parker, daughter of the late Captain Parker of St. John's.

*Nov.* 22. At Palermo, the Duke of Orleans, to the Princess Amelia, second daughter of the King of Sicily.

*Dec.* 10. At Lerwick, in Shetland, James Greig, Esq. writer, and Collector of Taxes there, to Cecilia, eldest daughter of Francis Heddell, Esq. of Wresland, Comptroller of Customs for Shetland.

18. At Kirkcaldy, Michael Malcolm, Esq eldest son of Sir John Malcolm of Kilbedie, to Isabella Davie, daughter of Mr Thomas Davie, grocer, Kirkcaldy.

25. At Newton Green, Ayr, Mr Stewart Ewing, writer in Ayr, to Bethia, daughter of Thos. Wallace, Esq. of Stockbridge.

*Jan.* 1. At Edinburgh, Mr John Russel, writer, to Mary, second daughter of Mr John Somerville, writer in Edinburgh.

8. At Edinburgh, James Ker, Esq. eldest son of James Ker, Esq. of Blackshiels, to Julia, third daughter of John Campbell, Esq. Receiver General of his Majesty's Customs for Scotland.

8. At Perth, Mr Alexander Greig of Hallgreig, writer to the signet, to Jane, daughter of the late Mr John Whittet of Potterhill.

10. At Dundonnell House, the Rev. Thomas Ross, LL. D. minister of Lochbroom, to Jane, only daughter of George Mackenzie, Esq. of Dundonnell.

12. At Wooler, the Rev. William Gilmour, minister of the Relief Congregation at Wooler, to Miss Bolton, daughter of the late Mr Bolton, Wooler.

12. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Brodie, merchant, Leith, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late Richard Somner, Esq. long an eminent surgeon in Haddington.

15. At Ayr, William Hamilton, Esq. merchant, Glasgow, to Jacobina, second daughter of the late John Boswell, Esq. Ayr.

15. At Oatlands, near Glasgow, George Palmes, Esq. of Naburn, Yorkshire, to Margaret Isabella, daughter of William Lindsey, Esq.

15. At Dumfries, the Rev. William Dunbar, minister of Applegirth, to Anne, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Dr Burnside of Dumfries.

16. The Rev. Mr John M'Kinlay, to Janet, eldest daughter of Thomas Baird, Esq Pollockshaws.

19. At Edinburgh, Mr David Thomson, merchant, London, to Miss Grierson, daughter of the late George Grierson, Esq.

19. At Edinburgh, Mr John Robertson, merchant, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr John Spence, victual dealer, Edinburgh.

24. At Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Howden, surgeon, Haddington, to Helen, eldest daughter of Mr James M'Naughton, Edinburgh.

29. At Edinburgh, David Snodgrass Buchanan, Esq. of Blantyre Park, to Anne, only daughter of the deceased Colonel Charles Williamson of Westwater Cottage, Devonshire.

In Jersey, Captain Irwin, of the 94th regiment, to Miss Smith, niece of General Leighton, Commanding Officer in that island.

In Jersey, John Carnegie, Esq. Surgeon, to Mary, daughter of the late Clement Hemery, Esq. of that island.

At London, Charles Shirriff, Esq. late from Calcutta, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr Wm. Brown, artist, Grosvenor Square.

At St Andrew's, Samuel Caw, Esq. Glasgow, to Miss Elizabeth Playfair, daughter of Professor Playfair, St Andrew's.

## BIRTHS.

*Nov.* At London, the Lady of Dr Stoddart, of Doctors Commons, of twins.

*Dec.* 6. At Balbairdy, Mrs Marjoribanks of Marjoribanks, a son.

31. At Kensington, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Drinkwater, a daughter.

At Aberdeen, the Lady of James Hadden, Esq. Lord Provost of that city, a son.

*Jan.* 1. At Leith Mount, the wife of Mr James Pillans, merchant, a son.

2. At Spott House, Mrs Hay of Lawfield, a daughter.

2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Lang of Overtoq, a son.

3. At Mellerstain, Mrs Baillie, a son.

5. At Leith fort, the Lady of Brig.-Gen. Laye, a son.

7. Mrs Tod of Drygrange, a son.

8. At Morebattle Tofts, Mrs Dawson, a son.

9. At Kirktonhill, the Lady of John Taylor, Esq of Kirktonhill, a daughter

19. At Edinburgh, the Lady of James Bryce, Esq surgeon, a son.

23. At Eastwell Park, the Lady of Major-General the Hon. Charles Hope of Waughton, a daughter.

26. At Edinburgh, Mrs Molle of Mains, two boys, both since dead.

27. At West Brook, Mrs Wm. Gordon M'Crae, a daughter.

—. At London, Lady Elizabeth Macgregor Murray, a son.

At Terregles House, the Lady of M. Constable Maxwell, Esq. of Mithsdale, a son.

At

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At London, the Right Hon. Lady Ossulston, a son and heir.

At Winchelsea, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Christie, of the 11th royal veteran battalion, a son.

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DEATHS.

*April* 27. On board his Majesty's ship Ocean, off Cadiz, Mr William M'Innes, assistant surgeon, son of Mr John M'Innes, Miln of Drummond, Perthshire—a young man of an amiable disposition.

*May* 3. At Bombay, Capt. William Walker.

*Aug.* 24. At Berbice, Capt. John Ogilvy, of the 1st battalion royals, eldest son of the Hon. Walter Ogilvy of Clova.

*Sept.* 29. At Barbadoes, Mr John Reid Petty, of his Majesty's ship Rosamond, a most promising young officer, in the 21st year of his age.

*Oct.* 2. At Fort Amsterdam, Surinam, Lieut. and Adjutant Robert M'Cheyne, of the 64th regiment.

31. At London, the Rev. Dr George Glasse, rector of Hanwell. A coroner's inquest was held on the body next day, when it appeared from evidence, that the deceased had taken a bed at an inn on Monday night, and ordered himself to be called at five next morning, assigning for the cause, that he was to go to the country by one of the early coaches. On entering his apartment to call him, he was found suspended from the bed-post by a towel and a handkerchief, knotted together. Assistance was immediately procured, but he was quite dead. The surgeon expressed his opinion, that from the appearance of the body, the deceased was insane. His solicitor also expressed the same opinion, and also a belief that his state of mind had been produced by the embarrassment of his affairs. The jury immediately brought in a verdict, that the deceased had strangled himself in a state of insanity. Dr Glasse was in possession (including the rectory of Hanwell) of upwards of L. 4000 per annum. He was a gentleman of considerable natural and acquired talents. When introduced at the French court, during the late short peace, Bonaparte pronounced him the most accomplished Englishman he had seen at Paris. The name of Dr Glasse became somewhat conspicuous in the inquiry into the conduct of the Duke of York; he having been stated as one of the applicants to Mrs Clarke for ecclesiastical promotion.

*Nov.* 6. At Lebau, in Spain, Capt. James Macpherson, 42d regiment.

21. At Cleland house, Marton Dalrymple, Esq. of Fordell, much and deservedly regretted.

25. At Old Cumnock, aged 84, Mr Robert Wilson surgeon; he practized there 60 years.

26. At Fraserburgh, Mrs Catharine Gordon, relict of Dr Findlay, physician there.

30. At Edinburgh, Mrs Janet Dalzell, relict of Mr William Nicolson, builder there.

*Dec.* 1. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Hamilton, relict of Capt. James Hamilton.

1. At Edinburgh, John White Forrest, aged 17, eldest son of Mr Daniel Forrest, lottery office keeper.

1. At Mayen, Captain Charles Grahame, royal engineers.

2. At Edinburgh, Miss Helen Home, daughter of the late Alexander Home, of Linthill, Esq.

3. At Edinburgh, John Hay Esq. late of Pitfour.

4. In Portugal, Dr George Ogilvy, physician to his Majesty's forces, aged 52 years, eldest son of Mr Ogilvy of Southampton Buildings.

4. At Edinburgh, Mrs Mary M'Farlane, relict of John Campbell Esq. collector of Excise.

27. At the manse of Airly, the Rev. James Stormonth, minister of that parish.

27. At Forres, Mr Robert Warden, merchant, aged 75.

29. At Edinburgh, Mrs Helen Donaldson, wife of Mr Thomas Kennedy, glover.

30. At Wedderburn house in Berwickshire, General David Home, of Wedderburn, Colonel of the 2d royal veteran Battalion.

30. At Exmouth, Miss Jane Douglas, only daughter of George Douglas, Esq. of Cavers.

30. At his seat of Highfield, Hants, aged 82, Sir William Pitt, K. B. Col. of the 1st Dragoon Guards, and Governor of Portsmouth.

30. At Aberdeen, Mr John Adams, seedsman and nurseryman there.

31. At Twynholm Manse, James M'Millan, Esq. of Barwhinnick.

31. At London, Captain Donald Stewart, of the Lord Nelson, Harwich packet.

At Paris, M. Cretet, lately Minister of the Interior.

Lately, at Wratting Park, aged 85, General Thomas Hall, Colonel of the 3d foot, or Old Buffs. He was one of the oldest officers in his Majesty's service, having been Aid-de-camp to Marquis Granby at the battle of Minden.

Lately, at Haslar Hospital, of a fever contracted at Walcheren, Ensign William Finlayson, of the 22d regiment of foot, into which he had lately volunteered from the Ayrshire militia.

Lately, after a very short illness, at Bath, Mrs

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Mrs Parish, the lady of John Parish, Esq. merchant, of Hamburgh.

Jan. 1. At London, Sir Henry Strachey, Bart. Master of the King's Household.

1. At Langside, near Dalkeith, John Alves, Esq. late Chamberlain to his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch.

1. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Watson, relict of Colonel Alexander Ross of Balsarroch.

2. At London, Mr John Reeves, banker, of Lombard Street.

2. At his son's house at Turnham-green, aged 84, Robert Campbell, Esq.

2. At Kirkcarswell, James Brown, Esq. of Linkins, near Kirkcudbright, aged 65 years.

3. At Edinburgh, Jane, daughter of Mr Stewart Cheyne, bookseller, George Street.

3. At Kirrymuir, aged 82 years, Mrs Janet Watson, widow of Peter Fenton, some time tenant in Culhawk. She has left 16 grand children, and 17 great grand children.

3 At Kelso, Mr Thomas Robertson, aged 78.

4 At Limefield, Thomas Gloag of Chapelton, Esq. writer to the signet, and Joint Collector of Cess for the County of Edinburgh.

5. At London, James Richard Dacres, Esq. Vice Admiral of the White.

5. At Stirling, Mr James Syme, manufacturer there.

5. At Aberdeen, Miss Hay of Ranieston, at an advanced age.

5. At Edinburgh, Mrs Cheape of Kippo, widow of the late James Cheape, Esq. of Wellfield.

5. At Stirling, James George Thomson, eldest son of Mr John Thomson, one of the Magistrates of Stirling.

5 At —, Mr John Knox, late of New Providence, Bahama.

6. At Kirkmichael Manse, Perthshire, Allan, son of the Rev. Allan Stewart.

6. At Edinburgh, Mrs Agnes Fisher, daughter of the late Daniel Fisher, Esq. Worship Square, London, and spouse of Mr Neil Stewart, merchant, Edinburgh.

7. At Kirkcaldy, after a few days illness, Miss Agnes Kemp, daughter of the late Rev. John Kemp, D. D. one of the ministers of Edinburgh.

7. At Edinburgh, Mr William Laidlaw, teacher of Mathematics, of whom it may, with truth, be said, that few men have been more useful in life, or more highly esteemed and respected by persons of all ranks; and few whose loss will be more generally felt, or more sincerely and justly regretted.

7. At Dunfermline, the Rev. John Campbell, A. M. minister of the Associate Burgher Congregation there, in the 28th year of his age, and 4th of his ministry.

7. At Edinburgh, Mrs Mary Berthwick, spouse of Mr John Johnston, writer.

7. At Kilberchan, Mrs Eleanora Ratcliffe, spouse of Mr John How, surgeon there.

7. Mrs Margaret Macqueen, wife of the Rev. Robert Moore, minister of Oldhamstocks.

8. At Linlithgow, Allan Clark of Woodside Esq; writer to the signet.

8. At Kinloch-Rannoch, Robert Robertson, Esq. of Auchleeks, justly regretted.

9. At Stirling, in the 53d year of his age, William Telford, Esq. Cashier to the Stirling Banking Company. With entire and uniform satisfaction to the Company, he acted in this situation for upwards of twenty-one years.

9. At Glasgow, Mrs Agnes Fogo, relict of the Rev. James Gray, minister of Strathblane.

10. At Oban, Mr John MacCallum, sen. merchant, much regretted.

11. At Harcarse, Patrick Smith, Esq. of Reedyloch, late Captain of the 2d regiment of dragoons.

11. At Paisley, Mrs Janet Orr, spouse of Mr John Bell, sen. merchant there.

11. At Huntly, William Forsyth, Esq. in the 89th year of his age.

12. At Fort Cumberland, near Portsmouth, Mr William Menzies, Assistant-surgeon of the Inverness militia, son of the Rev. Archibald Menzies, minister of Dull, Perthshire.

12. Gilbert Grierson, Esq. of Marwhirn.

13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Harriman, widow of the late Joseph Harriman, Esq. of Whitehaven, and mother-in-law of Dr Jas. Hamilton jun. physician.

14. At Glasgow, Allan Bogle, Esq.

15. At London, suddenly, Mr Wilde, of Covent Garden Theatre.

16. At Humbie, Jessie, youngest daughter of Alexander Dudgeon, Esq.

16. At London, Andrew Robinson Stoney Bowes, Esq. who formerly acquired considerable notoriety by his conduct towards Lady Strathmore, whom he married about 26 years ago. He was, however, very early separated from her Ladyship, and involved in considerable law-suits; one of the consequences of which was, his committal to and detention in the King's Bench prison. In this place Mr Bowes formed a connection with a very young and interesting female, the daughter of a fellow prisoner, by whom he had five children. Mr Bowes was, for many years, allowed the freedom of the rules of the King's Bench, within

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within which the house he died in was situated.

*Jan.* 17. At Sidmouth, John Douglas, Esq. of Mains, Lieut.-Col. of the Stirlingshire militia.

18. At London, George Monro, Esq. eldest son of the late Doctor George Monro, some time his Majesty's physician at Minorca.

18. At London, Mr Lyon Levi, a diamond merchant, about 50 years of age; he precipitated himself from the top of the Monument, and was literally dashed to pieces. Mr Levi attended to several appointments in the city about eleven o'clock, and transacted his usual business; and at twelve obtained admission to view the Monument. He walked several times round the outside of the iron-railing before he sprung off, and in falling, the body turned over and over before it reached the ground. When near the bottom, it came in contact with one of the griffins which ornament the lower part of the building. A porter, with a load on his back, narrowly escaped the body of the deceased, which fell a few paces from him in Monument-yard. It is said that, two days before, Mr Levi visited the Monument, and continued at the top for some time. Nothing has transpired from which the friends of the deceased can judge of the cause which led to the fatal catastrophe. Mr Levi has left a wife and eight grown up children.

18. At his house, Burrowmuir-head, Mr James Howden, sen. late watchmaker in Edinburgh.

20. At Edinburgh, aged 88, Mr John Hunter, brewer.

22. At Edinburgh, Miss Helen Duff, daughter of R. W. Duff, Esq. of Fetteresso.

25. At Edinburgh, Mr William Pearson, merchant there.

Lately, at Bath, James Douglas Richardson, Esq. late of Bombay.

Lately, at Turriff, Ann Allardice, at the advanced age of 100.

—. At London, aged 90, Caleb Whiteford, Esq. uncle of the late Sir John Whiteford, Bart. He was well known in the first polite and literary circles, and possessed great talents and information. Mr Whiteford was the author of many works of approved merit, though he never put his name to any of his productions. He struck out a new species of humour, which was known by the name of *Cross Readings*, and when he first communicated it to the Public, he added the apt signature of *Pupyrius Cursor*. Upon the whole, he was a man of distinguished talents, a zealous friend to his country, a loyal subject, and a very respectable member of society. His friend Goldsmith winds up his character in Retaliation, with the following appropriate lines:—

Merry Whiteford, farewell! for thy sake I admit,
That a Scot may have humour—I had almost said wit:
This debt to thy mem'ry I cannot refuse,
"Thou best natur'd man, with the worst humour'd Muse."

*Price of Stocks.*

| 1810. | Bank Stock. | Omnium. | 3 per cent Consols. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 5. | 275½ 6 | —— | 68¼ ½ |
| 12. | 275 | —— | 68¼ ¼ |
| 19. | 276¼ | —— | 67⅞ 8 |
| 26. | 275½ 6 | —— | 67⅞ ¼ |

*Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.*

| 1810. | Wheat. | Barley | Oats. | Pease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. s. | s. s. | s. s. | s. s. |
| Feb. 5. | 78 96 | 32 42 | 22 30 | 44 48 |
| 12. | 78 97 | 32 42 | 23 32 | 44 49 |
| 19. | 78 100 | 32 44 | 24 33 | 44 48 |
| 26. | 74 102 | 30 46 | 22 32 | 44 48 |

*Prices of Grain at Haddington.*

| 1810. | Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. | Pease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 2. | 30 s. 47 | 25 s. 30 | 17 s. 25 | 20s. 25 |
| 9. | 29 48 | 25 31 | 18 26 | 21 27 |
| 16. | 30 46 | 25 31 | 18 26 | 21 26 |
| 23. | 28 46 | 26 33 | 20 26 | 21 26 |

*Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.*

| 1810. | Oatmeal. | | Pease and Barley Meal. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bolls. | Price. | Bolls. | Price. |
| Feb. 6. | 370 | 19 18½ | 40 | 17 16 |
| 13. | 390 | 19 18½ | 46 | 17 16 |
| 20. | 420 | 19 18½ | 56 | 17 16 |
| 27. | 330 | 19 18½ | 56 | 17 16 |

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THE

# SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

# *Edinburgh Literary Miscellany*

## FOR MARCH 1810:

*With a View of the Town of* DUNFERMLINE.

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State



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and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from February 26. to March 25. 1810, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

| | Barom. | Thermom. M. | Thermom. N. | Rain. In. Pts. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 26 | 29.7 | 31 | 35 | —— | Clear |
| 27 | 29.61 | 32 | 43 | —— | Cloudy |
| 28 | 29.9 | 40 | 50 | —— | Clear |
| March 1 | 29.81 | 48 | 53 | 0.01 | Shower |
| 2 | 29.74 | 30 | 35 | —— | Cloudy |
| 3 | 29.56 | 34 | 37 | 0.05 | Rain |
| 4 | 29.59 | 32 | 45 | 0.02 | Showers |
| 5 | 29.32 | 34 | 41 | —— | Clear |
| 6 | 29.25 | 33 | 39 | 0.01 | Snow |
| 7 | 29.24 | 33 | 40 | —— | Clear |
| 8 | 29.23 | 36 | 41 | —— | Cloudy |
| 9 | 29.19 | 38 | 41 | 1.01 | Rain |
| 10 | 29.25 | 38 | 39 | 1.1 | Snow |
| 11 | 29.9 | 33 | 42 | —— | Clear |
| 12 | 29.81 | 31 | 38 | 0.27 | Snow |
| 13 | 30.1 | 30 | 40 | —— | Clear |
| 14 | 30.06 | 28 | 42 | —— | Ditto |
| 15 | 30. | 30 | 38 | —— | Cloudy |
| 16 | 29.84 | 28 | 38 | —— | Clear |
| 17 | 29.9 | 22 | 42 | —— | Ditto |
| 18 | 29.86 | 34 | 45 | —— | Ditto |
| 19 | 30. | 30 | 51 | —— | Ditto |
| 20 | 30. | 34 | 50 | —— | Ditto |
| 21 | 29.65 | 44 | 55 | —— | Ditto |
| 22 | 29.71 | 26 | 44 | —— | Ditto |
| 23 | 29.85 | 32 | 47 | —— | Ditto |
| 24 | 29.9 | 30 | 36 | —— | Cloudy |
| 25 | 29.99 | 32 | 39 | —— | Ditto |

Quantity of Rain 2.47

For Ap
Mor

| Days. | H. |
|---|---|
| Su. 1 | 0 |
| M. 2 | 1 |
| Tu. 3 | 1 |
| W. 4 | 2 |
| Th. 5 | 3 |
| Fr. 6 | 3 |
| Sa. 7 | 4 |
| Su. 8 | 4 |
| M. 9 | 5 |
| Tu. 10 | 6 |
| W. 11 | |
| Th. 12 | |
| Fr. 13 | |
| Sa. 14 | |
| Su. 15 | |
| M. 16 | |
| Tu. 17 | |
| W. 18 | |
| Th. 19 | |
| Fr. 20 | |
| Sa. 21 | |
| Su. 22 | |
| M. 23 | |
| Tu. 24 | |
| W. 25 | |
| Th. 26 | |
| Fr. 27 | |
| Sa. 28 | |
| Th. 29 | |
| Fr. 30 | |

N

*Appa*

New
First
Full
Last

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The south-west wall
l, in it, tradition points
r of the apartment in
tunate Charles I. was
lifice is said, by Mr
been rebuilt by Anne
but this appears to be a
princess only built ano-
r it, which was in good
fter the palace was in
lately been sold, barba-
, in order to serve as a

remarkable ruin in Dun-
ever, and that which forms
minent object in the view
n our frontispiece, is the
t held the first rank among
s houses of this country, at
alth, sanctity, and the fa-
ccessive sovereigns. Its
tion is usually ascribed to
anmore, and its completion
Alexander I. It certainly
a sacred edifice in the elc-
ury, as appears from its
. It is assigned, by the
oice of tradition, as the bu-
of Malcolm, and of five other
uccessors. These are stated,
bert Sibbald, to have been
r I, David I, Malcolm IV,
r III, and Robert I. Dif-
mbers of their families, and
ed noblemen, are also said
been interred in the same
place.

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place. Corresponding to these six kings are found six flat stones, nine feet in length, and disposed in two parallel rows, in what is now called the Psalter church-yard, but which formerly constituted part of the floor of the Abbey. Doubts having arisen as to whether these sovereigns had been really interred under the above-mentioned stones, an examination was lately made by some persons who were curious on these subjects. Mr Graham Dalyell, well known for the extent of his antiquarian information, has published, in a curious little volume*, the particulars of this examination, from which we made a short extract for the information of our readers, (Mag. May 1809.) The result was unsatisfactory; yet Mr G. thinks it possible, that a more diligent search might be attended with success. Several passages in the Chartulary leave no doubt as to the Abbey having once been a burial place for Scottish kings.

That royal splendour, which formerly encircled Dunfermline, has now long departed; but its place has been supplied by a more substantial source of prosperity, which has not only prevented the town from declining, but has even produced an increase of inhabitants. This is the manufacture of linen. When that employment was first introduced, we are not precisely informed; but, since the middle of the last century, it has made most rapid advances. In 1792 there were 1200 looms employed, and the value of manufactured produce was estimated at from 50 to 60,000*l.* The linen wrought is that called Diaper, used for table-cloths. These can not only be made of any degree of fineness, but coats of arms, mottos, &c. can, when desired, be wrought into them.

* A Tract, chiefly relative to Monastic antiquities, with some account of a recent search for the remains of the Scottish kings interred in the Abbey of Dunfermline. By John Graham Dalyell, Esq. Edinburgh. Constable and Co. 1809.

## *A Tour from* ARBROATH *to* MONTROSE, *principally with a View to its remote Antiquities.*

(*Continued from p.* 90.)

HAVING proceeded to *Lunan* water, on the line of the turnpike road, it is necessary to return to *Dickmontlaw*, and follow the old line of road till we reach said River.

On leaving *Dickmontlaw* we enter the estate of *Ethie*, the name of which is unquestionably *Gaelic*, but from the multifarious words in that language to which it may be traced, a dozen different etymologies might be given, all of them equally probable, for which reason I shall hazard no conjecture on the subject.

About a mile distant from *Dickmontlaw* you reach *Kinaldie*, the name of a farm on said estate. *Kinaldie*, i. e. *Kin-Aldan*, or *Alian*, i. e. the head of the little eminence. The *Gaelic Ald* or *Alt* is the radix of the Latin *Altus*. The *Gael* form their diminutives by adding the particles *ac* or *an*, thus *Ald* a height—*Aldan* a little height—*Ross* a promontory—*Rossan* a little promontory, &c. In adopting these and such like words into the English language, we commonly use the English mode of forming the diminutive, and instead of *Aldan* and *Rossan*, we say *Aldie* and *Rossie*. The bank, or ridge, on which Kinaldie is situated, lies considerably below the level of *Moordrum*, immediately to the eastward, and these two places seem to have received their names in contradistinction to one another; for *Moordrum*, i. e. *Mor-Drum*, signifies the great ridge, whereas *Kinaldie* may, without any violation of its literal import, be rendered, the head of the little ridge.

Immediately to the east of *Moordrum* lies the estate of Auchmithie, i. e. *Ach-Mithan*, i. e. the ridge of prospect

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past or view. *Mitkan* is the diminutive of *Midk*, or *Mith*, and has been formed, according to the English idiom, in the same manner as *Aldie* and *Rassie*, aforesaid.

The next object worth attention to the eastward is the *Cearcac Head*, erroneously written *Caercock Head*. *Cearcac* is the diminutive of *Cearc*, and signifies a little diver, or cormorant. This same *head* has two other names, viz. 1*mo*, *Cuithal*, i. e. the entrenched rock.—2*do*, *Prile* Castle, probably so denominated from its *then proprietor*. Thus, in the different names of this *head*, we can in some measure trace its history. It was called *Cearcac Head* (head is evidently a translation of the Gaelic word corresponding to it,) when it had no other circumstance to distinguish it than its being frequented by a number of cormorants. It afterwards received the name of *Cuith-Al*, when it was secured on the land side by a *fosse* and *rampart*. And lastly, it was called *Prile* Castle, when the entrenchment received the addition of a castle. And it is not a little singular, that all these characteristics still remain. It is frequented by a number of *cormorants*, provincially called *scarts*. The fosse and rampart are very distinct, and the foundations of the castle can still be traced.

Next is the *Red Head*, the *Promontorium Rubrum* of *Boethius*, and the other Scottish historians, principally remarkable as the landing place of the *Danes*. On its summit is an entrenchment, but far inferior in point of strength to that on *Cearcac Head*.—The only other head I notice is the *Saab Head*, a little to the eastward of *Ethie Haven*, and is probably so denominated from the shattered appearance of the rock which composes it.

When our historians inform us that the Danes landed at *Red Head*, the expression must not be literally understood, for a landing at *Red Head* was impracticable. All that they meant was, that they landed near it, and tradition points out the southern extremity of Lunan Bay as the actual landing place. This tradition is strongly corroborated by an artificial *tumulus*, which still retains the name of the *Corbie Know*. The *Raven* and *Corbie* are synonymus, and as the *Raven* was the *Danish standard*, it is more than probable this was the eminence on which they erected it, after their landing.

Having made this digression from the old line of road, it is necessary to return to *Kinaldie*, a little to the north of which is situated *Cairnton*, so denominated from a *Cairn*, which can still be traced, but whether of the *Sepulchral* or *Druidical* kind cannot be determined.

The next object worth attention is *Chance Inn*, built in the 17th century by the family of *North Esk*, only remarkable for the following appropriate inscription, viz. *Non nobis solum nati sumus.*

You now reach the *Keilor*, which separates two farms, named *Muckle* and *Little Inchock*, so named from their being in a manner peninsulated by streamlets which nearly surround them. The original word is *Inisac*, the diminutive of *Inis*; i. e. *A Peninsula* or *Inch*. *Inis* is pronounced *Inish*, and *Inisac*, *Inishac*, so that the original pronunciation is nearly retained, though the orthography is considerably altered by writing it *Inchoch*.

21*st Feb.* 1810. MILO.

*(To be continued.)*

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*Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.*

*March* 1,—20. NOTHING remarkable in the natural history department occurs this month. The weather has not, upon the whole, been unfavourable for the operations

operations of sowing; but vegetation has been considerably checked by nightly frosts.

21.—26. The fish-market is at present copiously supplied with fresh cod, ling, halibut, and turbot, taken off the East *Neuk* of Fife, by boats from Cellardikes, Craill, and other towns on the coast. Scarcely a single haddock comes to market. On the 23d, smelts, or *spirlings*, appeared on the stalls.

*Botanic Garden.* This unfortunate garden, on the neglected state of which we have, for the last two years, been occassionally commenting, has sustained an additional misfortune in the loss of its superintendent, Mr *Thomas Sommerville.* This promising young man, after having lingered for many months in a gradual decline, died on the 17th instant, at the early age of 27. He possessed very considerable abilities, both as a professional gardener and as a botanist; and had he lived, would doubtless have distinguished himself in this latter respect.

While the situation of superintendent is thus vacant, it can give no offence, we should suppose, if we remark upon the insufficiency of the salary. Forty years ago, the keeper of the Botanic Garden may have found himself "passing rich with forty pounds a-year." But that such a pittance must now be utterly inadequate, is too evident to require illustration. In this country there is little difficulty in finding men of merit in the gardening profession: indeed *Scottish gardeners* are held in repute all over the empire. Several excellent cultivators and keen botanists have, during the last ten years, issued from the Edinburgh Botanic Garden itself. To become Superintendent of the Physic Garden of Scotland is justly accounted a horticultural and botanical honour. But it is hard to ask a person to leave a situation where he receives from L.60 to L.100, and to offer him L.40 a-year. The "feather in his cap" will not, in these times, make up for the deficiency. The perquisites of the place are very trifling and uncertain, and, we understand, cannot be reckoned worth more than L.10 a-year.—We must repeat our conviction that a pressing representation of the real state of matters, made in the proper quarter, would procure a grant of L.600 or L.800 per annum, for the maintenance of this Royal Establishment; and out of this sum a suitable salary might be awarded to a superintendent. If the larger sum were obtained, several additional workmen might be kept; and there would, we are certain, in a garden of such extent, including several stoves and green houses, be found constant employment for at least five or six. At present, we believe there are seldom more than three. This want of hands we ascribe only to the want of funds; for certainly that number must be found inadequate to the ordinary duty of the place.—We may add, that the hot-houses remain in the same ruinous state formerly complained of: and that unless the roof of the dry-stove be speedily raised, the fine dragon-blood tree,—the largest and most elegant specimen in Europe,—must push its head through the glass; when it will probably perish by the united influence of the cold and wet.

*Edinburgh, 26th March* 1810. } *N.*

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*Proceedings of the Wernerian Natural History Society.*

AT the meeting on 3d Februa$^{ry}$, the Rev. Dr Macknight laid before the Society a sketch of the mineralogy of the Highlands of Scotland, from the pass of Leny to Balahelish. The general rock in this tract of country is mica-slate, with its usual subordinate beds, as of granular limestone, hornblende-slate, &c. It contains al-

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m, in some districts, beds and veins of lead-glance, and indications of iron-glance. Beyond Tyndrum, the mica-slate approaches to gneiss, till we pass Inverouran, where sienite appears.—In the neighbourhood of King's House, newer granite, felspar-porphyry, and hornstone are found; and the adjacent country, as might be expected from the decomposition of these rocks, presents, for many miles, an unusual aspect of bleakness and sterility. Glencoe, which is singularly interesting, both in a picturesque and in a mineralogical point of view, consists of hornstone and compact felspar, in beds subordinate to the primitive rocks, and capped with porphyry. At the bottom of Glencoe, mica-slate again appears, and is covered with the formation of clay-slate, which affords the well-known slate-quaries of Balahelish. Thus it appears, that the relative position of the great formations which occur in the Highlands, correspond to the principles of the Geognosy.

At the same meeting, Professor Jameson read some observations on the universality of rock and metalliferous formations, preliminary to a short account of some specimens of a particular formation of lead-ore, found within fifteen miles of Dunkeld, in Perthshire. The formation appeared to be almost the same with that which occurs at Strontian in Argyleshire; and it is therefore not improbable that it may prove a source of wealth to the proprietor.

At this meeting also the Secretary read some new and interesting observations on the natural history of the common Greenland whale, by Mr Wm. Scoresby, jun. of Whitby; and exhibited a correct drawing of that animal by the same gentleman, differing materially from the figures hitherto published.

At the meeting of this society on the 10th March, the Rev. Dr Macknight read a paper on the Mineralogy of Strontian and Ben Nevis. The rocks which compose the districts of Strontian, are mica-slate, gneiss, and granite; and the lead-glance, which occurs in gneiss, is associated with iron-pyrites, cross-stone, calc-spar, foliated zeolite, strontian, and heavy-spar. Ben Nevis is an overlying massive formation, which rests on gneiss and mica-slate, approaching in some places to clay-slate. In this formation, compact felspar is the leading ingredient. The inferior mass consists of sienite, passing from the simple-granular to the granular-porphyritic; and the upper-portion of the mountain, comprehending the summit, with about 1400 feet of the perpendicular height below it, is composed of a dark-coloured rock, which for the most part is porphyritic, and seems to be intimately allied in its characters to compact felspar. This appears from the gradual transition of the one substance into the other, which is distinctly observed under the tremendous precipice of Ben Nevis to the N. E., and demonstrates the identity and continuity of the whole formation. The colouring matter appears to be hornblende, intimately mixed with the substance of the rock. At first view the whole mass might be considered as a formation of clinkstone and porphyry-slate. But a more minute investigation discovers many oryctognostic characters of distinction from the ingredients, which are less crystalline, and belong to a more recent era of formation.

At the same meeting Dr Arthur Edmondston read an account of the peculiarities, of the Zetland sheep, with remarks on their diseases. And the Secretary read a communication from Lieut.-Colonel Imrie, describing a vein of greenstone which occurs in Glencoe, and which appears to have been overlooked in the mineralogical descriptions of that district.

*Memoirs*

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*Memoirs of the* PROGRESS *of* MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

ONE of the most remarkable facts in the history of geography, is communicated by letters conveyed in the last ships from the Cape of Good Hope. The island of Bossen, or Penguin, sometimes called Seal Island, at the western extremity of Table Bay, has entirely disappeared beneath the waters. An earthquake was felt at Cape Town, in December, only two leagues distant, of which a particular description will be given in a subsequent part of this number; and it is supposed that the convulsion extended to Bossen. The island was about two miles in length and one in breadth, and was, although flat, somewhat more elevated above the surface of the sea than the contiguous island of Elizabeth. The Dutch, when in possession of the Cape, kept a guard of twenty-four men on Bossen; and it was employed as a place of banishment for criminals, to the number of from seventy to a hundred, who dug lime-stone to supply materials for the buildings on the adjacent continent. No women were then permitted to reside here, not even the wife of the postmaster. It was not allowed that strangers should visit it, since a Danish ship, which had lost great part of her crew, and was refused assistance at the Cape, sent a boat on shore, dispersed the guard, and received on board as many malefactors as were necessary to navigate her to Europe. At the southern extremity of the island, a flag was hoisted on the approach of any vessel.

M. Vauquelin, in the name of the Committee of the Chemical Arts, has lately reported on a manufacture of tallow for candles, professed to be purified from all animal substances of an injurious nature, to be free from all moisture, and not at all discoloured. "The tallow," says he, "which I carefully examined, is demi-transparent, perfectly dry and sonorous. It is indeed so very dry that when a blade of iron is passed over it, only lightly touching it, it gives an extremely lively phosphoric light, occasioned, according to all appearance, by an electric motion; for when this tallow is recently melted, and the surrounding air is extremely dry, the mere passing of the hand on it is sufficient to produce sparks. The dryness of this tallow is still farther demonstrated by its perfect transparency when melted: at the temperature of boiling water, neither bubbles nor clouds are discernible. This tallow, it is affirmed, may be kept without any discoloration or rancidity for two years. The candles made of it are extremely white, their light is very pure, they emit little or no smoke, they do not gutter or run, and require snuffing less frequently than others.—They are about five per cent. higher in price than those of common manufacture."

In the description of the new invented Stove, for conveying warmth by heated air, in our last Number, it ought to have been mentioned that it is Patent. The Stove may be seen at the Shop of Mr Adam Anderson, No. 51, South Bridge-Street, one of the Patentees. We may add, that it has been used, with much advantage, in a number of the churches in this city, as well as in private houses, on a smaller scale.

In the government of Simbitsk, in the circle of Korssun, four versts from the crown village Kassaur, there is a district where the earth has been burning for three years. No fire is seen; but much smoke, which issues at various places. The ground sinks insensibly; and on pressing it at the edges, flames burst out. The inhabitants of Kassaur say, that not far from that place, the earth had burned in the same manner twelve years ago, and had become extinguished of itself. Where the ground was dug into, a spring of water was found.

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## *Memoirs of the late General* MELVILLE.

(*Concluded from p.* 103.)

HAVING finally closed his relations with the West Indies, as a governor and commander in chief of the forces, with entire satisfaction to all concerned at home and abroad, as well as to his own mind, (for in the seven years during which he discharged all the duties of Chancellor in his government, not one appeal from his decisions was brought home to the King in council,) General M. seized the earliest opportunity of turning his attention to what had always been his favourite study—military history, and antiquities. He had already visited Paris, Spa, &c. but the years 1774, 1775, and 1776, he devoted to a tour through France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, the Low Countries, &c. during which, besides the objects of the fine arts, in which he possessed a very delicate taste, with great sensibility of their beauties and defects, he examined the scenes of the most memorable battles, sieges, and other military exploits, recorded in antient or modern history, from the Portus Itius of Cæsar, on the margin of the English Channel, to the Cannæ of Polybius, on the remote shores of the Adriatic; and from the fields of Ramillies, to those of Dettingen and Blenheim. With Polybius and Cæsar in his hand, and referring to the most authentic narrations of modern warfare, he traced upon the ground the positions and operations of the most distinguished commanders of various periods, noting where their judgment, skill, and presence of mind, were the most conspicuous, and treasuring up for future use the evidences of the mistakes and errors, from which the most eminent were not exempted. Relying on the authority of Polybius, and guided by *la raison de guerre*, or common sense, applied to war, he traced the route to Italy pursued by Annibal, from the point where probably he crossed the Rhone in the neighbourhood of Roquemaure, up the left bank of that river, nearly to Vienna, across Dauphiné, to the entrance of the mountains at Les Echelles, along the vale to Chamberry up the banks of the Isere, by Conflans and Moustier, over the gorge of the Alps, called the Little St. Bernard, and down their eastern slopes by Aosti, and Ivrea, to the plains of Piedmont, in the neighbourhood of Turin.

In tracing this route, which seems to have been strangely disregarded by commentators, historians, and antiquarians, of the greatest note, altho' certainly the most obvious for that illustrious Carthaginian to have followed, General M. found the nature of the country, the distances, the situations of the rivers, rocks, and mountains, most accurately to tally with the circumstances related by Polybius: nay, even the *Leucopetron*, that celebrated *crux criticorum*, he discovered still to subsist in its due position, and still to be known under the identical denomination of *La Roche Blanche*. Not satisfied however with the evidence arising from so many coincidences, General M. crossed and re-crossed the Alps in various other directions, pointed out for the track of Annibal's march: but of those not one could, without doing great violence indeed to the text of Polybius, be brought in any reasonable way to correspond to the narrative.

Newton is reported to have said, that if he possessed any peculiar advantage over his fellow-labourers in the field of science, it consisted merely in his allowing himself to consider matters more patiently and deliberately than the generality of mankind. It was General M.'s practice, in his researches into truth, first to collect all the information to be procured on the subject, next to weigh the authorities and evidences the one against the other, in order to ascertain those



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to

to which the greatest credit was to be allowed, and lastly, to apply his own reason in tracing out the object of his enquiry, conformably to the evidences he had approved. By this process, simple in appearance, but which few men are able to follow, he solved difficulties and discovered truths, which had been abandoned by many able investigators, as insoluble and unattainable. On other occasions, when evidences were evenly balanced, or where testimonies were perplexed, his method was to enquire what would be the conduct of a given person, endowed with ordinary faculties, and possessed of a due portion of information on his subject, for the attainment of a certain end. Placing himself thus, in that person's situation, he often arrived at an object which, in the usual mode of research, had remained for ages unknown. Of the former mode of investigation, an example has just been given, in the discovery of the true route of Annibal across the Alps. Of the latter mode, a pregnant instance was, his Theory of the Order of Battle employed by the Ancient Romans. It has been assigned as one reason, why military antiquities have been less satisfactorily explained than the other branches of antiquarian research; that scholars and antiquarians have seldom been military men; and that military men have seldom been scholars and antiquarians. Polybius's Treatise on Tactics has unfortunately perished; and the other ancient writers who have noticed military affairs, have only mentioned the legionary arrangement in battle, in a cursory way, as a subject familiar to their readers: little direct information therefore has been afforded by them on the subject. On the revival of learning in Europe, ecclesiastics, and other men of a recluse life, were almost its only encouragers and promoters; it is not therefore a wonder if these should, by their writings, furnish but little light on this matter. In the end of the sixteenth century, Justus Lipsius, of Louvain, a writer not more distinguished by his learning than by his singularity and love of paradox, sent into the world a system of the Roman art of war, professed to be drawn from certain passages in Polybius.—This system, borrowed, with very little acknowledgment indeed, from a preceding work of Patrizzi, of Ferrara, coming from such an author, was implicitly received and repeated by all succeeding writers on the subject.—The absurdity, nay, the utter impracticability, of the Lipsian system, placed in contrast with the learning and ability of its propagator, reduced other enquirers to the necessity of abandoning the matter as altogether inexplicable. Amongst these enquirers was General M. when but a young man: but happening in Scotland to be shewn what was called a Roman gladius, or legionary sword, (not however genuine), he discarded at once all his systematic knowledge, and handling the weapon, asked himself in what manner men, armed with that sword in the right hand, and with a legionary shield in the left, ought to be arranged, in order that they might be able to make the best possible use of their arms, offensive and defensive. He immediately saw that they ought to be placed, not in deep and dense bodies, as had been supposed, where it would be impossible for them to attain the enemy, but in shallow lines of two, or, at most, three ranks in depth. He discovered, also, that the men ought to stand, not in files, or one directly behind another, but the men of the second rank opposite to, and covering, the intervals between the men in the front rank, and those of the third rank, opposite to the intervals between the men in the second rank. In other words, he found that the legionary soldiers were placed in a *quincunx* order, where every two men in the front and third ranks, forming a parallelogram in length, from front to rear;

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rear; the man of the second rank occupied its centre, where removed from the men before and behind him, at the greatest possible distance, or half the diagonal of the parallelogram, he had the greatest possible room in the same actual space, and from which he could, without interruption, employ his arms freely before, behind, or on either side, as necessity might require.

This theory once discovered, and duly unfolded, all seeming contradictions in antient writers were reconciled, all perplexities were unravelled, and all difficulties were removed.

By a similar train of reasoning, the General had the good fortune to solve the long-contested question respecting the manner of distributing the oars and the rowers, in the war gallies of the antients. It is evident from history, that the antients had vessels of different denominations, called by the Romans, *triremes*, *quadriremes*, *quinqueremes*, &c. and by the Greeks, *trieres*, *tetreres*, *penteres*, &c. terms expressive (if the word may be used) of three, four, five rowings, &c. It is also evident, that by these rowings were meant distinct rows of oars, from stem to stern, of the vessel, raised in order, the one above the other, from the water upwards. Commentators being in general still more ignorant, if possible, of naval than of military affairs, had propounded the most absurd notions concerning the nature of these antient ships. The notion, however, the most generally received was, that the ship's sides, being perpendicular, or nearly so, to the surface of the water, the oars were likewise placed vertically, the one immediately over the other below it.—Other systems were also broached, tending, in some measure, to obviate the objections made to the former: but still the best were liable to insurmountable difficulties, arising from the placing of the rowers, the height of the ship's side, and particularly from the great length and weight of the oars, by which those in the upper rows, or tiers, must have become utterly unmanageable.

From a consideration of these objections, it was concluded by many enquirers on the subject, that the number of rowings related not to the rows of oars, but to the men employed to manage one oar, as is done on board the gallies in the Mediterranean; so that a trireme, a quinquereme, &c. meant a vessel in which one oar was worked by three men, five men, &c. That this, however, was not the case, is too clearly shown in various passages of the antients, to admit of any doubt on the head.

General Melville, whose repeated voyages across the Atlantic had enabled him to unite to the theory of navigation much more practical knowledge than usually falls to the lot of a landman, despairing of being enabled to untie this Gordian knot, by his researches amongst the most enlightened and experienced seamen, at last, on his way home from his government, laying authorities and theories of every kind entirely aside, enquired in himself what were the objects of the antients in the arrangement of their rowers. To this question, the natural answer was, celerity and impetus in their movements. The next question was, how this celerity was to be obtained; and the answer could only be by introducing the greatest possible quantity of motive power into a given space. By placing the rowers not vertically, but in diagonal order, up the perpendicular side of a ship, it was true that they could be placed, in considerably less space than when arranged one directly over the head of another. This, however, was not enough: and, it occurred to the General, that, by means of a double obliquity, in the arrangement of the rowers, every possible advantage might be obtained.—He therefore supposed that the side of the ship, instead of rising vertically from the water, was, at the distance of

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of a few feet from the surface, laid outwards, diverging from the perpendicular at an angle of perhaps forty-five degrees. Upon this inclined side, the seats for the rowers were placed slanting diagonally upwards; at the same time that, by the inclination of the side, they slanted diagonally outwards. The consequences of the double obliquity were, that a rower, raised only from fifteen to eighteen inches above the rower below him, instead of four or five times that distance, as in some other schemes, would be able to sit and row without receiving any interruption in his labour from the others adjoining to him, and that even the uppermost oars, in a quinquereme, were not of an unmanageable length.

This theory not only removed all the objections to the former systems, but it explained a multitude of passages in history, hitherto inexplicable; and it was discovered to be perfectly conformable to the representations still remaining on antient coins, and in the paintings discovered in the subterraneous ruins of Herculaneum.

But a volume wou'd be requisite to contain a distinct relation of the curious and important discoveries and inventions, made by General M. and of the systematic progress of his mind in such discoveries and inventions.—Amongst those are to be reckoned, the discovery he made, from principles previously laid down, of the Roman camps in the vale of Strathmore, in Scotland; of the construction of the catapult, ballista, and other antient warlike machines; of that species of artillery known by the name of carronades, from the great foundery in Scotland, where they were first made, of which the largest are now generally called, from the weight of the shot they receive, sixty-eight-pounders.—The grand improvement, however, which General M. wished to introduce into that species of cannon, and of which the efficacy was established by experiments at Woolwich, before the late Duke of Richmond, when master-general of the ordnance was, by adopting a kind of ball, combining the properties of the solid shot, the shell, and the carcase, being cast with a hollow core, so that the weight of a ball, which, if solid, would be sixty-eight pounds, might be reduced to about forty-two pounds; the shot thereby becoming more manageable, and equally powerful, in sea engagements, or short distances, and therefore peculiarly calculated for the use of British seamen, who it is confessed stand closer to their guns, and fire with greater expedition, than those of any other nation. The use of those Melvillades has hitherto been very confined.

Military and antiquarian researches were, however, far from occupying the capacious mind of General Melville. It is not perhaps generally known, that the Royal Botanic Garden in the island of St Vincent, now so richly stored, under the management of Dr Anderson, with the most useful and ornamental vegetable productions, was originally projected, established, and supported, by General M. during his government, at his own expense and risk. It was at last taken under the special protection of his Majesty, and the expenses are now defrayed out of the public purse.

Of the truly simple, obvious, and scientific, analysis and arrangement of the faculties of the human frame, and of the objects to which they are respectively applicable, invented by General M. after mature self examination, it is impossible in this sketch to offer any adequate representation.

To these very defective outlines of the life and character of General Melville, it must now be sufficient merely to add, that while in private he was the friend of "the widow, of the orphan, and of those who have no helper:" in public, he was a ready and a liberal contributor to the support of the

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the most valuable charitable establishments. The Scotch corporation, or hospital, in London, by its management, as well as by its constitution, perhaps the least susceptible of abuse, of the multitude of similar benevolent institutions, will long remember the services, and long regret the loss of its venerable recruiting General.—The patron of unassuming merit, the encourager of ingenious youth, his stores of knowledge were ever open to the candid enquirer. A genuine and ardent lover of truth, in every pursuit in which mankind can be interested, and from whatever quarter it proceeded, truth was ever by him most cordially received. By the uniform tenor of his conduct, General Melville evinced himself to be, in the strictest sense of the terms, the true friend and lover of his country.

General Melville was a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies of London and Edinburgh, by the university of which last city, his *alma mater*, he was honoured with the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was also an honorary member of the Board of Agriculture, and an active member of the Society in London for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. Although he never had a regiment, a home government, or any other military emolument whatever, since he quitted the West Indies, he was appointed a full General on the 12th of October, 1798; and at his decease was, with one exception, the oldest General in the British army.

Dying a bachelor, General M. is succeeded in name and estate by his cousin John Whyte Melville, of Bennochy, in the county of Fife, Esq.

General Melville had nearly completed his eighty-sixth year, having been born at Monimail, in that county, of which parish his father was minister, on the 12th of October, 1723: his mother was a daughter of Robert Whyte, of Bennochy, Esq. Advocate, and a sister of the late celebrated Dr Robert Whyte (Whytt,) his Majesty's Physician in Scotland, and professor of medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

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## Report to the King's Majesty,

*By the Commissioners appointed by warrant under his Majesty's Sign Manual, dated the 2d day of November, 1808, in the 49th year of his Majesty's reign, for Inquiring into the Administration of Justice in Scotland, relating to matters of a Civil Nature, and particularly, into the Forms of Process before the Court of Session.*

IN obedience to an act of Parliament, passed in the 49th year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An act concerning the Administration of Justice in Scotland, and concerning "Appeals to the House of Lords;" and in obedience to his Majesty's royal warrant, issued in terms thereof, the Commissioners named in the said warrant proceeded, as thereby directed, to make enquiry into a variety of matters regarding the forms and present state of the Court of Session and other Courts of civil jurisdiction in Scotland: But the time of reporting to his Majesty upon the whole matters submitted to their consideration being limited to the the 12th day of November, 1809, it became necessary, on account of the great extent and complicated nature of the duty required of them, that a further time should be allowed for making their final Report.

Accordingly, by an act passed in the last session of Parliament, a further time was assigned to the Commissioners for this purpose, but under the following provision: "Yet so ne-"vertheless as that their report, or re-"ports, upon the present forms of the "Court of Session in extracting de-"creets,

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"creets, and what alterations or "amendments shall appear to them "reasonable to be made therein, and "what satisfaction it may be just and "reasonable to make to any persons, in "consequence of their being deprived of "their fees, dues, and emoluments, or "any of them, by reason of any such "alterations or amendments as afore-"said, to be proposed by the persons "named as aforesaid, if the same shall "be adopted, be made on or before "the 1st day of January, 1810, and so "as that their report, or reports, upon "the whole of the matters submitted "to their consideration, shall be made "on or before the said 12th of May, "1810."

The Commissioners do, therefore, now most humbly presume to lay before his Majesty the result of their enquiries upon the subject of extracting decreets and other judicial acts in the Court of Session, and upon the satisfaction which it may be just and reasonable to make to the Clerks and other Officers of Court, on account of the alterations proposed, in case the same shall be adopted by his Majesty and by Parliament; as, also, upon what should in future be the situation and emoluments of the Clerks of Session and others in the case aforesaid.

The present form of extracting the decrees, or final judgments, of the Court of Session, is by making out a written copy, consisting of all the pleadings, manuscript and printed, in the process, with the interlocutors and judgment of the Court following thereupon. This copy is drawn up by an officer called an Extractor, and written by him, or by writing clerks employed by him, and certified by the signature of one of the principal Clerks of Session. Without such certified extract no execution can proceed upon any decreet of the Court. A duplicate of such written copy is transmitted to the Register House, where the whole process is also lodged; and in case of appeal to the House of Lords, parties must obtain a full extract or certified copy, in writing, of the whole proceedings, including the written and printed pleadings in the Court of Session. There is a second class of extracts applying to judicial acts, that is, orders pronounced by the Court during the dependence of a cause, not inferring its final decision, but directing some interim step of procedure, for enforcing which it is necessary that a certified warrant be issued. For example, a commission may be granted for taking a proof; or an interim-decreet may be issued for payment of a sum of money; or letters of diligence may be requisite for citing witnesses; or a protestation against a party for not insisting in his cause.—In all these and other judicial acts of a similar nature, it is the present practice to issue an extract, containing, not only the order of Court, but the procedure which gave rise to it. Certain fees upon each sheet of every extracted act or decreet are paid to the principal Clerks of Session, to the depute or outer-house clerks, and to the extractors.—These fees constitute by far the greatest part of the emoluments of the principal and depute clerks, and form the whole official recompence of the extractors.

The Commissioners do humbly report their opinion, That the present mode of extracting acts and decreets, as above detailed, is highly disadvantageous and burdensome to the litigants, both on account of the extreme length and expence attending it, and also because in the case of extracted decreets, that expence, amounting to a considerable sum, becomes exigible at the termination of a cause, or when an appeal takes place. The Commissioners are therefore of opinion, that the present mode of extracting acts and decreets ought to be abolished; and that in future the decreets or acts of the Court, as certified by the Clerks, under the name of extracts, may and ought to be made out according

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ing to very different and much shorter forms, and that a different system should be adopted in the case of an appeal, and for preservation in the Register House.

Having thus reported their opinion concerning the abolition of the present forms, the Commissioners will proceed to state, *first*, A system which they conceive may be substituted instead thereof with advantage. *Secondly*, They will report what they apprehend ought to be the satisfaction or compensation which it may be just and reasonable to make to any persons, in consequence of their being deprived of fees, dues, or emoluments, by reason of such alterations if adopted, and what should be the emoluments and situation of the Clerks of Session and others in future.

FIRST BRANCH.

*New Form of Extracts.*

The Commissioners, after accurately considering the various kinds of process competent before the Court of Session, have drawn up and subjoined, as the first number of the appendix to this Report, a set of schedules or forms applicable to the peculiar nature of those processes which are of greatest importance and most frequent occurrence, and according to the spirit of which forms, it will be easy to adjust extracts in any case whatsoever. It must however be observed, that these forms subjoined in the appendix cannot, and are not intended to be literally followed in every instance, but must necessarily be varied, so as to apply to the circumstances of every special case, and the judgment which the Court may have therein pronounced. With this explanation the Commissioners humbly report their opinion concerning the form of Extracts to be issued in the following different classes of actions.

*Ordinary Actions.*

The Commissioners do report, That in ordinary actions, in which decree shall be pronounced in favour of the pursuer, the extract ought to be issued according to the form of the schedule (A.) in the appendix No. 1, with such variations as the conclusions of the action, interlocutors of the Court, or ground of debt, or claim libelled on may render necessary. But if such decreet has been obtained in absence, the words "*in absence*" should be added before the word "*decerned*."

*Decreets of Absolvitor.*

The Commissioners do further report, That if, in case of an ordinary action for payment, the defender shall obtain decreet of absolvitor, the extract thereof ought to run substantially, according to the schedule letter (B.) in the appendix No. 1. with such variations as the nature of the cause and interlocutors of the Court may require.

The said forms of decreet of payment and decreet of absolvitor, expressed in schedules (A.) and (B.) are calculated to apply to a process for payment of debt, the most frequent and simple of ordinary actions; but the Commissioners do further report, that in all ordinary actions, forms may and ought to be adopted, abridged upon similar principles, and applicable to the conclusions of the summons and the judgment of the Court.

*Advocations.*

The Commissioners do further report, That in a process of advocation, where a remit is granted simpliciter to the inferior judge, the extract ought to run substantially according to the form of the schedule letter (C.) with such variations as the special circumstances of the case may require. But if the remit should be accompanied with instructions from the Court of Session, these instructions must be verbatim engrossed in the extract.

*Suspensions.*

The Commissioners do further report, That in a process of suspension, where

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where the letters are found orderly proceeded, the extract ought to run substantially according to the form of the Schedule letter (D.) in appendix No. I. with such variations as the interlocutors of the Court and circumstances of the case may require. But in case the letters are suspended, either simpliciter or to a certain extent, the form of the said extract must necessarily be varied so as to apply to the judgment of the Court.

*Adjudications.*

The Commissioners further report, That the extract in processes of adjudication ought to run in form of what is now termed the abbreviate of adjudication; or if the defender be assoilzied, the extract should proceed in the ordinary form of decreet of absolvitor, as before specified.

*Actions of Cessio Bonorum.*

The Commissioners further report, That the extract in the action of cessio bonorum should be in the form of the present abstract of cessio, but ought to contain, in addition, a list of all the creditors cited.

*Actions of Proving the Tenor and Transumpts.*

The Commissioners further report, That the extract in processes of proving the tenor and transumpts, should contain a copy of the deed to be proved or transumed, with the judgment pronounced by the Court in the case, reduced into the form of what is at present termed the grand decerniture. But decreet of absolvitor, if pronounced, should be extracted in the same form as in actions for payment, Schedule letter (B.)

*Actions of Declarator.*

The Commissioners further report, That extracts in processes of declarator ought only to contain the conclusions of the summons, and the judgement pronounced by the Court in the case, reduced into the form of the present grand decerniture.

*Actions of Ranking and Sale.*

In this important class of actions, the Commissioners humbly report, that the following abridged forms of extract may be substituted for those now in use:

*First*—That the Act and Commission for proving the value of the subjects under sale ought to be extracted according to the form of the Schedules letter (E.)—Appendix Number I.

*Secondly*—That decreets of Sale should be extracted according to the form of the Schedule letter (F.)

*Thirdly*—That decreets of ranking should be extracted according to the form of Schedule (G.)

*Fourthly*—That decreets of division ought to be extracted acccording to the form of the Schedule letter (H.)

The Commissioners are of opinion, That the extract of decreets of Certification in processes of ranking and sale is superfluous, and ought to be discontinued; and farther, that letters of publication, which are now in use, and which ought to be continued in their present form, render Acts of Roup altogether unnecessary, and that the extracting thereof ought to be discontinued.

*Acts and Commissions for Proving Protestations and Letters of Diligence.*

The Commissioners, after due consideration, are of opinion, and do report, that it will not be practicable, with any prospect of advantage, to suggest a more condensed form of extract of Acts and Commissions for proving than that which is now in use, as regulated by the Act of Sederunt of the Court of Session, passed in 1800: Appendix No. II.

The Commissioners do further report, That as protestations, whether judicial or for not producing suspensions,

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sions, &c. and letters of diligence for citing witnesses or havers, do seldom in any case exceed a sheet of two pages, there appears no objection to their being continued in their present form.

The Commissioners do further report their opinion, That acts in actions for proving the tenor, acts in reductions, and acts for first and second terms in improbations, are superfluous, and ought to be discontinued.

It remains to state, that there are other kinds of process competent before the Court of Session, besides the general classes above enumerated. But the Commissioners do report, that in all of these the form of the extract may be easily framed on the same principles with one or other of the schedules annexed in the Appendix, No. I. subject only to such variations as circumstances may require; which variations must be adapted to the prayer of the petition, or petition and complaint, if the cause originates in that shape, or to the conclusions libelled where a summons is the foundation of the action, and in either case to, the interlocutor pronounced by the Court.

The Commissioners having thus reported their opinion upon concise forms applicable to the various classes of action competent before the Court of Session, to be substituted in the place of the present voluminous extracts, will now proceed to state their opinion upon a provision, which, so far as they can judge, might be adopted with great saving of expence to the parties in cases of Appeal, and for preservation of processes in the Register House.

*Cases of Appeal.*

The Commissioners do report, That, in order to supply an authentic copy of the proceedings of the Court of Session, for the use of the House of Lords in the event of an appeal, it might, in their opinion, in future, be sufficient to transmit a set of the whole printed papers given into the Court of Session, certified by one of the principal Clerks of Session, with the addition of such interlocutors or minutes of the Court as shall be pronounced or framed subsequent to the date of the last of these printed papers certified in the same manner.

*Record Copy.*

The Commissioners do also report their opinion, That, in time coming, there ought to be no written copy made of any process in order to be transmitted to the general Register House, and that it shall only be necessary to transmit the original process for preservation there, five years after the date of the final decreet. And the Commissioners do further report, that duplicates ought to be made of all extracts of decreets abridged as above recommended, which ought to be bound up in volumes, and remain in the Clerk's office for five years, for the purpose of granting second extracts, should any such be demanded, and at the end of every five years, the volumes containing these duplicates, with the processes to which they refer, should be transferred to the general Register House.

Before proceeding to the second branch of this Report, the Commissioners submit, that, should their suggestions be adopted by his Majesty and Parliament, provision ought to be made for the total abolition of the present forms and dues of extract, from and after a particular day, to be specified by Act of Parliament, and for the commencement of the new system, from the same date.

*(To be continued.)*

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*Description of the Present State of* GIBRALTAR, *and of its Fortifications.*

GIBRALTAR is 5200 varas (yards) long, and 1500 bread, in the widest part; the perpendicular height is 500, and the circumference, including the moles, angles, and bays, 13,200. The rock is completely be-

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set with batteries, thrown up at all points where they could not render the ascent completely inaccessible; so that from Europa Point, which advances farthest into the sea on the south side, to the highest part of the rock, which is that of the north (at about two miles distance from the other,) there is not a single point which has not been put in a defensible condition. On the side nearest Spain, the internal fortifications, made since the time Gibraltar was besieged by the combined armies of France and Spain, are astonishing. These improvements are due to General O'Hara, the late Governor; a great number of workmen were employed about it for eight years, and doubtless with immense expence. To give an idea of the labour, it will be sufficient to mention, that the excavations, effected by the force of gunpowder in the centre of the mountain, and in the solid rock, form vaults of such height and extent, that, during a siege, they can contain the whole garrison.

These caverns, the most considerable of which is the hall of St. George, communicate with the other batteries, established all along the mountain, by a winding road, and passable throughout on horseback, which must have cost an immense sum of money. It is impossible to restrain your admiration at the execution of so bold, I may add, so useless an undertaking, since the lower batteries, situated on the same point, on the exterior of the rock, are a sufficient defence, without this collection of cannons suspended in the air in the higher batteries, the fire of which enfilade all the approaches of the enemy along the ground, while the others direct their fire from a height, and do but little execution.

On returning towards Europa Point, as you enter the town, your attention is again struck by considerable fortifications, barracks, magazines, and batteries, placed every where that the nature of the ground will admit. On the highest point of land the tower of St. George was built, under the direction of General O'Hara. His intention was to raise it to a sufficient height to command the whole of Cadiz, and observe all that passed in that port; but the English Government did not approve of the undertaking, which is therefore left in an unfinished state, and O'Hara has been obliged to defray the expences already incurred out of his own pocket.

Along the mountain you perceive several grottos, or natural excavations; that of St Michael is the most famous: the height of the entrance is 437¼ varas above the level of the sea. The cavern below is at least seventy feet; a rope is fastened round your body as you descend: it contains columns of crystallization and stalactites, imitating all the orders of architecture. The water, filtering on all sides, has formed on the walls, and around, a profusion of ornaments of every sort.

A hundred paces from its gate is another beautiful cavern, sixty-five varas square, and the vault twenty-one varas high. On the right is an opening, or second excavation, adorned with the same caprices of nature, but with so much regularity, that it has the appearance of a temple. Perhaps it was formerly made use of for consulting some oracle, probably that of Hercules, who was the principal divinity of the place, as well as of the cave in the promontory of Ampelusia, on the coast of Africa. From the entry of this cavern you discover the whole of the bay of Gibraltar; you command a view of the country houses, the flower and kitchen-gardens, which the inhabitants have formed, one above the other, on the side of the mountain, up to the royal road, and the public walk, extending for about half a mile from the town of Gibraltar to the new town on the south.

It is impossible to do justice to the taste and magnificence of the English, on

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on seeing the care with which they have embellished the rock: they have spared nothing to cover it with trees and flowers, to support the earth with walls and props, to cut a number of roads through the solid rock, and make them passable on horseback and in carriages up to the very top; they have even sown some artificial meadows for their flocks; an excellent example to the Spaniards, who could obtain, with much more facility, the same advantages in their fertile country. From the grotto of St Michael you discover the magazines, the batteries, and the new town: on the south, the marine hospital, a handsome and commodious building. The view extends over a number of country houses, to some of which beautiful gardens are attached; in time these new buildings will form a town, as considerable as that of Gibraltar. Near, there are eight magnificent cisterns, large enough to contain 40,000 tons of water. These cisterns are bomb-proof; they receive all the water which flows down the side of the mountain, previously purified in coppers erected for the purpose. The English have formed a project of building over these cisterns an edifice to keep every thing necessary for victualling ships; and the hospital, as well as the artillery-park, being near, they could then instantly refit a squadron with every thing it might want.

Before you arrive at the south gate, you observe a large and handsome square, surrounded with trees, now called the Field of Mars, formerly the Red Sand; the size is such, that the 6000 men, of which the garrison commonly consists, can perform their manœuvres without inconvenience. It is there the guard always musters, and on Sundays and holidays they make it the grand parade. The English troops carry neatness and military precision to such excess, that it appears inconvenient and ridiculous to those who have served in armies less particular in these respects. It is the same with the regularity of their buildings, and the useless labour of their defensive works; they have more the appearance of a park and palace of a sovereign, than a fortified town; the lines, embrasures, and keys of the arches are cut with inconceivable regularity, in large and hard blocks of stone, and all the military utensils are brought to similar perfection. Notwithstanding the multiplied means of defence in Gibraltar, the place is not impregnable on the sea-side; and the King's Bastion, on which M. D'Arcon directed his floating batteries, seems to be the true point of attack. Since the last siege they have encreased the works of this line; but such as they now are, they are not proportioned to the others, and the means that might be opposed to it, if the besiegers were masters of the sea, and directed the enterprize better.

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*Memoirs of Dr* JAMES ANDERSON, *late Physician-General*, MADRAS.

DR ANDERSON was born on the 17th of January 1738. His father, Mr Andrew Anderson, who was a man of great worth, and highly esteemed by all who knew him, practised medicine at the village of Long Hermiston, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. The rudiments of his education were obtained at a country school in that neighbourhood, and his studies were completed at Edinburgh, under the tuition of Dr Cullen, and other eminent Professors of that University.

He went out as surgeon to an East India ship in the year 1759, and again in 1761, after which, he remained in India.

He commenced his medical career in the Company's land service at the siege of Manilla, and was afterwards placed in situations of the greatest trust and responsibility during the subsequent arduous wars and severe service, which

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established the British dominion in the peninsula; in all which time, he was the friend and companion of the renowned characters, who then commanded the Company's armies. His anxious kindness to the sick, his unremitted exertions, his general philanthrophy and nobleness of mind gained him universal esteem: his companions of those days were ever after solicitous to shew him their high sense of his merits.

In 1771, he was appointed one of the Presidency surgeons at Madras, where he constantly resided till his death.

In 1778, he obtained from Government, the grant of an extensive piece of waste land, at a short distance from the fort. To improve this land occupied much of his time, and it latterly constituted his greatest pleasure. His garden, on which no expence was spared, and which was so generally the resort for pleasure and instruction, shewed the dignified scale of all his actions; and to the example it afforded, may, in a great measure, be attributed the improvement which has since been made in the country round Madras. He collected trees from all quarters, and ever solicitous to extend the benefits of nature, he was never happier than when he could oblige any one by distributing them.

Possessing an ardent desire for science, a sound judgment, and a very retentive memory, he was always thankful for books, as he could seldom find sufficient to occupy his mind; of which he frequently complained. He thus acquired much general and useful knowledge, as is evinced by the extensive printed correspondence he carried on since 1786, for public purposes, and solely at his own expence.

On his first voyage to India, having witnessed the greatest distress at sea from scurvy, and having afterwards seen the height of human misery from famine, during Hyder's invasion of the Carnatic, these occurrences made strong and lasting impressions on his mind, and led, in a great measure, to his numerous publications on the cultivation of the nopal, the introduction of the Cochineal insect, the culture of the Bourbon cotton, of silk, indigo, and other subjects connected with the general improvement of the Company's possessions, and calculated to promote the comfort and happiness of the inhabitants, and to prevent the recurrence of such dreadful evils. His name thus became universally known, and was never mentioned by the natives, but with respect and reverence; they looked upon him as their father and their friend.

These publications will best bespeak the warmth and benevolence of his heart, and energy of his mind, and shew, that in the attainment of whatever could benefit his species, no labour or expence was spared. His letters on the use and culture of the nopal, of which he made extensive plantations for the public benefit, and those on the subject of the Cow Pox, the successful establishment of which, in India, is chiefly owing to his wisdom and unwearied assiduity, will shew the enthusiasm of his mind in pursuit of such objects; deeming them religious obligations, they at times absorbed his whole attention. The benefits already produced will stamp him a benefactor of mankind; his ardent and active benevolence, ever ready to engage in whatever concerned the welfare and happiness of his fellow-creatures, will long be remembered in India, with affection and gratitude.

Always eminent in his profession, kind and attractive in his manners, with generally a great flow of spirits, he was long courted and admired. By those who had the happiness of his acquaintance, his name will never be mentioned without affection and delight. A stranger to deceit himself, he could with difficulty be persuaded of its existence in others; he therefore spoke his sentiments freely on all occasions,

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casions, without meaning to offend. Liberal in all his actions, and far above every selfish passion, he was ever the patron and encourager of merit,—his purse and his best endeavours were ever ready to relieve distress.

With a mind thus noble, generous, and humane, his person and deportment were graceful and dignified; his countenance comely and interesting; his keen, expressive, benevolent eye, spoke to every feeling heart. Hospitable in the extreme, his house was always the asylum of sickness, of friendship, and of young men on their first arrival in the country. His table was almost always crowded, and who that has ever witnessed it can forget the kind welcome and happiness that prevailed, with the pleasant, sportive, instructive argument, of which he was so fond!

Happy within himself, with a mind extremely well regulated, seldom allowing his temper to be ruffled, or even old habits to continue, when deemed improper, he attained a good old age with a remarkable flow of health and spirits, when he was suddenly struck with a complaint in his bowels, which in the course of seven days put a period to the life of this amiable and excellent man in his seventy-second year.

In his last moments he expressed much gratitude for the anxious solicitude shewn by the Settlement for his recovery. His strong mind and amiable qualities never forsook him.

To those who knew him, this will appear but a feeble and imperfect sketch of this rare and great man.—The loss of so superior a character is a public misfortune, and will be most severely felt. He might be truly said,

Natura ipsa valere, et mentis viribus excitari, et quasi quodam divino spiritu afflari.—CICERO.

He was interred with military honours. The Union flag was hoisted in the fort half mast high, and minute guns were fired during the mournful procession, from his garden house to the burial ground. His remains were attended to their last home by a detachment of the royal artillery, and His Majesty's royal regiment. The coffin was carried by artillerymen, and the pall-bearers were the Hon. Sir Thomas Strange, Chief Justice, Sir B. Sulivan, the three Members of Council, the Commander in Chief, and his nephew, Dr Berry, as Chief Mourner. The procession was closed by a large concourse of all ranks, Europeans and natives, anxious, by this public, though mournful testimony, to shew their respect and veneration for departed worth.

A meeting of the Medical Officers at the Presidency was held soon after Dr Anderson's death, to consider the most effectual means for erecting a suitable monument to his memory;—and it being stated, that the settlement at large had it already in contemplation to enter into a general subscription for that purpose, it was resolved to invite the Medical Gentlemen on the Coast Establishment, to join in making up the sum of one thousand guineas, as their proportion towards the general contribution.

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*Memoranda of an Earthquake, by a resident at the* CAPE *of* GOOD HOPE, *taken at the time of its occurrence, on the evening of December* 4, 1809.

ON the 1st, 2d, and 3d of this month, the weather had suddenly become hot, close, and oppressive; the latter in so great a degree as to indicate its being strongly impregnated with electric matter. The temperature at noon of each day had uniformly stood at 86, and near midnight, at 76, in N. W. by N. exposure, under the shade of trees. On the two former of these the wind had been light from the N. W. until the evening of the lat-

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ter, when it suddenly veered towards the S. E. accompanied with a thick, heavy, and obscure atmosphere: during a considerable portion of the time, however, dead calms had prevailed.

*December* 4.

Temperature at noon, 76, wind S. E. and moderate, but increasing a little towards evening, when it gradually died away into a perfect calm. In this state, at half-past ten at night, I was suddenly roused from sleep by the combined effects of a loud, hollow, subterraneous sound, and violent degree of agitation:—somewhat confused in the first moment, but soon recovering my perceptions, and aware, from the violent motion, sound, and cracking of the building, of its being a powerful earthquake, I walked immediately into the garden, waiting the event. This first shock must, I imagine, have continued during two minutes; an interval of about one succeeded, when a still more violent concussion took place, attended with a similar, but yet louder subterraneous sound, seemingly proceeding like the former, from about the centre of the Wind, or Devil's Mountain, standing nearly due south, into the sea, nearly due north, and gradually dying away in the immense distance of its course. The rocking motion, during this shock, was of such a nature, as to create the persuasion that the building would instantly fall to the ground. No peculiar smell, or unusual appearance in the atmosphere, was observable in any quarter, the firmament being bright with stars, and the horizon clear: this second shock, I think, must have continued from two to three minutes. Three more shocks, running in the same direction, but with diminished violence, occurred in addition to the two former, within the half hour. The agitation of all the brute creation during this period, but particularly a few seconds preceding, and during the whole continuance of each shock, was extreme; the dogs all around never ceasing to howl; the horses pawing and snorting; and the lion being very frequently observed to roar. Seven more shocks, running uniformly the same course, but gradually diminishing in power, succeeded at different intervals; making a total of twelve by two o'clock in the morning, and a thirteenth at a quarter before three; the last four of which were rather heard than distinctly felt, resembling distant heavy artillery. During the previous fifteen hours, my watch, which is a new one, and made upon the principle of a chronometer, had entirely ceased going. Upon inquiry, I found several other watches, as well as clocks, under similar circumstances, or else of losing time considerably. The night passed tranquil, the wind proceeding in irregular gusts for some time from the S. E. to which succeeded a calm.

*December* 5.

At six A. M. another shock was very perceptibly felt, running in the same direction, but shorter in duration; and at five minutes past twelve a similar one; and again at two P. M. in a still lighter degree. At this time the barometer stood at 28 inches and was fast falling—temperature 78—sky clear and calm. At a quarter before five o'clock, P. M. a very perceptible concussion of about half a minute's duration, took place, after which the atmosphere became heavy, dark, and cloudy, in the N. W. with light airs from the West. Eight o'clock, P. M. wind westerly, with slight rain; heavy, cloudy atmosphere, temperature 68. At eleven P. M. temperature 66, wind S. W. without rain; then calm.

*December* 6.

At half past five, A. M., when in bed, I perceived a sensible concussion, with the subterraneous sound passing like all the former, from S. to N. At noon, temperature 66.—atmosphere somewhat obscure—wind S. W. with some rain,—barometer 28¼, and rising

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sing. At ten P. M. very dark and heavy clouds in the South, without rain—perfectly calm, but oppressive atmosphere, the temperature being at 67,—my watch continuing to lose about eight minutes in twenty-four hours—milk newly drawn coagulated completely in little better than an hour—no wind. At midnight, the temperature fell to 63—the sky became much more clear, andthe atmosphere less oppressive—night calm.

*December* 7.

At eight, A. M., temperature 63, —wind S. W. weather mild, with a few clouds in the South—light breeze from the S. W. At noon, temperature 73, with little wind from the S. W. At half past seven, P. M., a slight repetition of a shock was felt, and another at a few minutes before eleven P. M. and again at three minutes before twelve, it being a dead calm—the night being very star-light, and the temperature 64—the horizon clear, and no peculiar appearances observable. At midnight I went to bed—temperature 63—night calm, in the middle of which I distinctly heard a repetition of the sound from below, running the usual course from South to North. No clouds during this evening were any where observable; this consequently removes the idea of the concussion proceeding from above.

*December* 8.

At seven, A. M. temperature 66, —sky bright, and clear horizon—wind very light, and coming from the S. W. At noon, temperature 74—wind S. E. At three o'clock, a shock equally felt and heard took place for about half a minute. At nine P. M. wind strong from the S. E. At eleven P. M. night clear, with wind strong from the S. E.—temperature 67—my watch still continuing to lose—nothing peculiar during the night.

*December* 9.

At six o'clock, A. M. temperature 67—sky clear—wind westerly.

N. B. The loss of time, and, in one instance, the snapping of the main-spring of a watch, together with a fire ball, said to be observed over the mountains, in the west, at its commencement, and various stars shooting during its continuance, appear to have been the only physical phenomena which accompanied this extraordinary event.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

"For three days previous to the 4th inst. the weather had been calm, and unusually hot; a little past ten o'clock, on that night, we were sitting with doors and windows open, S—— and Mrs K—— in the room, when a most dreadful noise took place, shaking the whole house. I ran into the street, calling out "God Almighty, there's the magazine blown up," but had not been there two minutes before another shock followed, much severer than the first; and after this a third in five minutes more. You may readily imagine the confusion that succeeded; every body ran into the streets, half out of bed, wrapt up in any thing, and horror painted on their countenances, some really frantic; the troops all out of the barracks on the parade, and every body expecting to be swallowed up, for it was now evidently a violent earthquake. The shocks continued until the 8th, in the afternoon, at intervals of a few hours from each other, but feeble and distant, not occasioning any motion, and like very heavy thunder at a distance. It has done a good deal of damage; many houses dreadfully rent; a few quite down; and pillars, urns, and such ornaments, thrown down. Mestaer's house has suffered very much, the gable end down; so has Colonel Pigott's and Mr Rynveldt's. Your's has escaped with a slight rent in the dining-room wall, and part of the ornamen-

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namental front down. Your cottage has also suffered a little, the great schuur a good deal. About Jan Biesge's kraal the ground opened in several places, and those on the spot assert, that flames appeared, and that the salt river was dry for some time. My house escaped with a very slight crack up stairs, and the frame of one of the kitchen windows broke. It was preceded by a fog on Sunday night, which cleared away afterwards. A south-east wind blew in the afternoon pretty smart; but subsided at nine o'clock entirely; next day in the afternoon the fog came in from the sea with a fresh wind, and some rain on Wednesday morning. During the shocks, therm. 74. bar. 29. 80. and falling gradually. You will naturally imagine that every body felt alarmed at such an awful visitation."

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*The Force of Genius, or Adventures of a Player.*

*To the Editor.*

SIR,

I Am a mortal, to whom humour is so agreeable, that I would willingly lower my *gentility* a little at any time to enjoy it: It was this temper which introduced me to the hero of the present paper.

In one of my late walks in the neighbourhood of our town, t'other day, I was accosted thus, "Ha! my dear Sir, how d'ye do? 'tis long since I have had the pleasure of seeing you." If this address to me was unexpected, the figure that delivered it was as remarkable; his age seemed to be about five-and twenty; he was dressed in a coat which bore the appearance of once having been fashionable, with a foul shirt and neckcloth corresponding, in the high convolutions of which, his chin was buried; in short, he appeared a *battered beau*. As I stood considering him, "Don't you know me, Sir?" said he; "*time hath changed me since you saw me last: I had the honour of shaving your worship's father; but if you'll do me the honour just to step into this house, and drink a glass for old acquaintance sake—" The fellow's impudence, I own, tickled me so, that I went in accordingly.—"†This way, this way," said he, with a sort of mimicking voice; "‡ this is the place," clapping down an arm chair by the side of a small parlour fire; "the morning is wet," continued he, "Toms' ‖ a' cold—what does your honour please to drink?§" "A little brandy and water," said I. The maid went and brought it. "I presume, Sir, said I, that you intend to fill the place of your late deceased master Curlew." Me, Sir? no! "I'll none of it**," but while the circling glass shall warm our hearts††, I'll give you an account of what I intend to do, and of what I have been doing "even from my boyish days‡‡." Most true are those lines, which I have somewhere or other seen:

> "Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
> "And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

"Thus, Sir, might it have been with me; I might have been at this moment standing bowing to the penny customers in a barber's shop, and those fingers been employed in taking every ugly old fellow in the country by the nose. "Fye on't—oh fye §§." My talents might have been lost; but the fire of genius urged me "to spurn the dunghill where my fate had thrown me" ‖‖. I felt "the divinity stir within me ┼," which eventually raised me to what I am." "Why really, Sir," said

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* Comedy of Errors.
† Beaux Stratagem. ‡ Douglas.
§ King Lear. ‖ Beaux Stratagem.
** Macbeth. †† Fair Penitent.
‡‡ Othello. §§ Hamlet.
‖‖ Douglas. ┼ Cato.

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said I; your speech is rather sublime for my humble understanding—pray explain yourself. "In one word, then," said he, "I am turned player." "Player!" said I, "is this the elevation which you spoke of?—pray where do you play?" "Oh, Sir, all over the country: my abilities are not confined to a single spot, "like the dull weed which rots itself at rest *." "Sir," said I, "I can no longer withhold telling you my mind:—when you whipt off a beard, you were an useful member of Society, but now, being a stroller, you are worse than useless."—"My dear Sir," returned my gentleman, "how you do run on! 'passion is the worst argument a man can use, so let it be the last †;' so far from being a debauchee, I am a champion, Sir, of the public morality:

'A nation's taste depends on you*,
Perhaps a nation's virtue too."

These are lines Sir, which the enemies of the drama would do well to consider." Perceiving that the attempt to reclaim him from his senseless proceedings would be vain, and being anxious to learn by what means he came to turn stroller, I desired him to go on, which he did as follows: "You must know, Sir, that my father was a very honest cobler in our town; and contrived to patch up an education so far as his poor profits would allow, 'he scarce was worth a ducat §:' well, after leaving school, with 'shining morning face ¶,' bidding for ever adieu to my schoolmaster, whom I hated as I did the devil, for he was a sour old fellow, and never, but when he went about breech-flogging, was a grin on his face, 'sternly smiled ‡.' Then, Sir, I was bound an apprentice to Curl'em, and here might the smothered spark of genius been for ever extinguished, had not 'the brief chronicles of the times*,' come to the place." "The players, I suppose you mean," said I: "Yes," said he,—'I went to see them, and my heart was touched †:' from that moment I abominated razors; a wig I never touched, unless to place one on my 'actor brow ‡,' to play a part withal when Curl'em was absent. 'My heart bounded at a play:' Oh! how I long'd to be an actor! It was my thought by day and my dream by night. Fortune at length put it in my power:—'twas thus, Sir: Douglas was announced for representation; a character of all others, Romeo excepted, that my genius had cut me out for: the night came; a full audience awaited the rising of the curtain, and grew impatient because it did not move.—Norval had got himself tipsy, and could not appear: just as they were about to make an apology, which would not have been accepted 'enthusiasm burst the bands of fear ||,' I went to the green-room, 'Gentlemen', says I, 'I will undertake the part:' 'You!' said they all with a stare of astonishment, 'let them stare on **.' 'Me,' said I! 'You,' said the representative of Glenalvon, 'You! Norval?' 'And who is Norval in Glenalvon's eyes?' vociferated I.—The manner in which I gave in this single sentence operated more strongly in my favour than volumes of words could have done. Suffice it to say,—they admired, and agreed to make trial of me. The curtain drew up, and forward strode intrepid I, in the costume of Douglas. The claps which followed my exits showed how well I acquitted myself. 'by Heaven I was thrice myself ††;' then on my crest, 'glory like a dazzling eagle stood ‡‡.' The performers crowded round me when I left the stage,

* Hamlet. † Honey Moon.
‡ Epistle to Garrick.
‖ Venice Preserved. ¶ As you like it.
§ Douglas.

* Hamlet. † Douglas.
‡ Macbeth. § Provoked Husband.
‖ Castle Spectre. ** Oronooko.
†† Richard III. ‡‡ Lee's Alexander.



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stage; and 'twas hard to make my towns-folk believe, that the 'daring Douglas,' was Strutt, the apprentice of Curl'em. 'Then farewell, a long farewell to all my shaving*.' Returning home in triumph, 'I disdain'd the barber's slothful life †.' I knock'd at my father's door just as he had done prayers 'Wha's there?' said he. 'My name is Norval,' said I. 'I ken nae body o' that name,' said the ignorant old put, so go about your business—ha! ha! ha! 'King, father, royal Dane, let me not burst in ignorance,—ha! ha! ha!'—'I'd wager a boddle,' cried my mother, 'tis our Davie:' 'And what keeps you out so late?' said my father, as he opened the door. 'No more of that ‡,' said I. 'No more of what?' said my father: 'answer for your conduct to me instantly, sirrah;—tell me where you've been, and give me a satisfactory answer.'—

Nay, my good Lord, tho' I revere you much,
Within my bosom reigns another Lord.§'

'The scoundrel 's gotten himsel' fou,' said the old boy, half chok'd with rage: 'gae to your bed now, you villain; but you shall pay for this breakin' o' God's word in the morning.'

"My deeds upon my head,—I crave the law**." I spoke this exactly in the manner I had seen it acted the night before: yet, Sir, the dull creature still overlook'd my expanding merit, and imputed my spirit to intoxication; till in came Curl'em in search of me, and told them all the particulars as they had been related in his shop, along with some embellishments of his own.

'I do remember the barber ††;' he burst in, 'like the meteor of a troubl'd heav'n‡‡!' My father made toward me with the strap directly:—'Assault me not, Lord Randolph—not as thou lov'st thyself.' How he look'd! while Curl'em swore, 'He is as mad as a March hare—the moon is full at present, is it not?' 'By gazing on the moon*.' 'Shake not thy fat face and thy wig at me†;' said I to him. So, Sir, instead of going to bed, 'sleep no more,' I went off to my new brethren, as 'I had made up my rest to run away ‡;' and we decamped that night, for fear of pursuit,—(as I was too precious to be lost) to ——, about ten miles distant. Thus, Sir, did my genius soar above every obstacle; thus, Sir, was I made an actor, and till now have I continued one. Oh, how I have shone a sun among surrounding stars! for every one used to croud to see "the celebrated Mr Strutt, from the Theatres-Royal, London and Edinburgh." My pockets have been ready to crack with mon—no—but my ears have with applause. But out on thee 'strumpet Fortune§,' 'when thou smilest, thou'l't certainly deceive us**:'

In the last place, where we played, Sir, to crowded houses, and I was, as usual, the favourite of the town, my benefit arrived:—and what did I draw, think you? fourpence halfpenny, after paying expences! I was annihilated, but soon found out the cause of my bad fortune:—I had a little amour with the Bailie's daughter, who had been attracted by my performance of Archer, (Sir, we shall drink her health ††;) for indeed, 'although I account myself a fellow of no reckoning, nor worth a lady's eye ‡‡,' yet she found me, though I could not myself, to be a marvellous proper man.'—But, Sir, I did Archer to the life; so, as I was saying, Sir, 'the lady loved me †;' and

* Henry VIII. † Douglas.
‡ Othello. § Douglas.
** Merchant of Venice.
† Romeo and Juliet.
†† 1st part Henry X.

* Mountaineers. † Macbeth.
‡ Merchant of Venice.
§ Orphan. ** Hamlet.
†† Beaux Stratagem.
‡‡ Copper Captain. † Othello.

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and was caught writing to me by her father, who had before observed her acting in her chamber. The thing spread all over the town like lightning: adieu then to well doing:—every father prohibited his daughter from going to the theatre; and the gentlemen were piqued, because the players were likely to have more success among the ladies than themselves. One misfortune breeds a second. Some poultry had been missing from about our doors, where the company lodged, and, 'would the heart of man believe it!' 'list, oh list *!' a warrant was issued against us for hen-stealing! You may perceive, Sir, 'twas pure malice of the Justice against us;—but 'could we take arms against a sea of troubles †?' no, surely, we pursued the only safe method to avoid disaster—the road from the town,—leaving behind us our stage furniture, to pay our expences; and having all separated for fear of detection, here I am on my way to Edinburgh, to offer myself to Mr Siddons."—"I fear," said I, "he won't accept of your services."—"Then he has no taste, no judgment of merit, by gad," returned he: "here, landlady, 'bring me some sack ‡:'—fill the stoup again, and, d'ye hear, a half pound of steaks along with it." "Why, really, Mr Strutt," cried the landlady, "I wish you would consider—" "Consider what, my dear," said he;" "the old score," said the landlady. "A hyena, a hyena truly §," spouted Mr Strutt; "bring what I call for directly:—d——n my eyes, isn't the Gentleman willing to pay the reckoning?"

AMBULATOR.

*Banks of Esk.*

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* Hamlet.
† Hamlet.
‡ Merry Wives of Windsor.
§ West Indian.

*The* OBSERVER. No. II.

——quod magis ad nos
Pertinet, ac nescire malum est.
HOR.

'KNOW THYSELF,' is a precept not more venerable for the remote antiquity from which it has descended to us, than important by the beneficial consequences of which a due regard to it may be productive in human life. It is not one of those rules of conduct which have reference only to particular classes or orders of men, or which are applicable only in certain specific circumstances: its obligation is universal, its interest commensurate with that of our moral improvement: for, if it be true that no faults can be corrected which have not been first perceived, nor dangers avoided of which there is no apprehension, then, of course, there can be no uniform nor consistent virtue without a reasonable degree of self-knowledge. While the snares for innocence are spread every where, it is the effect of a due acquaintance with ourselves that the heart is set upon its guard against the temptations by which it is peculiarly liable to be seduced, that we are led to shun the path which we had in any former instance trodden with peril, and, tho' we may have the semblance, are prevented from resting satisfied till we be possessed also of the reality of goodness.

There can be no one so much a stranger to the nature of his own mind as to suppose, that the kind of knowledge of which we are speaking can be the result of any single act of reflexion. The character of the soul is formed only by degrees: its various features develope themselves in no determinate order, just as the occasions arise in the intercourse of life to draw them forth: the impression of them can be caught therefore in no other way than by a daily attention to what passes within ourselves, and by the fre-

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frequent revival of traits otherwise evanescent and apt to be speedily effaced, by the stated practice of self-examination. It is during these periods of salutary review that the opportunity is in a special manner afforded, of tracing fully, and in all its bearings, the error which may once have misled—of ascertaining the deviations by which even good affections may sometimes betray into guilt, and of marking, with a view to future profit, the fatal progress by which, in our particular temperament of soul, a mere inadvertency may grow up into an act of vice, that act into a habit, and that habit into an inveterate and incurable disease. On the other hand, in respect to actions which may have passed with the world for truly good and virtuous, this inquisition discovers their secret motives: it suggests how large a deduction must often be made from the amount of popular applause for reasons which fall not under the cognisance of strangers, or into which they may be little disposed to scrutinize: it distinguishes between what was the result of settled purpose, and what owed its origin to accident, and gives their proper places severally to the fruits of labour and to the spontaneous shootings from a naturally happy disposition. In short, by means of self-examination, when properly conducted, a man is presented to himself in his real colours, the mask is stripped off which a secret partiality would interpose between him and even his own thoughts, and he is sisted before the tribunal of the mind, divested equally of the additions of friendship and of malignity.

When it is considered what the great purposes are to which this sort of inquiry is or ought to be subservient, it might be supposed that, tho the discoveries to which it leads may be sometimes painful, yet the exercise would be cherished as in fact the most interesting in which a human being can engage. And this would assuredly be the case were men in general disposed as unreservedly to yield up the actual guidance of their conduct to the higher powers of their nature, as they are ready in words to admit their title. But man, though sufficiently fond of his distinction of a rational agent, and apt enough to value himself upon it, is in reality and in truth often nothing less than rational. In a large proportion of cases he is the slave of appetite or passion. The blandishments of sloth can, in his breast, prevail over the convictions of duty. And the dread of a little uneasiness has frequently proved more than a match for the most unequivocal prospects of improvement. A whole host of such pernicious counsellors standing directly in the way of every vigorous exertion for the acquisition of self-knowledge, the first and the last step in this progress terminates, for the most part, at the bare conviction of its utility, and the hopeful germ of active virtue expires in the feebleness of vain resolution, or the unavailing regrets of ever-returning procrastination.

While in this manner, chiefly thro' their own fault, men remain too often in ignorance of their real character, it will yet seldom happen that they will be able entirely to divert their thoughts from the subject. There may be rare instances of persons, who, sunk during the greater part of their existence in a sort of mental lethargy, are hardly ever roused on any occasion beyond the pitch of habitual indifference. But, in the ordinary state of the human mind, a certain degree of self-approbation is an indispensible requisite to any tolerable measure of enjoyment, or even of tranquillity. The legitimate road to these objects by actual inquiry and by correction, where that may be necessary, in the sentiments or conduct, being in effect shut upon the indolent and the timid, their only

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only alternative is, to lend themselves freely to the deceits which in such circumstances the heart is abundantly prone to practise. Against men willing to be deceived, there may be even little occasion for its employing much of that subtilty, for which it has been so generally noted. It may be enough, for example, if it can succeed, merely in withdrawing the attention from the darker parts of the character, or in weakening and perplexing the natural impression, respecting the force of the motives towards determining the merits of actions.

Lothario is a professed debauchee. To procure for himself a transient gratification, he would never hesitate to sacrifice the peace of a family, or to implant, in the bosom of innocence, the seeds of endless wretchedness and remorse: yet, where there is no interference on the part of his pleasures, Lothario appears not devoid of humanity. His charities are at least as frequent and as considerable, as those of any other in his neighbourhood of equal fortune. His soul, if we may judge from the expression of countenance with which he may have been observed to listen to the tale of woe, would seem to be, even beyond the common measure, turned to melting pity—an impression, the truth of which cannot be doubted, when it is compared with the exertions which he has been known to make sometimes, for the relief of the distresses which he had in this manner proved himself to have felt. Though it may be only, therefore, one or two of the least discriminating, among such as have tasted of the bounty of Lothario, who will, in favour of his kindness to them individually, be disposed to overlook all that is defective in his character, yet who, it may be said, can deny him the praise of benevolence? On this point, the favourable opinion which he entertains of himself is only in unison with the public sentiment; it is one which could hardly fail to be produced in his mind, independently, almost, of its own consciousness, from the frequent occasions on which he has had addressed to him the language, with the homage of gratitude, and subject, as he must necessarily be, to be preyed upon at times by recollections of a less pleasing nature, it is not wonderful that he should, without unwillingness, admit the grateful relief, which, on this side at least, should seem to stand ever open to him.

Unless with the view of making room for a better foundation, and a better superstructure, we would unwillingly shake the single pillar upon which even a delusive peace of mind may temporarily rest. But the language of truth is here the language of friendship, and its dictate is, that supposing the vices of Lothario to admit of being compensated by any virtues whatever, which they evidently do not, yet so far is his benevolence from containing in it any thing supererogatory, to be set for such a purpose over against defects in other parts of his character, that it is in fact itself materially defective. It stands in complete subordination, as has been observed, to the leading propensity, the love of pleasure. It might be refining too much to say, that it is no other in reality than one mode of selfishness. But it plainly wants some of the most essential characteristics of virtuous principle—authority, stability, consistency: and probably little injustice would be done to the real merits of Lothario, were he to be described as one merely in whom the corrupting influences of a life devoted to selfish pleasures, had not yet obliterated all traces of the original kindness of nature in the formation of his temper and disposition.

The character of Sophronio is, in every thing almost, the reverse of that of Lothario. He is one of those sober-minded citizens who hold steadily in the even tenor of their way, equally removed from glaring faults and from splendid

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splendid acquirements. The chief feature of his life seems to be a sort of undeviating method, which has place in every thing that concerns him, his business, his recreations, his domestic economy. By long continued industry, he has now acquired considerable property; but his habits differ in no material respect from what they were at his first setting out in the world; nor is his expence, except as a necessary consequence of the increase of his family, much enlarged. If no one could easily recollect any instance of his generosity, he has never been blamed for injustice; and if the occasion rarely occurs for complimenting him, on the acuteness of his understanding, or the brilliancy of his wit, he has to console himself, that he has escaped also the irregularities which are so often found in the train of superior talents. He is little ambitious of the distinctions that are most valued among the votaries either of science or of fashion. He rests with a secret pride on a supposed wisdom, which has attached him to pursuits of a more solid kind, and is not unwilling that the incense of applause should fall to the share of others, while, with the consciousness, he enjoys the fruits of his better-directed sagacity. With such qualifications, though Sophronio, as becomes a good Christian, admits unlimitedly the truth of all the statements which occur in the public service of the church, respecting the depravity of our nature, it is doubtful if he ever thought of referring any of these observations particularly to himself, or of enquiring whether, as an individual, he was chargeable with any part of that corruption, which, in the gross, he has so often affected to deplore. The truth is, that the ordinary current of his life being marked by few outrages of a more flagrant kind, his self-love easily elevates into virtue, what at best is only the absence of vice; and on a comparison of his own abstinences with the criminal excesses of others, he hugs himself upon his goodness, as he had before done upon his prudence. But were this question sufficiently connected with the immediate interests of Sophronio, to obtain from him the attention which, in cases of that sort, he usually bestows, he might find some slight ground for suspecting, what is not at all doubtful to others, that in a moral point of view, he has no reasonable pretension whatever to the merit, on which, though accustomed to disclaim every thing of this sort, he is yet, in reality, not a little disposed to plume himself. Such as he has been described, what is he in fact, but the creature of a certain original conformation of mind, placed in particular circumstances of external fortune. If he has avoided great vices, it is only because he had neither temptation nor opportunity to commit them.—But he knows not what genuine virtue is, nor is entitled to any higher praise than that of acting habitually under the influence of the love of gain, which, whether operating more or less directly, is in truth the main and governing spring of all his conduct.

It might be an amusing enough speculation, to trace in the variety of characters that is found in the world, the diversified arts by which the human heart, prone to self-deception, contrives to continue through life a stranger, in a great measure, to its true condition; to note the evasions, the nice distinctions, the false colouring, the substitutions of one thing for another, by which it endeavours to reconcile duty with inclination, or to palliate sacrifices to the latter which it cannot entirely approve; to observe, at the same time, the new forms under which it is ready for such purposes, to view its really exceptionable qualities; to see ferocity clothing itself in the garb of courage, imbecility assuming the name of moderation, effeminacy passing for refinement, moroseness for gravity,

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gravity, a general laxity of principle for knowledge of the world. They are very few indeed, however in other respects enlightened, that may be said truly to know themselves. It is admitted, that this knowledge is by no means of very easy attainment; but if in any case such difficulty is counterbalanced by the importance of the object pursued, it is in this. How unhappy is the situation of a man, who, while he conceives himself to be engaged in a course of virtue, is actually walking in the direct road to destruction; yet, examples have not been wanting, even of so fatal a delusion.—In its lower degrees, this species of ignorance, though less deeply to be deplored, is yet rarely harmless. Misapprehensions of any kind, indeed, respecting a man's self, can hardly be productive to him of good. They will very probably have the effect of rendering him ridiculous at least, if they should not be attended with any more serious consequence. But in cases of a moral nature, if at all considerable, they almost necessarily involve guilt. It is by a competent knowledge of themselves alone, that as, on the one hand, persons of depraved character may be brought to think of reformation, so, on the other, good men may be enabled to retain their integrity, or to taste that satisfaction in the discharge of their duty, which may be necessary alike to fortify the soul for the trials of life, and to make even its pleasures compatible with, nay, subservient to virtue.

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## Scarce Books and Tracts.

*Free Thoughts on the Toleration of Popery, &c.* 8vo. pp. 463. 1780. Edinburgh. Donaldson.

THIS extraordinary production took its rise from the repeal of the penal laws against the Catholics in 1778. It is the work of a very learned man, and contains a vast mass of historical information. It burns with all that flaming zeal against Catholics, which animated our ancestors in the days of the Holy League and Covenant.—This zeal is tempered by little or no reverence for existing authorities, and it burst forth in passages so violent and offensive, as to occasion the suppression of the work, which has rendered it now extremely scarce. At present, when that ferment is over, a few extracts from the work may be interesting, not only to illustrate the spirit of the time, but to afford specimens of the curious matter which is scattered through the volume.

As the leaders of the different political parties joined in the support of this wise and liberal measure, they are all included in one anathema.

'For any thing that appears, scarce the shadow of one argument, not so much as a flowery trope, or a biting sarcasm, has been employed in opposition: for once our *Sand**ches* and our *Shelb***nes*, our *N**ths* and our *B**kes*, our *W**kesses* and our *W***rns*, our *R**bys*, and our *F*xes*, like *Herod* and *Pilate*, are become friends, and, I fear, on a similar design too.'

But what will surprize our readers much more, is that his present Majesty is made an object of pointed invective; not only as extending a culpable degree of favour to the Catholics, but as, in general, shewing disrespect to religion, and countenancing the open profanation of the Sabbath! The terms in which this charge is preferred are so violent and indecorous, that we cannot prevail on ourselves to copy them. His Majesty is said indeed to have given hopes of pious dispositions, but these hopes seem to have experienced a most woful disappointment.

Nor is he at all satisfied with the conduct of the church and gentry of Scotland, whom he upbraids in the following terms:

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'It is truly an affecting consideration, that a General Assembly of the church of Scotland, that formerly hath stood as *an iron pillar and a brazen wall* against the inroads of Popery, should have so early betrayed evident disaffection and indifference on the late critical occasion; that her clergy should have been so late in bestirring themselves, and that so many of them, as well as of the magistracy, should either have denied their concurrence altogether, or come at last into the opposition to the proposed measures, apparently from no better motives than to avoid popular disgrace. And that so few of the gentlemen and landed interest should have taken an active share, or given their concurrence, is a sad indication of the decay of religious principle among them, and of the want of public spirit for the best interests of their country. It is particularly to be regreted, that the people should have been left, in that important struggle, without persons of distinguished influence and rank to head their associations. Among all our present nobility was there one to be found, who, from principle, and real patriotism, would interest himself in the question; even in a nation where many of the most illustrious name and highest station in it, formerly shone in the senate, courted dangers in the field, or could dignify a scaffold, on similar occasions? One would think that scarce one drop of their thrice-noble blood did now run in the veins of their degenerate sons; otherwise the whole burden and odium (yet real glory) of standing foremost in this cause, and of vindicating the Protestant interest and laws of Britain, at this crisis, would not be devolved upon one noble and spirited youth, who has distinguished himself in this respect above all his ancestors and cotemporaries.'

The text of this publication consists chiefly of *diatribes* of the above description. The curious matter lies in the notes and appendix, which are both copious. In them he has collected almost every enormity of whatever kind which has been committed under the sanction of the Catholic religion. With this view, he seems to have searched, not only all modern history, but all the writings of the Romish casuists.

The author begins with enumerating the temporal encroachments of the popes, the wars which they had excited, and their violent proceedings against the other potentates of Europe. He gives a list of upwards of sixty monarchs who had been excommunicated by them, and the excommunication accompanied by a sentence of deposition. He then proceeds to give an exposition of Catholic morality, and endeavours to prove, by numerous extracts from the writings of the Jesuits and other casuists, that there is no crime so enormous, which has not been fully sanctioned by the court of Rome. A variety of anecdotes are collected relative to indulgences, particularly about the time that Leo X. was induced by his necessities to distribute them so profusely.

"If any man purchases letters of "indulgence," said Tetzel, "his soul "may rest secure with respect to its "salvation. The souls confined in "purgatory, for whose redemption in- "dulgences are purchased, as soon as "the money tinkles in the chest, in- "stantly escape from that place of "torment, and ascend into heaven.— "The efficacy of indulgence is so "great, that the most heinous sins, "even if one should violate (if it were "possible) the mother of God, would "be remitted and expiated by them, "and the person be freed both from "punishment and guilt. For twelve "pence you may redeem the soul of "your father out of purgatory."

We cannot withhold from our readers the following passage on the subject of scandal, earnestly hoping that it will not infuse any Romish leaven into the minds of our modern fine ladies.

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"It was maintained in the public *theses* of Louvaine in 1645, "That it is only a venial sin to calumniate, and impose false crimes, to ruin their credit who speak ill of us."—"That it is not any mortal sin to calumniate falsely, to preserve one's honour, is no doubt a probable opinion," says Caramuel: "for it is maintained by above twenty grave doctors, by Gaspar Hurtado, and Dicastillus, &c.: so that, if this doctrine be not probable, there is hardly any such in all the body of divinity."—"This maxim," continues he, "of Father Dicastillus concerning calumny, having been by a countess of Germany taught the empress's daughters, the confidence they thence took that it was no sin, at most but venial, to scatter calumnies up and down, bred in a few days so many, together with so much opprobrious language, that it put the whole court into alarm and combustion: for it is not hard to imagine what use they might make of it: so that, to appease this tumult, they were forced to send for a religious capuchin, a man of exemplary life, named Father *Quiroga*, who came, and made it appear to them, that that maxim was a most pernicious one, especially among women; and he took a particular care to oblige the empress absolutely to abolish the use of it."—But what thanks got he for his pains? hear Dicastillus: "A certain grave religious man, bare-hoofed and deep-cowled, whom I name not, was so rash as to cry down this opinion, among a sort of women and ignorant people, and to affirm that it was pernicious and scandalous, prejudicial to good manners, contrary to the quiet and tranquillity of states and societies, &c.: but I have maintained against him, and do still maintain, that calumny, when it is used against a calumniator, though grounded on absolute falsities, is not, for that, any mortal sin, either against justice or charity: and, to prove it, I have brought a cloud of our fathers to witness it, and whole universities consisting of them; among others the Rev. Father John Gans confessor to the emperor, Father Henry preceptor, Father Daniel Bastella confessor to the Archduke Leopold; all the public and ordinary professors of the university of Vienna; all the professors of the University of Grats; all the professors of the university of Prague; of all whom I have in my custody the approbation of my opinion, written and signed with their own hands: besides, I have on my side Father *Pennalossa* preacher to the emperor and the king of Spain, Father *Pillicerrolli*, and many others, who had accounted this opinion probable, before any dispute between us." *Caram. Th. Fund. Dicast. de Just. l.* ii. *tr.* 2. *disp.* 12. *n.* 404. P. 106.

The Catholics of Ireland are said to have been estimated, by one of their own bishops, at 2,000,000. This bishop, it seems, had also stated, that "it was no sooner known in France, that the act was passed in favour of the Roman Catholics, than an universal damp was seen in every countenance, and the general cry was *Voila deux cens mil 'hommes armez contre nous.*—(Here are 200,000 men armed against us.") Our author however argues, if two hundred thousand armed Catholics could cause such a damp abroad, what might they not do at home?

The following statement is given, respecting the number of papists in the Highlands and islands of Scotland.

"By the account published by the *Society in Scotland for propagating Christian knowledge*, in 1774, it appears that, in the Highlands and islands alone, there were then about 16,141 Papists. Their number in some of these parishes, as stated in that account, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| South Uist, | 2300 | Bellay, | 650 |
| Barra, | 1250 | Kirkmichael, | 600 |
| Boleskine, | 400 | Inveraven, | 920 |
| Ardnamurchan, | 1956 | Kiltarlity, | 300 |
| Glenmuick, | 337 | Kilmorock, | 300 |
| Crathie, | 832 | Small Isles, | 738 |

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| Strathdon, | 300 | Kilmanivaig, | 1600 |
| Rathven, | 850 | Glenelg, | 1340 |
| Ruthven, | 400 | Laggan, | 150 |

"In about a dozen of these parishes there are above twenty priests, and many mass houses. At North Moror, in Glenelg, an academy was erected some years ago by means of a legacy left by a lady in England, and some other donations, at which there were then sixteen students attending. At Scallen, in the Braes of Glenlivet, is a Popish college, the number of students at which are about twelve, most of whom are sons to gentlemen in the neighbourhood, and some of them become priests without going abroad.—The situation of this college is peculiarly calculated for promoting the interests of Popery, being in the centre of seven parishes, at the distance of seven miles from each church, except Kirkmichael, from whence it is four miles distant, and surrounded with a ridge of hills, whereby it is separated from all the neighbouring countries. Besides a priest or bishop who resides constantly at this seminary, there are generally three, and often six priests, who officiate in the several mass-houses of the two parishes of Inveraven and Kirkmichael.

"In the parish of South Uist are 2300 Papists, and only 300 Protestants. In Barra there are 1250 Papists, and only fifty Protestants. In Small Isles are 738 Papists, and but 215 Protestants. In Moydart, a part of Ardnamurchan, are 848 Papists, and only twelve Protestants. In Arisaig, another part of the same parish, are 824 Papists, and only four Protestants. And South Moror, another division of it, contains 281 persons, of whom there is only one Protestant." P. 324.

But the most curious article perhaps in the book is a narrative, inserted in the appendix, of the assassination of Henry III. of France by the celebrated Clement. As this narrative contains a number of interesting particulars, and as its tone exhibits a most singular example of ferocious fanaticism, we shall insert it at length.

*A true account of the strange and sudden death of Henry de Valois, which fell out by divine permission when he was at St Clou, having besieged the city of Paris, the 1st day of August*, 1589. Printed at Troyes in 1589, with permission.

*By a Friar of the order of Dominicans.*

"There is not one among us who is not assured, upon sufficient and deplorable proof, of the evil which Henry de Valois during his reign hath procured to his subjects, chiefly to those whom he knew to be good and faithful Catholics, and consequently lovers of virtue and the public weal, and enemies to the heretics and politicians of this kingdom, whom he had preferred to God, to his church, and to his honour. Neither can any one be ignorant of the rage he hath exercised and vomited out upon the cities which he hath taken by force, on the side of such, on men, women, and children, without distinction, and especially churchmen have suffered a cruel and ignominious death. Maids while yet under age and the religious have been violated, wives forced, and churches and images broken, cannonaded, and held in derision; the scanty substance of the poor people pillaged, and the sacrament of the altar (O diabolical and barbarous deed!) defiled and trampled under feet. So that continuing such massacres, he made himself master and tyrant both together of D'Estampes, Pontoise, Poissy, the bridge St. Clou, and the greater part of the neighbouring villages, desiring among other things to possess himself of the city of Paris, to whom he wished the utmost evil: which our God willing to remedy, in due time, for the comfort of his poor people, hath taken such a course, as shews how much

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much the divine powers surpass human, and that he knows how to overthrow, by a small blow, his most furious adversaries; as you may perceive by the following account:

"A young religious Jacobin at Sens, aged only between twenty-two and twenty-three years, a native of the Sorbonne near to Sens, and in priestly orders, knowing the tyranny which the said Henry de Valois exercised towards his people, and that, notwithstanding any excommunication denounced against him, he desisted not from his wickedness, but more and more was preparing himself for the total ruin and combustion of the kingdom of France, began by himself apart to bewail such impieties, and to deplore the calamity of the people, who could have nothing but loss, torment, and vexation under such a king; and in such thoughts he ordinarily employed and consumed himself, praying God to extend his mercy to the poor afflicted, who stretched out their hands to him, and that he would send them succour from on high, confounding the enemy that oppressed them.

"So that God, hearing the prayer of this his servant, whose name was James Clement, one night as he was in his bed, sent his angel to him in a vision, who with great light presented himself to that religious, and shewing him a naked sword, addressed him in these words: "Brother James, I am "the messenger of God Almighty, "and am come to certify to thee, that "by thy hand the tyrant of France "should be put to death. Bethink "thee, therefore, and prepare thyself, "even as the crown of martyrdom is "also prepared for thee."—Thus spoke the vision, and disappeared, leaving him to ruminate on these strange but true words. The morning came: Friar James again set before his eyes the apparition of the preceding night, and, being doubtful what he should do, applied to one of his friends, also a religious, a man very learned and well versed in the holy Scripture, to whom he freely declared the vision, asking him, moreover, if it was a thing disagreeable to God to kill a king, who had neither faith nor religion, and who sought nothing but the oppression of his poor subjects, thirsting after innocent blood, and was drenched in vices as much as possible? To whom the honest man returned for answer, "That indeed God "had strictly forbidden us to commit "homicide; but seeing the king, "whom he meant, was a man cut off "and separated from the church, one "who vaunted of his execrable ty-"rannies, and was determined to be "the perpetual and incessant scourge "of France, he thought that whoever "should kill him, as Judith formerly "did Holophernes, would do a thing "very holy and most commendable, "since he would deliver a great people "from his tyrannical oppression, and "set them at liberty, securing them "at least from ever living more under "his hard and insufferable yoke; in the "same manner as the people of Israel "were delivered from the hand of "Pharaoh, when he, with his whole "army, was covered with the waves "of the sea. Nay further, in case he "who should execute such a good "work were put to death, (as could "scarce fail to be the case,) that he "should be most happy, seeing the "good and holy zeal wherewith he "should be moved to do it would not "be corrupted either with evil passion, "or with money, or by any other "common or vicious means." Which words were so agreeable to brother James, that he proposed, from that time forward, to give his life a prey for the purpose of accomplishing the death of Henry de Valois.

"Being then resolved, he employed himself many days in fasts and abstinence, living on bread and water, made confession, went to the communion, and received the precious body of our Saviour Jesus Christ, disposing of

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of himself as a man who is about to render up his soul to God. In fine, after he had been at pains to cleanse and purge his soul, he considered how and by what means he might come to the end of his design. And, as the most expedient, determined to make application to a Lord, whose name I conceal seeing he is sufficiently known, that he might obtain letters addressed to Henry, and by that method get access into his chamber. The missives were delivered to him, signed and sealed by that Lord, who was a favourite and minion of the King, to whom he promised to keep them safely, and communicate them to none.—And when he went out from the presence of the said Lord, he provided a long knife, very sharp and well pointed, which he put up in his sleeve, and having taken leave of whom he thought proper, went to St Clou, where Henry at that time was with his camp, the King of Navarre being his lieutenant-general. When this good religious saw himself at the place, where it behoved him to make proof of his courage, without being in the least intimidated, after having prayed to God to conduct his hand and his high enterprise, with a manly and virtuous heart, he addressed the guards of the king, and intreated them, on Tuesday morning the 1st day of August, 1589, to advertise the king, that there was a Jacobin who of necessity desired to speak with him about affairs of importance, and to deliver to his majesty a missive, which he could not intrust in any other hand than his own, being sent from one of his servants for whom he had a superlative regard.—The captain of the guards, that he might not appear negligent in the service of his master, went directly to him, and let him know the desire of the Jacobin, with which the king was very well pleased, and commanded that he should be brought in without delay, that he might hear what he should say.

In consequence of this order Friar James is conducted into the chamber of the king, in the house of Gondy, bishop of Paris, at the said St. Clou, where the sire was lodged, who was then rising and dressing himself, having then put on a doublet of shamoy, above which he ordinarily put the cuirass. When the religious saw the king, he fell down on his knees humbly before him, and holding his missive in his hand, assured him it was sent to him from that Lord his servant, who did not chuse to trust it with another than him, on account of the importance of the matter. The king, possibly glad to hear such news, commanded him to approach, which the monk accordingly did, and having kissed the letter, delivered it to him; and by means of the knife, which he held ready, gave him such a stroke in the belly, that the entrails came forth with the blood in great effusion. The king quickly seeing the appearance of the knife, had warded it off with his hand, which was a little wounded, but it hindered not the impetuosity of the blow, levelled straight and with the whole force of the religious.—Wherefore feeling himself thus wounded, he rushed with such vivacity upon the religious, that with the same knife the said religious was wounded in the face, and instantly killed with divers blows by Henry's guards: then that poor monk is stripped and shewed naked to the view of all the people, to see if any person could know who he was; for (said they) it is very possible that the leaguers have dressed a soldier in the habit of a monk to perpetrate such a murder, therefore it is necessary he be left some time exposed to view, to see if any will know him. Mean time Henry de Valois is laid in bed, has his wound searched and dressed in the best manner possible, so that through all his camp it was confidently said about mid-day, that he would in the end recover, and be little worse. But they were all astonished when, on Wednes-

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day following, the second day of August, about two o'clock in the morning, the good body, attacked by a strong fever, was seized by the destinies, and recommending himself to his great friend D'Epernon and the King of Navarre, gave up the ghost, without entering Paris by a breach, as he had purposed.

"The news of that sudden death were immediately spread through all the camp, and d'Epernon began to mourn and weep like a calf; the gentlemen of the guard to look at one another with arms across; the politicians, who had pickled their estates the better to preserve them, to stand astonished; the Swiss to drink; and those who thought to succeed to the crown to laugh in their heart, and to put besides a good face on a bad game, cursing the leaguers, and, above all, the poor Jacobine, who, quite dead as he was, was drawn by four horses, and afterwards burnt. I leave you to think of the evil which he endured in being thus treated after his death.—His soul, nevertheless, ascended straight to heaven among the blessed. As for that of Henry de Valois, I only report what took place, and leave the judgement of it to God.

"Behold (gentlemen,) in few words, the account of the death of Henry de Valois, and how very opportunely that poor religious employed himself for our deliverance, not fearing to die to set the church and the people at liberty, I pray God that the like may happen to all those who are contrary to the Catholic law, and who yet continue unjustly to besiege us. So be it.

SIZIAN *de la mort inopinée de* HENRY DE VALOIS.

*L'an mil cinq cens quatre-vingts-neuf,*
*Fut mis à mort d'un couteau neuf,*
*Henry de Valois de France;*
*Par un Jacobin, qui exprés,*
*Fut à S. Clou, tout de bien prés,*
*Lui tirer ce coup dans le pance.*
*Telle vie, telle fin.*"

P. 408.

A long history is given of the Court of Inquisition. The description of the instruments of torture used by this tribunal may probably be new to most of our readers.

"In the Court of Inquisition, when the accused do not voluntarily confess, various kinds of inhuman tortures are used; the most common are the *corda* and the *veglia*, as they are called in Italy. The person who is tortured with the *corda* has heavy weights hung to his feet, his hands tied behind his back, and fastened to a rope hanging in a pulley from the cieling of the room of vast height, and is thus hoisted up to the cieling; and, being kept hanging till his joints and limbs are horribly stretched, he is suddenly let down with a jerk within a few inches of the ground; where he is to hang with his legs and arms disjointed, or is shifted up and down a whole hour, if he does not own himself guilty.—The *corda* is called the *queen of torments*, and there are very few instances of persons bearing it a whole hour, some dying of the exquisite pain before the hour is expired, and others confessing crimes whether they committed them or not, to redeem themselves from it. Such as endure this first torture have it afterwards repeated upon them, or a new one is tried.—The *veglia* is something like a smith's anvil, with a spike at the top of it that ends in an iron die. At the four corners of the room are four ropes hanging from four pulleys. These ropes are tied to the naked arms and legs of the criminal, and twisted so hard as to cut even to the bone: by them he is lifted up, and set down with his backbone exactly upon the die, which works by degrees, as his whole weight rests on it, into the bone. This torture is to last eleven hours, if the person doth not sooner confess the charge: and, though he should confess the fact, the torture is continued, unless he also confess the *intention*. It is therefore evident, that this holy tribu-

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nal of the church, which boasts of its *justice and mercy*, is the most cruel, as well as unjust, that ever was established in civilized nations; and equals, if not exceeds, any thing known among the most barbarous." P. 170.

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SCOTTISH REVIEW.

I. A Series of Discourses on the Principles of Religious Belief, as connected with Human Happiness and Improvement. By the Rev. R. Morehead, A. M. of Baliol College, Oxford, Junior Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Cowgate, Edin. *Third Edition.* 8vo. 9s. Constable & Co.

THERE are few species of composition which it is more difficult to render attractive than sermons.—Originality, which, in one form or other, forms the proper ground of publication, can with difficulty be attained. The subjects, from the very circumstance of their great importance, have been long familiar to every reader, and even the mode of treating them is so far prescribed and regulated by custom, that any attempt to strike out a new path would be considered as irregular and indecorous.—Yet there is a more delicate and secret species of originality, which gives to the same subjects, and even the same ideas, a new aspect and colouring, which makes them no longer pall upon our fancy. This species of originality is possessed, we think, by the sermons before us. They appear to be the production of one who has thought deeply upon the subject, writes from his own thoughts, and does not merely repeat a hacknied language learned from others. The style rarely, if ever, runs into that common place language, of which we hear so much from the pulpit, and which indeed is usually formed on subjects that are habitually treated of. In short, they display a style of their own. Their extensive circulation, which has already brought them to a third edition, sufficiently shews, that this style enjoys the approbation of the public, and we certainly think that this approbation has not been obtained without being deserved.

These sermons relate, in a great measure, to the evidences of religion, both natural and revealed. The author, however, probably with a judicious attention to his own powers, has not studied so much to excel in the conduct of his argument, as in the prepossession which he excites in its favour, by representing the truths and doctrines of religion under a beautiful and engaging form. While others remove the obstacles to their reception which arise from the understanding, he attacks those more powerful obstacles which arise from the heart.—They may prove, with greater force of argument, that religion is true; but he makes us wish that it should be so. The rigid votary of reason may indeed alledge, that this is not to leave fair scope for its operation, that it is giving a bias on one side, which must be unfavourable to the impartial investigation of truth. But when we consider how much the judgments of most, indeed, we may say, of all men are biassed by their passions, and how many passions operate against the admission of these doctrines, it will probably appear, that whatever can, by such means, be thrown into this side of the scale, is no more than enough to counterbalance the opposite weights, and to establish an equitable level between the two.

These sermons possess powerful attraction, even for one who reads merely for pleasure. Without rising to the highest flights of eloquence, they display throughout truth and warmth of feeling, with a flowing delicacy of expression, which carries us always smoothly and pleasantly along. They possess a very earnest and genuine

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naing character, and assume even a familiarity of tone, which, however, is happily tempered with refinement and polish. Perhaps a deeper impression might be made, were the smooth tenor of their style diversified by occasional roughnesses and asperities. But, upon the whole, it appears to be the result of an amiable and enviable tone of mind, and may be generally recommended, as placing the most important truths in a light peculiarly attractive and engaging.

The particular talent of our author appears to us to be, the recommending and placing, in a popular light, those subjects which are usually considered most abstruse and forbidding. His sermons on these subjects indeed appear to us, contrary to what is usual, to be the most pleasing of his compositions. We would particularly instance those, on the characters of faith, and on natural religion. From the former we shall extract the following specimen:

It may be remarked, that religious belief is the noblest principle of the human soul; and is the feeling to which it instinctively returns whenever it is freed from the seductions of present objects. Whenever the mind comes back upon itself, and reflects for a moment whence it came, and whither it is going,—when it is freed from the current of the world, it then rises as by a natural aspiration after some intercourse and communion with the unseen arbiter of its destiny. There immediately springs up within it a principle of Faith,—a bond of union, which connects it with the unknown and undiscoverable secrets of futurity, and makes it feel that a time is coming when all the objects with which it is now occupied will be of no value in its eye, and that other and greater objects, with which it is now unacquainted, will then fill up the vast measure of its affections. To cultivate this feeling, to keep alive this high sense of our future destiny, to cling to those facts by which it is supported, to apply ourselves with ardour and eagerness to every appearance in nature, and to every relation in history by which it receives confirmation, is a proof of an elevated mind; and so far from being a weakness which we ought to overcome, it is a noble disposition which struggles with the littleness of present pursuits, and strives to lift the soul to a sense of its true dignity.—This is one view in which it is blessed to believe; and although our reason certainly could never approve of any unsound or fallacious belief, yet the moral faculty might almost applaud that noble boldness of faith which could cling to religion, even if reason were to oppose it.

But farther, all religious faith that is consistent and sound, evinces a love of virtue; because when we throw our eyes into a future world, we can never rationally do so without believing that this future world will be the reign of perfection. The mind of man rises beyond the present life, chiefly because it perceives here something incomplete, wrong, and irregularly conducted—it looks into another life, because it there expects that every thing will be well-ordered and completed. It can only look into another life with satisfaction, therefore it can only believe willingly, it can only cling to belief, and accept of any reasonable evidence for believing, if itself is good, if it loves goodness, if it triumphs in the thought that all will yet be well, and that there will be nothing left to offend in the kingdom of God. Faith, therefore, argues a blessed disposition, a disposition which aims at the perfection of all creation, and which longs to behold the whole universe of being freed from defect, from vice and suffering.

I shall only add, my brethren, that there is something peculiarly blessed in *Christian* faith, in that disposition of mind which, recognizing the blindness and the weakness of the human heart, seeks a guide to direct its steps, and strength superior to its own on which it may lean; which, sacrificing the pride of man can fix its eye steadily upon the cross, and can discover the perfection of all that is to be admired and loved in *one* whose external circumstances were mean, and who "*had no beauty that we should desire him.*" There is a purity and an absence of all worldly affections in such faith, that is peculiarly connected with all the best principles of our nature. P. 54.

II. The

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II. The Monk and the Vine-dresser; or the Emigrants of Bellesme. A Moral Tale. By a Lady. pp. 183. 5s. Manners & Miller, Constable and Co. &c.

WE have read this little volume with very considerable pleasure. It appears to us to display a great degree of genius, and to be expressed in many occasions with an eloquence and feeling, which affords a fair promise of future excellence. That this may fully appear, indeed, the author must have attained the art of arranging her story in a more skilful manner, which, as the present appears to be her first production, she may reasonably be expected hereafter to attain. The defects of the story consist both in the want of unity, and in the want of particularity and detail. Although so short, it consists of three parts, almost wholly distinct, and each of which embraces a considerable length of time. We are thus hurried too rapidly from one scene and object to another, and room is not allowed for any deep interest to take root in our minds. The longest and most interesting part consists of an episode, which is introduced immediately before the conclusion, and is entirely unconnected with the rest of the story. Episode, in general, forms an ungrateful interruption to any narrative. In long works it may be sometimes necessary to give a respite to the invention of the writer, and the attention of the reader. But in so very short a performance, it can scarcely be allowed to any extent. We would therefore advise the fair author to be more attentive to fill up than to multiply her sketches; to circumscribe events within narrower bounds, and to make only one leading story, with as few and as small subordinate ones as may well be. She may then produce something calculated to interest and please, in a superior degree.

The author has not attempted much in the department of humour and gaiety, and from that little we are inclined (though without having formed a very decided opinion) to suspect that these are not her strongest points. What we chiefly admire are the serious and impassioned passages, particularly impassioned dialogue, in which she appears to us to display often very considerable powers. We shall give the following specimen, not as superior to others, for indeed there are some better, but as containing a larger proportion of dialogue within the same space than we have elsewhere found. The Marquis of St Forlaix, a zealous loyalist, at the commencement of the French revolution, when the death of the King was approaching, conceived himself and his family to be no longer in safety. Determined not to leave France himself, he was yet anxious to remove his wife and children from danger.--- This gives rise to the following scene:

Having thus settled what appeared to be the only way of saving his friends and family, the Marquis, in presence of those most interested, disclosed the plan to Madame. With apparent approbation she listened to the detail, until Monsieur arrived at that part of it which mentioned her being, with Victoire, entrusted to the care of Claude, and thus declaring a separation to be intended; when, with the wildest expression of agony, she started from her seat, and would have caught the hand of her husband. But he, conscious that this was the moment to decide the contest of feeling, with an impassioned, but steady look, threw himself at her feet. "Behold, Adonia," said he, "the man "who, when wooing thee in all the "pride of youth and beauty, even to "obtain the hand which hath strewed "his path with blessings, would not "have humbled himself thus; but who, "to obtain a boon, which alone can se-"cure to him the beings on whom he "dotes, would, were it possible, a thou-"sand times more lowlily prostrate him-"self. Adonia! beloved and exalted "woman, for my sake, for the sake of "my dependants, whose very depend-"ance calls for the sacrifice, bear this "pain! Allow your husband to be, "what in happier days it was your ge-"nerous

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"nerous boast to call him the father of "his people! Ah, that day, so bright in "prosperity, in which you blessed me "with your hand, was the happiest "that could mark an aera in the fate of "man. Now also, beloved of my soul, "even amid storms and tempests, let "the present, gilded by a noble deed, be "the proudest."

The big drops stood on the manly forehead of the Marquis; while Madame, her hands clasped, and her beautiful eyes cast upward, with all the persuasion of supplication, seemed to plead for a mitigation of the dreadful sentence of separation:—when the Marquis, pressing Victoire to his bosom, and then putting him into the arms of his mother, exclaimed, "Go, dearest boy! help "your unhappy father to plead to the "heart of your adored mother:—Tell "her, that on her fortitude depends the "preservation of the last relic of a "Noble House:—Tell her, it is the "duty of him who gave thee being, to "preserve to thee, if it be possible, the "birth right descended from a line of "ancestors, loyal as distinguished: and, "lastly, dearest of pleaders, beg that "thy father's honour may be preserved "inviolate, that he may not be branded "as a miscreant who forsook his King "even in his hour of sorrow! If that "King find no succouring hand,—if the "plan of the regicide be accomplished, "then, Adonia," again throwing himself at her feet, "then I swear to abjure "my country for ever:—Then will I "resign a name, which, as the gift of "my Sovereign, while he has one, I "will retain, but which I may well "forego when his nobler one shall be "extinguished."

Deep sighs now burst from the tortured heart of the Marquis: and the little Victoire, with infantine endearment, flew to the neck of his father, who once more essayed to decide the conflict. "Behold," said he, clasping and holding up the little hands of his child, "behold "the united supplication of the father "and the son. Oh, dear, but too tender, yield,—oh yield. Preserve, Adonia, the life of my child." The Marchioness gasped for breath;—then faintly articulating, "You have conquered," fell into the extended arms of her husband, who passionately pressing her cheek and forehead with his quivering lip, resigned her to the care of Jacqueline, and rushed out of the apartment.

P. 72.

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III. Town Fashions; or Modern Mannersdelineated, a Satyrical Dialogue; with James and Mary, a Rural Tale. 12mo. 3s. 6d. Blackwood.

THE object of this little piece is to contrast the present manners of Edinburgh with those which prevailed twenty years ago, and to shew how much superior the mode of living then was to the mode of living now. A very marked change has certainly taken place, connected chiefly with the greater opulence of the country, and the introduction of foreign manners.—We cannot help thinking that our author is somewhat too inimical to the changes induced by the progress of society in this country, and that he shuts his eyes to many unquestionable benefits with which it is attended.—At the same time we must readily admit, that, in the manners which are passing away, there is much to look back to with regret. Shew, for comfort, is but a poor exchange; and certainly the general aim at present is rather to seem, than to be, happy. Every rank treads eagerly on the heels of another; our shopkeepers give routs and take boxes; and all, instead of sitting down comfortably in the rank in which birth has placed them, seek only to mount higher. Commercial prosperity, and the rise of landed property, enable some to do this without much difficulty, though there are few, perhaps, whose vanity does not outrun their prosperity. But there are others, who, without the same means, are ambitious to imitate the first; and these can do it only by the sacrifice of every domestic comfort. Hence that union of outward splendour, with rigid internal economy, which may be regarded as characteristic of the present age. To convince ourselves of this, we have only



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only to enter one of those new edifices which are rising in such multitudes around us. We see magnificent lobbies, spacious drawing-room within drawing room; but enter the bedrooms, and we have scarcely room to move. The mode of living is entirely suitable. A few nights in the year, these apartments are thrown open to the whole town, but they rarely are the theatre of chearful and social entertainment; and the splendour of three or four fêtes entails pinching poverty on all the rest of the year.

Such manners form certainly proper ground for satire: the author, therefore, has been fortunate in the choice of his subject; nor do we apprehend that he has any reason to dread the odium which such compositions are apt to incur. This odium we conceive to be attached exclusively to personal satire; what attacks every body, attacks nobody; and even those who are most determined to indulge in reigning follies, will not scruple to give a laugh to their humorous delineation.

With regard to the execution of the poem, it appears to us to display uncommon powers, and to be the production of an author of very superior genius. But we are not quite sure whether these powers be peculiarly appropriate to that satire, which is chiefly aimed at in the present production. The view, indeed, which he gives is, on the whole, just, and many of the features lively. Yet the passages which we more particularly admired were those of an elevated and tender cast, which are interspersed throughout the piece. Of these, the following short specimen, must, we think, please our readers:

Oh give me back, ye days of artless Worth,
The blissful Ease that call'd true Pleasure forth!
When lapt in quiet, careless, ardent, gay,
First in retirement's shade I tun'd the lay,
And sung of rural pastimes—rural charms,
(As yet an infant in the Muses' arms,)
Nor dreamt, alas! that gewgaws and conceits
Would e'er exclude their unmatch'd native sweets. P. 27.

He goes on shortly after in the same strain.

I would do much vain empty pride to cure!
I would do much increasing pomp to check,
And lure plain Sense and sober Reason back;
To place calm Worth, respected, honour'd, known,
Not in a *crowd*, but on its rural throne;
Not in vain Waste, and glittering parade,
But with Benevolence, smiling in the shade;
To circulate wide the wealth that Fortune yields,
Not in a *Town*, but round our cultur'd fields:
There let it flow! and liberal let it run,
From patriot Father, down to patriot Son;
Glide copious, pure, where Dignity's true lord
Adorns the banquet, and inspires the board,
Where Hospitality, unchill'd by pride,
Invites plain worth and Freedom to its side,
And smiling, whispers to each grateful guest,
That nought but Kindness ornaments the feast. P. 34.

With regard to the lively and satirical part, we shall give the following as a good specimen:

*F.* You mean the storm of *Fashion*, I presume.
*A.* I mean the senseless imitating rage
That marks the motley actors on our stage,
Where each fool gets the same fine speech by heart,
And all perform the same fine studied part;
Where ev'ry puppet squeaks the self-same sound,
And ev'ry upstart struts the circle round
With the same step and consequential air,
As if high rank and fortune circled there—

*F.* Well,

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*F.* Well, let them act, and laugh at all you see.
*A.* What! laugh at Pride, when join'd with misery? P. 13.

To which we may add the following:

*F.* Alas! Alas!—these were unfashioned days!
We then had neither midnight Routes nor Plays.
*A.* Nor midnight banquets—no, nor midnight din,
Nor private balls till breakfast things come in;
Nor *Evening* parties till the clock strikes *three*,
To make lost health and want of sleep agree.
Our daughters then, poor girls! had no such swing;
For Prudence then clipt Pleasure's ardent wing.
Our boys too, luckless! were not then all Men,
Nor e'er deem'd such till after years twice ten;
Nor gam'd, nor swore, nor fed at Luxury's table,
Nor skill'd in half the science of the stable.
No Idlers, then, my friend, were known to meet,
Link'd arm in arm, six hours in Prince's Street,
Nor Fruit-shops then, nor Jelly shops were seen,
To soothe and cheer the tedium of Eighteen:—
*F.* Consider, Sir, we once ourselves were young.
*A.* Had Fathers then no reprehensive tongue?
Had Mothers then no mild persuasive sway,
To check, or point out Youth's unerring way?
Were all then left to Pleasure's free controul?
Did dress, and shew, and glare pervade the whole?
The young I blame not!—*these* wake not the string—
Youth has its May-time, so has Nature's spring.
When she, kind Mother! puts her flowerets forth;
Dreads she no East wind, or the nipping North?
Guards she not safe, as Evening's sun descends,
Their tender buds, and kind protection lends,
Shuts up their opening blossoms from the blight
Of baleful mildew and the blasts of night,
Sheds strengthening pure her soft refreshing dews,
That, as they nourish, balmy sweets infuse,
Till safe from danger, warm meridian day
Beams on the full-blown beauties they display.
—Act thus the Mothers of our *fashion'd* Youth? P. 19.

There are other passages, in which it appears to us, that the author has not quite preserved the dignity which ought to temper even the most familiar satire. The following appears to us the passage in which this rule is most strikingly violated:

Tis true, indeed, none then were forc'd to learn
For *Fashion's sake*, things now of high concern;
Things, which to all, important rise to view,
Tho' Nature, startled, shrinks from things so new.
—I may forget;—and yet it strikes me clear,
No Music then was learnt without an *Ear*,
Nor do I think our Parents were in haste,
To make their daughters squall who had no *taste*.
Some Romps we had, no doubt, as well as Danaes,
Who broke thro' rigid rules, and plagued Duennas;
But sure I am, however, *daft* or *glaiked*,
No daughter then at public shews went naked.
*F.* Why dwell on *Fashion*?—who can stop their course?
Think you to check them as you would your horse?
Pull as you may, in spite of curb and whip
These jades will on, and take their five-bar leap. P. 25.

There are some more trivial faults, which, though they may not essentially affect

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affect the merit of the poem, have long been accounted fair game by the critics; and therefore we may be allowed to point them out. A few lines are incorrect in quantity:

Let brain-struck maniacs take their aerial course,

To circulate wide the wealth that Fortune yields.

Notwithstanding these, however, which seem to have arisen from carelessness, the general tone of the versification is good.

Our author has shewn a great partiality for double rhimes, which certainly, in humorous poetry, produce often a happy effect. We do not think, however, that he is altogether master of this difficult species of burlesque. One which occurs in our last extract, is certainly far from good.—Nor can we relish the following:

*A.* Add, if you please, our late new-fashion'd Factors.
Our land-surveyors, purchasers, contractors:
Our new found Builders—Feuers—Innovators,
—In short, good Sir, our *Legal Speculators.*— P. 35.

He sometimes uses these rhimes also in the more serious parts of his poem, from which they ought always to be proscribed. Of this we think every reader must be sensible, who peruses the following:

Plac'd thus so near, and of the same profession,
It won't be deem'd, I hope, a wild digression,
To specify those aids and close connections
That mutual spring from Friendship's warm affections,
Those kindred charms, and unsubdued sensations,
That flow from social joys and visitations. P. 40.

We must admit, however, that there is a certain tender, half plaintive tone, when, if the rhyming syllables are very smooth and liquid, they produce no unhappy effect. Thus:

—How short, my friend, the sight that forward glances
To future bliss!—how bright the gleam that dances
On Hope's high gilded summit, sweetly playing,
Which Fancy's flattering dream is but betraying!
Dark storms are gathering oft while Hope's beguiling,
The vale of Peace and Love so sweetly smiling, &c. P. 44.

The tale with which the poem concludes seems destined to lash rural follies, as the first part had been directed against those of the town. It represents a farmer's family ruined by that extravagance, which is no longer confined to the city haunts. Some parts of this tale are exquisitely beautiful; others, which aim at ridicule, did not please us quite so much. The following, however, must be admitted to be a good picture of the changed pursuits of a modern farmer; though, it appears to us, that some really useful acquirements are involved in the general censure:

As for young James, now grown to manhood's prime,
No trivial matters occupy his time.
A sudden change had mark'd his course of late,
First at a Fox-chase, or a five-bar gate,
Ardent and bold, swift on his high bred hunter,
O'er hill and dale he darts thro' storms of Winter,
Boasts of his matchless feats—assumes an air,
Turns Politician—shines at kirk and fair,
Frequents the Farmer's Club—quotes learned sages,
Knows every thing in Smith, and Malthus' pages,
Argues—defines, and drinks till nearly rockey,
Then dashing mounts, and drives home like a jockey.
—How can restraint be used! "Tho' owre aft mellow,
Our James," cries David, "is a fine young fellow!

And

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And naithing's wanting but a little polish
O' *Chemistry*, to make our field's a' flourish;
And thus instructive, learn'd, and useful knowlege,
Six months will gie him at the Embro' College."
O! Vanity!—thou all subduing power!
Felt on the throne, and in the secret bower,
Known to the sage, the honour'd, and the brave,
Nor check'd till Death o'ercomes thee in the Grave. P 54.

The ruin to which this course of life leads is beautifully described:

Every prospect fled,
James, stunn'd and heartless, earn'd his daily bread,
Not in the cultured field, or breezy lawn,
Where Youth and vigour hail'd the morning dawn,
Nor in the Chase, where flush'd o'er hill and dale,
Health feels the influence of the freshening gale,
Nor in the whispering shade and secret bower
Where mutual Love enjoy'd the trysted hour,
And pure, untainted, ardent and sincere,
Binds heart to heart, and points to Hymen near;
But lonely, cheerless, withering in his bloom,
James plied the shuttle at his dreary loom,
Low, airless, dank, placed on an earthen floor,
Where Health soon fades, to bud and bloom no more! P. 57.

At the end of the poem are whimsically introduced some remarks on it, said to be by the author's friends, but, we presume, really by himself. The first and longest, which treats of the causes of this altered style of living, is sound and ingenious. The rest contain censures upon particular passages, some evidently ironical, others, as appears to us, real and unanswerable.—The practice, on the whole, is rather calculated to draw attention by its novelty, than to become an object of general imitation.

*New Works Published in Edinburgh.*

CALEDONIA; or an Account, Historical and Topographic, of Great Britain, from the most ancient to the present time. VOL. II. (pp. 1006.) By George Chalmers, F. R. S. S. A. 4to. *3l. 3s.*

This volume contains the History and Description of the following counties: Roxburgh, Berwick, Haddington, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Peebles, Selkirk.

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*Scottish Literary Intelligence.*

A Volume of Philosophical Essays, by Professor Dugald Stewart, will speedily be published, in quarto. These Essays will not form a continuation of Mr Stewart's well-known work on the Philosophy of the Human Mind, though they will treat of topics very nearly similar. The first part of the volume, we understand, will relate to Perception, while the last will be chiefly devoted to subjects of Taste.

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*Literary Intelligence*, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

IT is in contemplation to publish a new and handsome edition of "Fuller's Worthies," under the sanction of the association of booksellers, who are presenting to the public improved and uniform editions of the most valuable of our English Chronicles. If any one had the presumption to attempt improving Fuller, the consequence would naturally and very properly be a total failure in the speculation. It is not by this assertion intended to say that he is faultless; but such is his general accuracy, and so pleasant are his excursory digressions, that it will be highly proper to consider him so strictly as an English classic, as not to admit a single alteration into the text, but rather to insert, in brief notes, such trifling errors as may be detected. Any notes or corrections,

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rections, or any hints on the subject, that the admirers of Fuller may have the goodness to send to Messrs Nichols and Son, Printers, will be thankfully received, and duly noticed.

An important national work will be published about the Easter recess, under the title of County Annual Archives. Hitherto the annals of each county have been entirely lost to the public, and any one desirous of referring to any particular event or proceeding in the county in which he resides, has no means wherever of gaining such information, however interesting it may be to himself or important to the public. As the County Archives is intended to supply this desideratum, the contents of each annual volume will be arranged under the names of the counties to which they respectively belong, and the subjects classed under five general departments: 1. Public Business. 2. Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence. 3. Political Œconomy. 4. Chronicle. 5. Biography.

Mr Benjamin Thompson, of Nottingham, has in the press a Translation of M. Lasteyrie's Account of the Introduction of the Merino Race of Sheep into the several Countries of Europe where they are naturalized. The work is accompanied with notes relative to the mode of the managing this valuable breed, which the translator's experience has enabled him to supply.

The Rev. W. Kirby, A.B. F.L.S. author of Monographia Apum Angliæ, and Mr W. Spence, F.L.S. are engaged in preparing an Introduction to Entomology, which is in a state of considerable forwardness. The plan of the work is popular; but without overlooking science, to the technical and anatomical departments of which much new matter will be contributed, its object, after obviating objections, and removing prejudices, is to include every thing useful or interesting to the entomological student, except descriptions of genera and species, which are foreign to the nature of such a work.

A Tour through the central Counties of England, namely, Worcester, Stafford, Leicester, and Warwick, including their topography and biography, will shortly appear in a royal quarto volume, with twenty-four engravings.

Dr Watson has nearly ready for publication, a Theoretical and Practical View of the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb; containing hints for the correction of impediments in speech, and illustrated by numerous plates.

A Translation of M. de Luc's Travels in the North of Europe, will appear in a few weeks.

Mr Hamilton's Travels in Syria and Egypt, may very soon be expected to appear.

The Hulsean premium has been adjudged to the Rev. William Heath, fellow of King's college, Cambridge, for his dissertation "On the advantage of difficulties in religion; or an attempt to show the good effects which result, or which might result, from the proofs of Revelation being of a probable, rather than of a demonstrative, kind."

Mr Spencer Smith, late minister plenipotentiary at the Ottoman Porte, and brother of Sir Sidney, has presented the university of Cambridge with two very valuable Greek marbles, to be added to the collection in the vestibule: namely, the body of an amphora, about three feet in length, from the shores of the Propontis; and a votive tablet, or cippus, from Cyzicus. The first exhibits a bas relief in a very high style of ancient sculpture, which is remarkable for the pileus, or Athenian hat, still worn by patriarchs of the Greek church; and of which, only one other representation is preserved in ancient sculpture.

Mr Marrat, of Boston, has in the press a Treatise on Mechanics, chiefly designed for the use of schools and public seminaries; it is publishing by subscription; and will appear about Midsummer next. The subscribers' names will be printed.

The author of the Husband and the Lover, has in the press a Romance, to be entitled the Daughters of Isenberg.

Wr. T. Woodfall, assistant Secretary to the Society of Arts, has announced his intention to publish, by subscription, in two octavo volumes, the whole of the valuable papers on Agriculture which have been brought before that Society.

Dr Smith is printing a Translation of Le Roy's instructions for Gouty and Rheumatic Persons.

## POETRY.

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# Poetry.

## SONG.

*I have felt all the Pleasures of Hope, &c.*

I Have felt all the pleasures of hope in my youth
Which manhood has ne'er realis'd:
I have doated on virtue, and doated on truth,
And find these are still to be priz'd;
But the phantoms which fancy presented to view,
Like the dews of the morning are fled:
I grasp'd at each joy, while I strained to pursue,
And embrac'd—but a shade in its stead.

Now no more in the surge of ambition high toss't,
I'll pillow my head on the wave;
Like the poor shatter'd shallop, whose rudder is lost,
The wreck of my hope I would save.
In some snug friendly haven, whose rocks bay the winds,
And to toil-worn distress is its shore,
I would moor, where tir'd nature life's requiem finds,
And thinks on its tempests no more.

But where shall I find it? ay! tell me, ye few,
Who that secret of life can unfold;
Who have found out that charm in the road you pursue,
Which can change all its touches to gold.
Is it fortune's high way? nay! I've seen its gay show,
And enjoy'd every scene as I went;
Is it honour? ah! no! Is it love? ah! no! no!
Such charm is but found in *content*.

Now I feel with the wise what a fool I have been,
Not to know where true happiness lies;
The lives in those hearts, which, thro' time's chequer'd scene,
Can the visions of fortune despise.
'Tis the vein where the treasures of peace lie concealed,
And the miner is sure to be blest:
In his short span of life present good is reveal'd,
And the future bestows all the rest.

*S. B*

## SONG.

*The Grave of Burns.*

O Sweetly the breeze of the evening is swelling,
And solemnly waves the rank grass with a sigh,
That green grows all over the dark narrow dwelling,
Where a stone points the spot, where the poet does lie.

O cold is that heart once wild rapture enjoying,
And dim is the beam of that love-speaking eye;
His harp now is silent, and low with him lying,
The chief of the song, now is mixing with clay.

And now from that heart, once with poesy swelling,
The wild flower oft blossoms, then withers away;
While the tempests of winter, sweep o'er the dark dwelling,
Of the minstrel of nature, now *cauld* in the clay.

Ever still on thy lone house the daisy shall blossom,
And here oft the wild bird sing nature to rest;
The thistle *proud* wave to the breeze o'er thy bosom,
And happy, dear shade, be thy place 'mong the blest.

*Glasgow.* *R. G.*

## THE SEASONS.

WHEN infant Time his course begun,
And hours, and days, and months, and years,
With ceaseless race prepared to run,
As numbered by the rolling spheres;
In beauty from its verbal birth,
'Mid whirling planets vast, upreared,
Self-poised the fabric of the earth,
'Twas then the Seasons first appeared.

First, Spring, in robe of freshest green,
And eye of loveliness advanced,
Flowers springing 'neath her feet were seen,
As on delighted toe she danced;

While

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While rung as if alive the plain,
Each echoing grove, and air above,
From her attendant minstrel strain,
Joy and her handmaid-sister love!

The Summer, with a rosy crown,
Braided her fiery meteor hair,
Strong was her step, her skin was brown,
Her bosom, heat-oppress'd, was bare.
Before her hush'd was Spring's glad strain,
Closed every scene of vernal mirth.
Her left hand held the founts of rain,
Her right hand gave the thunder birth.

Then cheerful Autumn, hale and strong,
Bound round her brows a wreath of corn,
Raised high her labour-cheering song,
And shew'd her plenty-teeming horn.
Shone on her zone, the western star!
Resounded joyful notes around,
That wokened up the Sylvan war,
From huntsman, horn, and baying hound.

Last, Winter, with his ruin blast,
All sadden'd in his frowns appeared,
On's aged head lay snows amass'd,
And rattl'ing shook his icy beard.
Severe and beamless were his eyes,
Most gloomy rose his giant form,
Wild uproar to his mind brought joys,
He rode exultingly the storm!

*Banks of the Esk.* J. L.

## SONG.

*Air.—Logan Water.*

ON Logan water's bonny braes
I spent my happy youthful days;
When hope's sweet tide run warm and high,
And all my hours were hours of joy.
Pure limpid stream! still softly flow,
Tho' far from thee and prest with woe,
Tho' far from thee 'mang Scotia's faes,
My heart still wanders on thy braes.

When ruddy morning gilds the east,
And early linnet leaves its nest,
And sweetly carols thro' the slaes,
Its matin song on Logan braes:
Oft have I trod thy margin green,
And gaz'd upon the op'ning scene;
Oft round thy winding valley gay,
And hail'd the sweet approach of day.

And oft, when Phœbus' slanting beam
Shot golden rays across the stream,
I've climb'd the lonely mountain's brow,
And eyed the smooth expanse below.
When shouts of rural mirth and glee,
Resound o'er all the flow'ry lee,
When labours's busy children still
Are free to saunter where they will.

Ah! scenes for ever hid in night,
For ever banished from my sight,
For ever from my country torn,
I live, but only live to mourn.
But oh, my Caledonia dear,
An exile's dying wishes hear,
Who far from thee, and every friend,
His few remaining days must spend.

Long, long be peace and plenty seen,
O'er all thy hills and valleys green,
And long may bright improvement's hand
Make science flourish in thy land.
And should the cruel Gallic foe
E'er aim the loudly-threat'ned blow,
Oh, may he find, in Britain's isle,
*A grave to rest from all his toil!*

*Rostin,*
17. *Jan.* 1810. J. M'D.

## The Dying Miser to his Gold.

*In imitation of Pope's dying Christian.*

LOVELY treasure hold so fast,
Must, oh! must we part at last!
Heirs, my coffers rifling, prying,
Oh! the dreadful thoughts of dying!
Cease, reflection, kindly cease,
And only let me die in peace!

Hark, methinks, I hear them say,
Hov'ring spirit! quick away!
What is this creates their joys;
Gives them pleasure, me annoys;
Makes them long my death to see,
Tell me, my gold, can it be thee?

In joy the longing groupe appears,—
Assail at once my eyes and ears;
And hot contentions 'gin to spring:
Adieu! adieu! I faint! I die!
Oh, wealth! thou hast thy misery!
Oh, gold! thou hast thy sting!

*Arbroath.* W. L.

## THE TEAR.

WHEN the kind maid, I love so dear,
Stood watching by the bed where I lay sick;
I heard her sigh! I saw the tear,
Steal slowly down her lovely palid cheek.

Her tender feelings touch'd me deep,
Altho' I joy'd the pearly drop to see:
Not that I lov'd to see her weep,
But that I knew the tear was shed for me!

*Arbroath,*
*March* 16. 1810. W. L.

PRO-

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# Proceedings of Parliament.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

*Friday, Jan. 26.*

THE *Earl of Liverpool* moved the thanks of the House to Lord Viscount Wellington, and the officers and men under his command, for the glorious victory obtained in conjunction with our Spanish allies, over the combined armies of France at Talavera. It was by no means without precedent, to move a vote of thanks for a victory followed by a retreat. He instanced the battle of Maida, in which case the vote of thanks met with the approbation of both Houses of Parliament. The object of that expedition was to relieve two garrisons that were besieged, and to support the Calabrians, who had then risen, in both of which it failed.

*The Earl of Suffolk* said, it was with great regret that, as a military man, he found it impossible for him to concur in the motion. He could never assent to the propriety of bestowing the thanks of that House, except upon occasions of exploits unequivocally glorious and advantageous to the country. He could by no means call that a victory or a triumph, which, to his view, presented nothing but eventual defeat and disgrace; nor could he accept of the boasted capture of a few pieces of cannon as a counterpoise for the loss of a multitude of prisoners, and the whole of our sick and wounded soldiers being left to the mercy of the enemy.

*Lord Grosvenor* expressed a reluctance in opposing the motion, in which he was actuated by no motive of disesteem for the noble General, but because he did not consider the occasion to be such as could properly call forth so signal a mark of distinction.

*Lord Mountjoy* was surprised that any person should be found, either within their Lordships walls or without them, who could, for one moment, hesitate to acknowledge the splendour of that glorious victory.

*Earl Grey* said he must oppose a system which raised Commanders to the rank of heroes, merely for the efforts of rashness. He did not deny that there was, in this case, the appearance of victory; but it did not bear any marks of a great and decisive victory, entitled to the highest honour which that House could render. Two days after the battle, the British army was compelled precipitately to retreat. Instead of the enemy outnumbering us, as was represented to have been, we and our allies outnumbered the enemy. Justice was not rendered by the Spaniards. When we looked to the Spanish account of the battle, and found 1200 of the Spaniards killed or wounded in it, it was worse than useless to assert that they bore no efficient participation in the fate of the day. Not only was no justice thus offered to those who fought with us, but so precipitate were the retrograde steps of our troops, that Lord Wellington even abandoned the corps under the command of Sir Robert Wilson. Lord Wellington also failed to secure the flank and rear of his army, on the result of the battle of Talavera. Failing in his object, he abandoned his sick to the humanity of their foes, who were advancing on them. Lord Wellington had fought a battle; but it was the least of merits, properly estimating the military character, that of fighting battles. Notwithstanding that he thought Lord Wellington a brave and honourable man, an officer of great spirit, still he was imprudent in his dispositions, and he was now in the most perilous situation. His Lordship concluded by censuring, freely and strongly, the manner in which Ministers had promulged the news of the battle of Talavera.

*Marquis Wellesley* said, that, agitated as he felt, by private feelings and public duty, he could not avoid the delivery of his sentiments. Foreign courts had intrusted his noble brother with authority only short of royal; and whatever the noble Earl opposite might think, the Spanish people did not view the victory of Talavera as mean or trivial. When Lord Wellington went out, the enemy was not only in possession of the north of Portugal, but also menaced Lisbon. The steps of his noble brother were able and decisive; he first checked the advances of General Victor. General Cuesta invited Lord Wellington to co-operate with him, at the head of thirty-eight thousand troops, in expelling the corps commanded by Victor. Supposing his noble brother had refused such co-operation, had taken upon himself to suspect the conduct of General Cuesta, the bravery and patriotism of the Spanish people, and the superintending management of the Spanish Junta. Lord Wellington had, he would say,



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say, acted with judgment as well as with energy; and, acting in that manner, he had saved both Spain and Portugal. As to the battle of Talavera, it was a fact, but not generally understood as such, that General Venegas was to have taken an assigned position on the 22d; but, owing to some intervention, which he could not explain, that officer's march was suddenly countermanded by the Supreme Junta, and he did not reach his post till the 29th. It was not for him to account for these things; we could not expect Spain to be herself at once, the Cortes must save her.

*The Lord Chancellor* now put the vote of thanks to Lord Wellington, which was carried without a division; as were also the thanks of the House to the officers and men serving under the command of Lord Wellington, at the battle of Talavera.

PROTEST.

The following protest has been entered on the journals of the House of Lords, against the vote of thanks to Lieut.-General Lord Wellington:

DISSENTIENT,

1. Because, in the battle of Talavera, though eminently distinguished by those splendid proofs of discipline and valour which his Majesty's troops have never failed to display, we cannot recognise those unequivocal characteristics of victory which can alone form an adequate title to the thanks of this House; on the contrary, the British army appears to have been improvidently led into a situation, in which the repulse of the enemy, effected with a great loss, produced neither security from a subsequent attack, nor relief from the distress under which our brave troops were suffering; and was immediately followed by the necessity of a precipitate retreat, whereby our wounded were left to fall into the hands of the enemy.

2. Because, by voting the thanks of this House, on such an occasion, we diminish the value of the most honourable reward we have it in our power to confer, whilst we indirectly sanction the propriety of that elevation to the honours of the Peerage, with which his Majesty, without inquiry, was advised to mark his approbation of the Commander of his army in Spain, at a time when his Ministers were informed of the unfortunate consequences which might be expected to follow, and, in fact, did follow that dear-bought success. GREY.

LAUDERDALE.

*Monday, January 29.*

Colonel Drinkwater attended at the bar of the House, with the 10th and 11th Report of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry.

*Wednesday, January 31.*

*Lord Porchester* attended at the bar, with several Members of the House of Commons, to request their Lordships' permission that George Baron Gordon, commonly called the Marquis of Huntley, should be examined at the bar of the House of Commons, before the committee appointed to enquire into the conduct of the late expedition to the Scheldt.

*Thursday, February 1.*

*Lord Porchester*, and several other members of the House of Commons, attended at the bar, and asked their Lordships' permission, that James Earl of Rosslyn be allowed to attend the committee of the House of Commons, appointed to enquire into the conduct and policy of the expedition to the Scheldt.

A motion for the production of papers and correspondence relative to America, was made by Earl Grey, and carried.

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## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Friday, Jan. 26.*

EXPEDITION TO WALCHEREN.

*Lord Porchester* said, he had to call the attention of the House to no common or trivial subject. He had to speak of great national misfortune; and he came down to that House to claim of their tribunal national punishment against the authors of that misfortune. His first intention had been to institute his inquiry upon the entire system; but in this complicated train of calamities, where nothing was uniform but the folly by which they were occasioned, he would now select but one—one singly sufficient to excite the just indignation of the House, as it had already excited the deep sorrow of the country. He felt that the dignity of the country was connected with its justice, and he should therefore move for a Committee of the whole House to examine into the policy of the late expedition. In passing over the pages of this most melancholy detail, he was at a loss where to fix his first charge, there was so much similarity of evil—so dark and unvarying a colour of disgrace and disappointment. On every line of our late history, the system, taken as a whole, was so unconnected with wisdom, or principle, or use, that he could hardly exert a power of selection. He was not fond of using severe language. He was willing to exercise the liberal judgment of a member of that great assembly. He would prejudge nothing. But if misfortunes, such as sickened the heart to think of, had been generated by the folly or presumption of Ministers, he could

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could not submit to use the calm and courtly compliments that might suit their ear. They had been eccentric, but their eccentricity was only a more varied folly. It was not like the wandering of those sublime and superior geniuses, which appear to have been sent at intervals to lighten the darkness of the world—those mighty and powerful capacities, whose course was not to be calculated, as it was not to be restrained by the laws that are suited to humbler minds, in their swift and brilliant progress—give a new impulse and vitality to the general system—at once exalting the eye of man by their elevation, and enlightening it by their splendour. But the eccentricity of Ministers had no attribute of mind; it was the restless and wayward wandering of a spirit that scorned to submit to the controul of common sense—the eccentricity of perpetual error—the eccentricity of a starved, shallow-brained, projecting spirit of expedient and experiment; of expedient, which shewed nothing but the barrenness of their invention; and of experiment, which shewed nothing but the poverty of their knowledge. He would acknowledge, that when he heard the congratulation in the King's speech, on the result of the campaign, he could not have expected to find, that the only nutriment of rejoicing which the Ministers condescended to throw before the eager appetite of the country, was the destruction of a basin, the blowing up of a sluice, and the filling up of a dock. Splendid fruits of conquest! But if he might not presume to question its value, the national enemy would save him the trouble. The French had already declared that the damage was trifling, and that it might be easily repaired, if policy did not prevent it. Our enemies had the unparallelled insolence to tell his Majesty's Ministers, that their conquests have been worth nothing, or only profitable to France.

The noble Lord, after commenting at some length on what was the avowed object of the expedition, namely, to assist Austria, and having argued that it had completely failed in that object, entered into a contrast between the manner in which the French armies and those of this country are conducted.—The principles that made France victorious were to direct the main force to the main object, and distracting the hostile force, to concentrate their own. How were these maxims followed by our Cabinet? They determined to attack Antwerp, and they began by dividing their force to attack a miserable and useless smuggling town. They had yet to learn that Antwerp was a fortified town, and Lord Chatham, with 40,000 men, were sent out to act the part of spies, and reconnoitre the nakedness of the land. But why had Walcheren been retained until we were forced to give it up by the havock of its climate? Was it to serve as a demonstration of our zeal in favour of Austria? Was it for the ingenious amusement of imposing on the simplicity of Bonaparte? Was it to force him to quit his prey? Was it, while Austria was palpitating and writhing under his grasp, to force this flexible and unpurposed man to quit his hold, to release his victim, and come across the continent, to enter into an altercation with us for Walcheren, to contend with an exhausted army, the dreadful precedency of death in the most pestilential climate of the world? He would make no personal objection to Lord Chatham; but without an idea of hurting individual feeling, he must express his surprise at such an appointment. If there ever was a time for inquiry, a time in which was connected our fame with our being, it was the present. The noble Lord concluded with moving for "a Committee of the whole House, on Monday next, to take into consideration the policy and conduct of the expedition to Walcheren."

*Mr Windham Quin* seconded the motion.

*Mr Croker* (Secretary to the Admiralty) said, the whole of the noble Lord's reasoning had been founded on a detail of facts, which, as the documents were not before the House, must remain uncontradicted by them, but which, he must take upon him to assert, were either wholly without foundation, or greatly exaggerated. His Majesty had informed the House, that he had not incited Austria to the war; and if this country, before it knew that Austria was engaged in the war—before it knew that the die was cast, and that the fate of Austria was in its own hands, had exhausted its resources by expeditions, he would assert that Ministers would have incurred a much heavier responsibility, than if the failure of the expedition was attributable to them.—As to the observations which had been made on the conduct of the operations, it was a strong symptom of the decline of military feelings in the country, that such a disposition prevailed to depreciate military commanders abroad. Whether they managed so as to preserve their armies, or nobly advanced without regarding minor considerations, to risk every thing where the stake was worth risking, they were alike subjects of calumny and detraction. He did not mean to say that no inquiry was to take place, but that the House should first know what it was to inquire about. If the fault was with Ministers, then parliamentary inquiry would be

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be most proper; but if the officers thought it should go to a Court Martial, why then should they go into a species of inquiry, which would be as injurious to the public service, as destructive of public justice? He would ask, whether it would be to deal respectfully by his Majesty to vote for this inquiry, when he had assured them that satisfactory documents should be laid before them?—The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving the previous question.

*Mr Bathurst* thought that this was not a military but a political subject, upon which the Members of that House were as competent to judge as professional men. The House ought to pledge itself to the inquiry, and to constitute the tribunal. The disposition to animadvert upon the conduct of officers abroad arose out of the nature of a free Government, and the character of a free people. At all times of our history, the best officers, who might be concerned in unsuccessful expeditions, were the subjects of much animadversion.

*The Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that the question to be determined was, whether the House should then order an inquiry, or wait till the papers should come before them. The only object of the present motion was to obtain a vote against Ministers, which might indeed be fair, on the part of those who were in the habit of opposing them, but it was equally fair in him to pull off their masks, and shew their real intentions, and that inquiry was not their object. The best line of conduct for the House then to adopt, he thought, was to vote for the previous question.

*General Grosvenor* felt it to be due to the army, and to the General, to support the motion for inquiry.

*Sir Home Popham* was anxious, for the honour of the navy, that an inquiry should be instituted.

Mr Windham, Mr Ponsonby, and Mr Wilberforce, used similar arguments in support of the motion for inquiry, which was at length carried, on a division,—195 to 186—majority 9.

*Monday, January 29.*

*Lord Cochrane* rose to move for the minutes of the court-martial upon Lord Gambier. He considered the distinction between a vote of thanks to an officer for a meritorious service, and one who had been tried by a court-martial for neglect of duty. The first charge against Lord Gambier was for neglect and delay in the destruction of the enemy's ships in Basque Roads; a delay of no less than four hours, at a time when, by promptitude, he could have destroyed the whole of the enemy's force in Basque Roads. The noble Lord then entered into a long and minute detail of a great part of the evidence adduced upon the trial. He next adverted to the proceedings of the court-martial being carried on without a prosecutor, and the conduct of the court, and pledged himself, by every thing that was dear to man, by every thing that was valuable to his character and his honour, to falsify the evidence in behalf of Lord Gambier; to shew, from the proceedings, that that evidence was allowed against law, and that great partiality subsisted on the part of the court itself. He conjured the House, as they valued their own character, to call for these minutes; and he pledged himself again to prove from these, or vacate his seat, and consign himself to the contempt he should deserve, if he did not prove, in this instance, their vote of thanks was misplaced. He concluded by moving, that the minutes of the court-martial be laid before the House.

*Sir Francis Burdett* seconded the motion.

*Captain Beresford* defended the conduct of Lord Gambier, and the judgment of the court.

*General Loftus* thought it would be a dangerous precedent to arraign the judgements of courts-martial.

*The Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that the conduct of Lord Gambier was marked by the utmost zeal for the service, the soundest judgment, and the greatest ability; there was nothing throughout the whole of the proceedings of the court-martial that did not prove this. At the same time, he did not mean to oppose the whole of the noble Lord's motion, but wished only to amend it, by withdrawing the word "minutes," and substituting the word "sentence."

*Sir Charles Hamilton* observed, that if there was any fault to find, on the ground that more had not been done during the enterprize in question, that fault lay with the noble Lord (Cochrane) and he pledged himself to be able to prove this; for, if the noble Lord had brought up more fireships, more of the enemy's vessels would have been destroyed.

*Mr Ponsonby* could not agree to the motion, because it would violate one of the first principles of English jurisprudence.—Lord Gambier was tried and acquitted, and therefore, having been once tried by a competent tribunal, he could not be put on a second trial before that House; besides, it would subvert the discipline of the navy, did the House listen to the motion of the noble Lord. Were the House to encourage such proceedings, no naval or military officer could ever be safe. No person but one member of that House ventured to say that the judges who tried Lord Gambier had

acted

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acted corruptly; and therefore he could not vote for the motion of the noble Lord.—At the same time, he did not think he should vote for the thanks to Lord Gambier; for there was a wide difference between an acquittal, when an officer was charged with misconduct, and such meritorious conduct as should entitle a man to the thanks of parliament.

*Mr Wilberforce* thought, if the House wanted any additional inducement to vote their thanks to the noble Lord (Gambier), it would be found in the words of the sentence of the court martial.

*Lord Newark* saw no just ground for the present motion. It carried with it a serious matter of charge against the members of the court-martial, and almost every witness who had been examined, and that too on a subject in which the noble Lord would not find one man in the profession to agree with him.

*Mr Croker* vindicated the Admiralty, in complying with the wish of Lord Gambier himself to be tried by a court martial.—He must either have been tried there or in that House. With all regard for the noble Lord (Cochrane,) he would not be offended at him for saying, that he did not feel himself entitled to put his character and experience against those of the majority of his profession.

*Mr Yorke* regretted the noble Lord should esteem it a part of his duty to adopt the line he had taken after the court martial, in which all the evidence was wholly at variance with his ideas.

The House then divided—For Lord Cochrane's motion, 19.—For the amendment, 171.—Majority against the motion, 152.

When *Mr Perceval* moved the thanks of the House to Lord Gambier, *Lord Cochrane* opposed the motion, and defied the Chancellor of the Exchequer to produce one act of Lord Gambier's for which he could be entitled to the thanks of the House. That House was answerable to a still higher tribunal, namely, the opinion of posterity, for its conduct; and gentlemen should maturely weigh what they were doing, before they committed themselves in the way now proposed.

*Sir Francis Burdett* also opposed the motion; and after some observations from Mr Windham, on the same side, the house divided,—For the vote of thanks, 161.—Against it, 39.—Majority, 122.

Upon the motion of going into a Committee of Supply—

*Lord Mahon* rose, and, having noticed the great difference between the collection of the property tax in England and Scotland, the former, for the last year, amounting to eleven millions, while the latter was only 340,000l. begged to have an explanation of this great difference, conceiving that some mismanagement in the collection must have taken place. His Lordship said, the produce of the permanent and annual taxes in England amounted to more than 39 millions, while the amount of them in Scotland was little more than three millions. In the war taxes, the disproportion was equally apparent, for they amounted, in England, to 20 millions, while in Scotland they were only one million. The total was in England above 59 millions, and in Scotland little more than four millions. If the produce of the property tax be taken as a criterion of the income of the country, the income of Scotland would appear to be about three millions, which is less than the sum paid by that country in taxes. This was also a ground for supposing that there was a deficiency in the collection of taxes from that part of the country. His Lordship concluded by observing, that he did not mean to throw any blame upon Ministers, or to charge the Chancellor of the Exchequer with neglect, upon a subject which must naturally have excited his attention, and he hoped that the Right Hon. Gentleman would explain the circumstance in a satisfactory manner.

*Mr Horner* said, the matter had struck him in the same point of view as it had the noble Lord. The amount of the property tax in Scotland was 324,000l. which, of course, settled the capital at 3,240,000l.—This being the case, their permanent taxes, as it appeared from the report, amounted to more than their real capital. Some explanation of this appeared to be necessary.

*The Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, that he was not aware of any neglect or delay in the collection of the taxes in Scotland, and the only reason for the difference which he could assign, was, that the opulence of this part of the country must have been greater than was originally supposed. The people of Scotland did not think their taxes lightly levied; on the contrary, he had very strong representations from the farmers of that country, stating, that a change in the mode of assessment was absolutely necessary for them, and that the scale of the income tax, with regard to them, ought to be reduced. He added that he would enquire into the matter.

*Wednesday, Jan.* 31.

*The Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved for the appointment of a select Committee to consider of providing more effectually for the accuracy of private bills, and to regulate

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gulate the fees to be paid for the same.—Agreed to.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

In the Committee of Supply, *Mr Ward* moved, that 130,000 men be employed this year in the naval service.—Ordered. He also stated, that some alterations were necessary in the sums voted for wear and tear of ships, wages, &c. Last year they were above eleven millions. This year a diminution of one million would take place. The number of seamen acoually serving last year amounted to 143,000 men. This number would be reduced in the present year. There was also a great diminution in the expence of building this year. He then proposed to vote 2,959,000l. for wages for 130,000 men.

*Sir John Newport* asked if the Irish sea fencibles, a most useless body of men, were to be continued.

*Mr Ward* answered, that all sea fencibles were to be done away with.

*Mr Calcraft* thought it would be right to print all the navy estimates, as well as other estimates. If the sea fencibles were to be abolished, he did not see why the officers belonging to them, who had long enjoyed a quiet, advantageous situation, should have half pay.

*The Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, these officers were only to be *restored* to half pay, and not to have any increased half pay

The following supplies were then voted:—

For wages, 2,959,750l; for victualling, 3,999,625l; for wear and tear, 3,295,400l; for ordnance, 591,500l.—Total 10,879,275l.

PLACES IN REVERSION.

*Mr Bankes* moved the reading of the act passed last session, to prevent places from being granted in reversion for a limited time; which being done, he again rose to make his promised motion for rendering this act perpetual. The bill had come recommended from a Committee, was not opposed, but passed that House, and was sent to the Lords, where it was thrown out. The only objection that could now be advanced was, that the Lords would not consent to the bill in the shape he proposed. No gentleman was justified in supposing such a thing. There was, however, one consideration which ought to outweigh every other, and that was, the duty which the members owed to their constituents. The first point on which he urged this measure was public economy. In the next place, to prevent the granting of offices in reversion would tend to the well filling of the offices. For, if we knew who the persons were who would be appointed on a vacancy occurring, there was a notoriety attached to the offices.—This would also prevent another growing evil: It would make people feel that a trust belonged to offices. The giving of offices before-hand encouraged the idea that offices were kept open for the benefit of individuals, and not for the benefit of the public. He knew of one remarkable instance of the evil of this practice; it was, that the whole supply of medicines to the army was vested in one person, who obtained the office in reversion. Upon these grounds he would move, "That leave be given to bring in a bill, to make perpetual the act which had just been read."

*Mr Henry Thornton* seconded the motion.

*The Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that very exaggerated notions of the advantages of this bill had gone out of doors; and that many persons had been deluded into an opinion that the public burdens would be sensibly diminished by its operation.—That it could produce any important effects in lessening the public burdens, he always denied; but, at the same time, he allowed that the restricting, for a time, the power of granting offices in reversion, might be of advantage, in allowing the House time to consider which, or whether any of those places ought to be abolished or reformed. He was, indeed, ready to agree, there were many offices which might in future be abolished; but still, as he never understood it to be the intention of the supporters of the bill to interfere with the vested rights of any individual, he thought it could be of little importance to their object, whether the same effect was produced by a temporary bill or by a perpetual bill. He concluded, by moving as an amendment to the motion, that the following words should be substituted for the original: "A bill for continuing and extending the said act for a time to be limited."

*Sir S. Romilly* said the bill appeared to him to be necessary, in order to prevent unfit persons from filling the highest and most honourable situations. In order to shew that this bill was not a violation of the prerogative of the Crown, he would beg leave to quote the authority of a great judge, Lord Chief Justice Hale, who lived in troublesome times, and who certainly did not wish to restrain the just prerogative of the Crown. He then read different extracts from a pamphlet written by that learned Judge, the object of which was principally to point out the mischief of granting offices in reversion. Lord Hale had gone so far as to say, that a bill ought to be brought into Parliament, not only looking prospectively to the prevention of the practice in future, but retrospectively to repeal what had been improperly granted.—As to sinecures, it was evident that when the

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the public paid a thousand a year for the discharge of duty which could well be performed by a deputy for 100l. a-year, the public was burdened most unnecessarily; and if there really were any important services to be rewarded, it would be better to do it by granting suitable pensions.

The question was then put, and Mr Bankes's motion was carried without a division.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

*Mr Bankes* then rose to move for the reappointment of the Finance Committee, and after a few observations, concluded by naming the following persons for members of the Committee:—Mr Henry Thornton, Mr Biddulph, Mr Sturges Bourne, Mr Brogden, Mr Cavendish, Mr Thon. & Baring, Mr Alderman Combe, Mr Milnes, Mr Charles Ellis, Mr Peele, Mr Giddy, and Mr Bathurst.

*The Chancellor of the Exchequer* did not rise so much to object to any of the names proposed by his Hon. Friend, as to submit to the House a list of those whom he should think it right to propose to the House. In the place of the Marquis of Lansdowne, no longer a member of that House, he proposed to substitute the Hon. Mr Ward. The six new names he should add were, Mr Peele, Mr Giddy, two of those proposed by his Hon. Friend, Mr Patteson, Mr C. Dundas, Mr C. Wynne, and Mr Howarth.

After a short conversation, Mr Bankes's list was agreed to.

*Mr Yorke* gave notice, that, if evidence should be examined at the bar in the Committee of Inquiry to-morrow, he should think it is duty to enforce the standing order of the House for the exclusion of strangers, convinced as he was that the greatest inconvenience would arise from a premature and inaccurate report of that evidence, and that the public service would be better consulted by delaying its publication until it could be given in an authentic form.

BULLION.

*Mr Horner* rose to make a motion for the production of papers to elucidate the cause of the present high price of bullion. He entered into a long detail on the subject, in which he attributed the high price partly to the excess of paper, and partly to the state of our foreign commerce, certain branches of which, such as the importation of naval stores and grain, could not be carried on without bullion, it being impracticable to obtain those articles solely in exchange for our home commodities. He concluded his statement by moving, "That there be laid before the House, an account of the quantity of gold and silver exported from the united kingdom during the last ten years ending the 1st of Feb. 1810, distinguishing bullion from coin, and distinguishing the ports whence and to which exported."

*The Chancellor of the Exchequer* would not object to the motion, although he feared that the information to be produced by it would be very scanty. The high price of gold and silver (which was not peculiar to this country) was, in his opinion, attributable to the concurrent causes of the additional demand for those precious metals, and the interruption of their importation from the new world. The increase of paper currency he thought the least operative cause of the evil. It certainly was a subject deserving of the most serious inquiry, but he repeated his apprehension that the papers moved for would be found wholly insufficient for the purpose.

Mr Horner's motion was then agreed to.

BATTLE OF TALAVERA.

*Mr Perceval* rose to move the thanks of the House to Lord Wellington, and the army under his command, for the victory obtained at the battle of Talavera. This, he said, was a victory obtained over veteran troops, and an experienced French General, and as such he considered it one of the most glorious achievements that distinguished the present times; and when he considered how necessary it was to give the due rewards to an act so signally meritorious, he hoped gentlemen on the other side would lay aside all party feelings on this occasion—*Hear! hear!* He meant to abstain from all considerations of other circumstances, or of the nature of the campaign, and confine himself solely to the battle of Talavera, in the motion he was about to make—a battle in which the skill of the commander was only equalled by the valour of the troops. While he confined himself to this point alone, he did not mean to give up other points relating to the campaign; throughout the whole of which, he contended, there was nothing but what merited the highest commendation. He concluded with moving the thanks in the usual form.

*Lord Milton* said, he was sorry he could not concur in the motion; and therefore he should propose an amendment to it, namely, "That the thanks be given to the officers and troops under Lord Wellington, for their undaunted bravery at the battle of Talavera," and added to the same several remarks, lamenting the consequences resulting from this battle, and disapproving the conduct of Lord Wellington in entering into the engagement.

*Mr Montague* asked, in what manner was Lord Wellington to assist the Spaniards, except by marching to the enemy, and

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and forming a plan of co-operation with the Spanish General? When Cuesta failed in his co-operation, was the noble Lord answerable? After acknowledging the valour of the General, it was extremely unjust to attempt to cast a slur upon him.

*General Tarleton* opposed the vote of thanks, in a speech of considerable length, which he concluded by saying, he could conscientiously put his hand on his heart, and declare his firm disapprobation of the thanks of the House being granted to Lord Wellington, whose conduct, he contended, was not marked by any of those requisites which could fairly call for such an honour, and whose policy, as a General, had been undistinguished by any of those poitic measures which were necessary to be adopted in leading an army so great as was intrusted to his charge.

*Lord Castlereagh*, in one of the most energetic speeches he ever delivered, entered into an ardent panegyric on the conduct of Lord Wellington throughout the whole campaign of Portugal and Spain.—Taking the subject in every possible view, considering the difficulties the gallant General had to encounter, after marches and counter-marches of immense extent, and exposed to all the privations which an army in that situation must necessarily experience, his career had been distinguished by the most brilliant feats, and attended by unparallelled success, that reflected the brightest lustre on the British arms, which their enemies even acknowledged with enthusiasm (*Hear! hear!*), but which the country were ready to deny. His Lordship then entered into an elaborate detail of all the operations of the army in Portugal and Spain, in which he particularly pointed out the advantageous arrangement of the forces by Lord Wellington, dwelling on the great objects which were to be attained by the dispositions that were made. Portugal was to be protected, which was the leading consideration. The south of Spain was to be guarded against encroachments, and the Spaniards were to be assisted, all of which were fulfilled. His Lordship also took a succinct view of the movements of the French armies under Soult, Ney, and Mortier, whose movements the manœuvres of Lord Wellington fully counteracted. In the whole of those arduous operations, his Lordship observed, there had not been a single occurrence which military ingenuity could construe into a cause of robbing the battle of Talavera of a single laurel. In that memorable but glorious battle, which Lord Wellington did not court, as was stated, 50,000 French troops were defeated by 26,000 British soldiers; and, during the course of that desperate conflict, the ability of the General was only equalled by the valour of the army, and at the termination of the first day's battle he retired to rest, the soundness of which those only who witnessed it can describe, and rose from his repose to find the enemy preparing to make a fresh attack against the brave army amidst whom he stood, who were ready to repel the promised assault. The contest was then continued till twelve o'clock, when an interval of two hours rest, from the work of mutual destruction, was employed by the troops on both sides in removing their respective dead from the scene of action; and, then it was that those whose arms were before uplifted for mutual havock, met at the stream which intervened between their mutual positions, and shook hands in token of their admiration of the reciprocal bravery, and skill, and firmness displayed on both sides—*Hear! hear!*—He had to congratulate the country upon the restoration of that generous feeling and high spirit which had heretofore characterised the conduct of soldiers in civilized warfare—*Hear! hear!*—The noble Lord then stated, that the whole loss of the campaign, including the 1500 sick left at Talavera, did not exceed 6000 men. He contended that Lord Wellington had earned his peerage, not at Talavera alone, but at Assaye, at Roleia, and Vimiera—in all parts of the world. The late campaigns, and our uniform defeat of the enemy, had shewn to Europe, that we were a great military, as well as a great naval power. Upon all these grounds, he was convinced that no distinction would be too great for the services of Lord Wellington.—(*Continued cheers!*)

The question being loudly called for, the motion was carried without a division.

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# Historical Affairs.

## INDIA.

### *Letter from Lord Minto to the Governor of Madras.*

*(Concluded from our last. p. 146)*

THE next complaint is the release of Lieut.-Col. Munro.

When an army steps so far aside from the path of its proper legitimate duties, as to become the instrument of party, to mix in political views, and to undertake the removal of governors or ministers, we should have expected that any grievance they should adduce in support of a proceeding so foreign to their own character, should consist at least in some act of grievance and intolerable oppression. The measure which is the subject of this complaint is, on the contrary, an act of grace and justice. It is not the unjust arrest of any officer for purposes of oppression and vengeance, but it is the relief of an officer, amongst the most respected in the army, from the most tyrannical and detestable abuse of power by which an innocent and highly meritorious individual was ever oppressed.

We shall ever consider the prosecution of Col. Munro, and the part which Lieut.-general Macdowall bore in that transaction, as acts of extreme injustice, so far as they relate to the individual who was the subject of them. But these measures were not less culpable in other points of view. Both the advice which Lieut.-Col. Munro gave to abolish the tent contract, which we consider as the real object of the proceeding, and the memorial conveying that advice, a few lines in which were made, without any imaginable foundation, the ostensible ground of the charges preferred against him had been not merely approved, but applauded by every authority to which they could officially be submitted; by Sir J. Cradock, commander in chief of the army of which the accusers of Col. Munro are officers; by the governor and council of Fort St George, who hold the supreme military authority under which those officers served; by the commander in chief in India, to whom, as officers, they owed implicit reverence and respect; and, lastly, by the governor-general in council, the supreme and highest British authority in the East. To charge either the measure which had been adopted under these authorities, or the reasons upon which it was recommended, and which had been sanctioned and approved by the same authorities, as "base and infamous crimes," was a studied insult offered by those officers, and by Lieutenant general Macdowall, who supported and co-operated with them, to every authority which it was their duty to respect. This proceeding aimed also distinctly at withdrawing the management and direction of all military arrangement, regarding the regulation and economy of the army, from the legal authority of government, in order to place it, in the shape of courts-martial, under the direction of the officers of the army themselves. Lieut.-colonel Munro was the nominal culprit, and the articles were to bear the absurd, and for that reason we must believe, the collusive and pretended accusation against him of calumny and slander; but the tent contract, or rather its abolition, was in effect to be the subject (*for* no other substantial subject existed) of the trial.

We should indeed have been surprised, as well as concerned, if any considerable part of the coast army had been prevailed upon to stain the pure and honourable character of their profession, by lending their countenance in any shape, or in any stage, to a proceeding stamped, as this prosecution was, with injustice and oppression, and founded in such motives as all the circumstances conspire to indicate.

But it is said, Colonel Munro was only to be tried, and if innocent, would have been acquitted—yet the memorialists themselves allege that he was already condemned—"having incurred the suspicion of having acted in a manner that was most generally considered to have been criminal."—"*Having incurred the suspicion,*" are mere words of form. The meaning of the passage is a positive assertion, that Lieutenant-colonel Munro had acted in a manner that was most generally considered to have been criminal;—we assume this to be the meaning of the passage, because there was no question concerning the facts.

It is difficult to imagine, that such a charge as that which was preferred against Lieut.-colonel Munro, should have rested only on a vague report, and that the officers who signed should not have used all the means in their power to obtain the perusal of a paper on which they meant to found an accusation of libel. We must, there-



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therefore, presume that the memorial on the sent contract was in the hands of those who charged its author with defamation. From that memorial, therefore, never denied nor disavowed by Lieut.-colonel Munro, and capable of certain and easy proof, is to be collected—"the manner in which he had acted," and if that manner of acting was already most generally accounted criminal, sentence was already passed, so far as faith can be given to the memorial intended to be presented to this government. We trust, however, more in the honour of the army than in the party feelings of the memorialists, and we hope they were too sanguine in their expectations of so unjust a sentence. But although the acquittal of Lieutenant-colonel Munro must be supposed possible, it was not fit that such an officer should be brought to the bar as a criminal for his honest services. It was not fit that the mode of providing carriage for the camp equipage of the army, approved and adopted as it had been by all the legal authorities in India, should be appealed from those authorities to a board of officers. It was not fit that this first step should pass without opposition, in the process of usurping the regulation of the army from government to the officers of the army. It was not becoming that the supreme government, the commander in chief of India, the governor of Fort St George, and the late commander in chief of that presidency, Sir J. Cradock, should hold up their hands as culprits before a tribunal of officers sitting in judgment upon the deliberate measures of their government.

The whole proceeding was monstrous, and we repeat, in the strongest terms, our warmest approbation of your just, legal, and indispensible interposition on that occasion, to vindicate the honour of your government, and to shield one of your best and ablest servants from an arbitrary and oppressive abuse of power. If you had omitted to do so, you would have failed in the most sacred duties of your high station, and would have merited, because you would have sanctioned, that long train of insult and encroachment which was to follow, and of which the prosecution of Lieut.-colonel Munro would have proved to be only the first experimental step.

It is admitted that the warrant to hold courts-martial is addressed to the commander-in-chief; and we deem his authority exclusive in that branch of the public administration. But the abuse of a legal power is illegal; and the supreme military controul of the governor in council extends, in our judgment, and beyond all doubt, to the prevention of such abuses. This does not suppose an habitual and indiscriminate interference. We assert only for the government of Fort St George, a right and a legal power to come, in extraordinary cases, to the support of their own authority, and against seditious encroachments, combined with the oppression of innocent men, by a gross abuse of the power confided to the commander-in-chief, in the direction of military prosecutions.

This is not a question in which the officers of the army could be justified to interfere. It concerns the extent of your legal powers, under the constitution of your government, upon which they cannot sit in judgment. If the commander in-chief, Lieut.-general Hay Macdowall, differed with you, as he affects to do, on that point, he might have properly stated it to the court of directors, and to his majesty's government, for their decision; but, when he appealed that question to the army, which is subject to your authority in India, as he did by his general order of the 28th January, he carried that controversy to a tribunal, the incompetence of which he well knew, and before which, the agitation of such a question, as it could tend to no useful conclusion, so it could hardly fail to kindle animosity and excite discord, tending assuredly to some mode or other of public disorder, and perhaps eventually to military insubordination, and mutiny itself; in the progress of which, calamity and distress were sure to fall first and heaviest on his own friends and associates.

It purports to be a reprimand to Lieut.-colonel Munro; but substantially it conveys in every line a reprimand to the government of Fort St George; and that reprimand is addressed to the army subject to its authority. The subject matter of the censure, passed ostensibly on Colonel Munro, renders it inseparable from a censure on the government. The offence charged upon that officer, in his appeal to the president in council, from an arrest imposed upon him by the commander in chief, and the general order itself, informs the army, that the appeal which is the subject of his reprimand, was followed, not by the reproof, but by the protection of government.

Lieut.-colonel Munro had exhausted all the means he possessed of obtaining relief from the commander in chief himself. This it was his duty to do in the first instance. But when justice was denied in that quarter, and when the hand of persecution pressed close upon him, we were decidedly of opinion that he had a right to claim the protection of the supreme military authority, which is vested by law in the governor in council of Fort St George.

That the government of Fort St George



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is not restrained by law from this particular exercise of the supreme military powers which it possesses, was acknowledged by Lieut.-general Macdowall himself, since he obeyed their order for the release of Lieutenant colonel Munro. If that order had not only been an undue encroachment on his own authority as commander in chief, but had been beyond the legal and competent powers of those who issued it, he would not have been bound to obey it, as he distinctly professed himself to be.

The government of Fort St George did not exceed, therefore, their legal powers; and the only question that could be made was, whether they exercised them properly in this particular instance. On that point, undoubtedly, the government of Fort St George is subject to the responsibility which is inseparable from the exercise of all delegated authority. But to what tribunal were they amenable? Where was it proper? Where was it for the public interest, that Lieut.-general Macdowall should carry his appeal? To the army of Fort St George, or to the king and court of directors.

That he should convey this question to the army in the shape of a reprimand to Lieutenant-colonel Munro, appears to be in contradiction to his own sentiments on the subject, as we have just stated them, for, if the government of Fort St George had a legal power to release Lieutenant-colonel Munro, it could not be criminal—it could not, in any mode or degree, be culpable—it could not incur the penalty of a reprimand—but it was his clear right and privilege to claim the legal and competent protection of government from the oppression of the commander in chief.

From the whole of the preceding discussion, you will naturally infer, that we consider the offences charged against those officers whom you have judged it necessary to suspend, or to deprive of their appointments and commands, fully justifying the respective degrees of punishment which you have allotted to them.

The local means and advantages which you possess, as well as the great delicacy of the inquiry, have necessarily placed the application of these principles to individuals, and the investigation of particular cases, under your exclusive cognizance; and we have only to express that entire confidence, which is due to your station and character, in the justice and impartiality, not less than in the vigilance and activity of your proceedings, in a scrutiny so peculiarly circumstanced.

We observed with satisfaction, that the general tenor of the replies to the circular letter addressed by Major-general Gowdie, to the officers commanding at the several stations of the army, confirm the opinion which we have expressed of the loyalty of the major part of the officers of your establishment.

In assuring you, therefore, of the firm support of this government, in maintaining a contest which involves all that is most dear to our sovereign and country, if, contrary to our ardent desire and sanguine hope, any future call should yet be made on the power and energy of your government which may require our aid. We will conclude, however, with expressing our fondest wish and expectation, that the late afflicting agitations should subside in a calm and reasonable reliance on the wisdom and justice of the high authorities to which the transactions of this troubled period have been advocated; and in those demonstrations of respect and obedience, which are due not more to your station, than to the faithful and honourable discharge of all your public but difficult duties, which, in our opinion, has eminently distinguished the present government of Fort St George.

Such a result will be most acceptable to us, most accordant with our views of the public interest, and most congenial with those sentiments of affection and respect towards the army of the coast, which we cordially profess, and remain assured that we shall never have reason to renounce. We have the honour to be, honoured Sir, your most obedient humble servants,

MINTO.
J. LUMSDEN.
H. COLEBROOKE.

*Fort William, May 27, 1809.*

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## AMERICA.

The intelligence from this quarter continues to be of an interesting nature.

On a motion in the Senate, on the 8th December, certain expressions used by Mr Jackson are declared to be "highly indecorous and insolent;" and a bill, authorising the President to send out of the country offending foreign ministers, passed to a third reading.

The newspapers contain the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is of considerable length; and, after stating that the expences of Government, exclusive of the payments on account of the capital of the debt for the year expired, have exceeded the receipts into the Treasury, by a sum of nearly 1,900 000 dollars, the Supplies, and Ways and Means, for the year 1810, and shewing that unless the expences of the naval and military establishments for that year should be reduced to about 3,000,000

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8,000,000 of dollars, a loan will be necessary to make up the deficiency, it proceeds thus:

"This state of the treasury had been anticipated; and, for that reason, an increase of duties had been respectfully submitted in the last annual report.—But should that measure be now adopted, it would not, on account of the terms of credit allowed for the payment of duties, supersede the necessity of a loan for the service of the year 1810, commensurate with the extent of those establishments, and with the appropriations which may be made for their support by Congress. No precise sum is suggested, since this must vary according to the plans which may be adopted in relation to foreign nations, and will particularly depend on the decision of Congress on the question of war or peace. It is sufficient to state that, if the actual expenditure of the year 1810, for all military and naval purposes, should be estimated at the same sum which was disbursed by the Treasury for these objects during the year ending on the 30th of September 1809, and exceeding, as above stated, six millions of dollars, the deficiency, according to the preceding estimates, would amount to three millions; on which supposition, it would seem prudent, in order to provide against any deficiency in the receipts, beyond what has been estimated, to authorise a loan of four millions of dollars.—In the event of war, the necessity of rendering it efficient, and of calling for that purpose into action all the resources of the country, is too obvious to require any comment. On that subject nothing will at this time be added by this department to the suggestions respectfully submitted in the two preceding annual reports. Loans reimbursable by instalments, and at fixed periods, after the return of peace, must constitute the principal resource for defraying the extraordinary expences of the war. For the support of public credit, the basis on which rests the practicability of obtaining loans on reasonable terms, it appears necessary that the revenue should, in the meanwhile, be equal to the interest on the public debt, including that on the new loans, and to all the current expences of Government, calculated on a peace establishment, or, for the present, to about eight millions of dollars. An immediate and considerable increase of the existing duties will, it is believed, be requisite for that purpose, in order to cover the defalcation which a maritime war must necessarily produce in a revenue almost exclusively depending on commerce. That increase appears preferable, in the present situation of the United States, to any other source of taxation, and is not, in time of war, liable to the objection of its encouraging smuggling. It is only in the event of that revenue being still more affected by a war than is apprehended, that a resort to internal taxes, either direct or indirect, may become necessary.

"If war should not be resorted to, it does not appear requisite, unless Congress should resolve on a permanent increase of the military and naval establishments in time of peace, to lay at present any additional duties beyond a mere continuance of the two and a half per cent. known under the name of "Mediterranean Fund."

The report next proceeds to some calculations upon the probable expences of 1811, and concludes thus—

"Whatever may be the decision of Congress in other respects, there is a subject which seems to require immediate attention. The provisions adopted for the purpose of carrying into effect the non-intercourse with England and France, particularly as modified by the act of last session, under an expectation that the orders of Council of Great Britain had been revoked, are inefficient, and altogether inapplicable to existing circumstances. It will be sufficient to observe, that exportation by land is not forbidden, and that no bonds being required from vessels ostensibly employed in the coasting trade, nor any authority vested by the law which will justify detention, those vessels daily sail for British ports, without any other remedy but the precarious mode of instituting prosecutions against the apparent owners. It is unnecessary, and it would be painful, to dwell on all the effects of those violations of the laws.—But without any allusion to the efficiency or political object of any system, and merely with a view to its execution, it is incumbent to state, that, from the experience of the two last years, a perfect conviction arises that either the system of restriction, partially abandoned, must be reinstated in all its parts, and with all the provisions necessary for its strict and complete execution, or that all the restrictions, so far at least as they affect the commerce and navigation of the citizens of the United States, ought to be removed. All which is respectfully submitted.

"ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary to the Treasury.
"Treasury Department, Dec. 9, 1809."

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*Correspondence between the British Minister and the American Secretaries, which accompanied the President's late message to Congress.*

The 1st of these documents is a letter from Mr Erskine to the American secretary of

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of state, relative to the refusal of the British government to ratify Mr Erskine's agreement;—2*d*, Mr Smith's answer;—3*d*, Letter from Mr Erskine to Mr Smith, on the same subject;—4th, Letter from Mr Gallatin to Mr Erskine, relative to the colonial trade;—5th, Mr Erskine's reply;—The 6th commences the more important discussions, and is as follows:

*Mr Secretary Smith to Mr Jackson.*

*Department of State, October* 9, 1809.

Sir,—An arrangement, as to the revocation of the British orders in council, as well as to the satisfaction required in the case of the attack on the Chesapeake frigate, has been made in due form by the government of the United States with Mr Erskine; and after it had been faithfully carried into execution on the part of this government, and under circumstances rendering its effects on the relative situation of the United States irrevocable, and in some respects irreparable, his Britannic Majesty has deemed it proper to disavow it, to recal his minister, and to send another to take his place.

In such a state of things, no expectation could be more reasonable, no course of proceeding more obviously prescribed by the ordinary respect due to the disappointed party, than a prompt and explicit explanation, by the new functionary, of the grounds of the refusal, on the part of his government, to abide by an arrangement so solemnly made—accompanied by a substitution of other propositions.

Under the influence of this reasonable expectation, the president has learned, with no less surprise than regret, that in your several conferences with me you have stated—

1st, That you have no instructions from your government, which authorise you to make any explanations whatever to this government, as to the reasons which induced his Britannic Majesty to disavow the arrangements lately made by your predecessor; and that, therefore, you could not make any such explanations.

2d, That in the case of the Chesapeake, your instructions only authorise you (without assigning any reason whatever why the reasonable terms of satisfaction tendered and accepted have not been carried into effect) to communicate to this government a note tendering satisfaction; with an understanding that such note should not be signed and delivered by you, until you should have previously seen and approved the proposed answer of this government; and that the signing and delivery of your note, and of the answer of this government, should be simultaneous.

3d, That you have no instructions which authorise you to make to this government any propositions whatever in relation to the revocation of the British orders in council; but only to receive such as this government may deem it proper to make to you.

4th, That at all events, it is not the disposition or the intention of the British government to revoke their orders in council as they respect the United States, but upon a formal stipulation, on the part of the United States, to accede to the following terms and conditions, viz.

I. That the act of congress, commonly called the non-intercourse law, be continued against France, so long as she shall continue her decrees.

II. That the navy of Great Britain be authorised to aid in enforcing the provisions of the said act of congress.

III. That the united states shall explicitly renounce, during the present war, the right of carrying on any trade whatever, direct or indirect, with any colony of any enemy of Great Britain, from which they were excluded during peace; and that this renunciation must extend, not only to the trade between the colony and the mother country, but to the trade between the colony and the United States.

Mr Smith, after expressing a wish to be corrected if his statements be wrong, requests that all communications in future should be in writing.

MR JACKSON TO MR SMITH.

*Washington, Oct.* 11.

In answer to the above letter, which we have given entire, as it contains the groundwork of the misunderstanding between Mr Jackson and Mr Smith—the remonstrance of the former, though firm, is very respectful; he says—

"As to the expectation entertained here, that the explanation of his Majesty's share in this transaction should be made through me, I might content myself with simply observing, that I was not provided with instructions to that effect, because it was known that the explanation in question had already been given. But it accords with the sentiments of his Majesty towards this country to observe also, that he considered, that, as some time must necessarily elapse between my appointment and my entrance on the duties of my ministry, it would be a more friendly mode of proceeding, to state, without delay, and through the channels I have already mentioned, the motives that compelled his Majesty to disavow his agreement, than to leave the American Government in uncertainty, in these respects, till the unavoidably protracted period of my arrival in America. I say this in

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in regard to the original notification of his Majesty's determination, and of the motives of it, which being already made, it could not be supposed in London that a repetition of them would be expected from me; and of course no such case has been foreseen in my instructions. But if beyond this, any incidental explanation or discussion should be wished for by this Government, I came fully prepared to enter into them. I even consider them to have taken place between us. I have certainly derived great satisfaction from the several hours which we have spent in conference upon these subjects, because they have enabled me to remove some misunderstandings, and to refute many misrepresentations, which you yourself informed me of, in regard to the conduct of the British Government."

After some further explanatory observations respecting former propositions, Mr Jackson proceeds:

"I touch with considerable and very sincere reluctance upon that part of your letter, in which you state that I had not assigned "any reason whatever why the reasonable terms of satisfaction tendered and accepted have not been carried into effect.

"I believe that I had observed to you, in the words of my instructions, that if his Majesty were capable of being actuated by any desire to retract an offer of reparation which he had once made, his Majesty might be well warranted in doing so, both by the form in which his accredited Minister had tendered that reparation, and by the manner in which that tender had been received. I believe that I elucidated this observation by a reference to the particular expressions which made the terms of satisfaction appear to be unacceptable even to the American Government, at the very moment at which they were accepted, and which, at all events, put it totally out of his Majesty's power to ratify and confirm any act in which such expressions were contained.

"On the subject of his Majesty's orders in Council, I have had the honour of informing you, that his Majesty having caused to be made to the Government of the United States certain proposals, founded upon principles, some of which were understood to originate in America authorities, and others to be acquiesced in by them, and having afterwards ascertained, in the manner mentioned in a former part of this letter, that the sentiments of the American Government were so different from what they were at first understood to be. I was not instructed to renew to you those proposals, nor to press upon your acceptance an arrangement which had been so recently declined. Those considerations induced his Majesty, before the result of Mr Erskine's negotiation was known, to modify the order in Council of Nov. 1807, by that of the 26th of April 1809. The effect of this new order is to relieve the system under which the former orders were issued, from that which has always been represented in this country as the most objectionable and offensive part of it—the option given to neutrals to trade with the enemies of Great Britain, through British ports, on payment of a transit duty. This was originally devised and intended as a mitigation of what is certainly more correct but more rigid in principle—the total and unqualified interdiction of all trade with the enemy. If, however, this mitigation was felt as an aggravation, and, as has been sometimes warmly asserted, as an insult, that cause of complaint is now entirely removed. By the order in Council of the 26th April 1809, all trade with France and Holland, and the ports of Italy, comprehended under the denomination of the kingdom of Italy, is simply prohibited altogether. No option is afforded, and consequently no transit duty is required to be paid. In another respect, the order in Council of the 26th April must be admitted to be more restrictive than those of November 1807.

"The trade with enemies colonies, which was opened to neutrals at the commencement of the present war, by the order in Council of the 24th of June 1803, was continued to be left open by those of November 1807. The order in Council of the 26th of April retracts this indulgence. But it is to be observed, that, since the period when the orders in Council of November 1807 were issued, the opening of the ports of Spain, of Portugal, of the South of Italy, and of Turkey, has afforded a more ample scope to neutral commerce; and that, by the capture of Martinique, in addition to that of almost all the colonies of the enemies of Great Britain, together with the blockade of Guadaloupe, the extent to which the liberty of commerce with enemies colonies applied, has been so far narrowed, that there is little of practical hardship in recurring to the rule, which, however occasionally mitigated in its application, Great Britain can never cease in principle to maintain. It is farther to be observed, that the order in Council of the 26th of April has this operation highly favourable to neutrals, that restricting the regulations of blockade to France, Holland, and their colonies, and to their territories, denominated the kingdom of Italy, it lays open to the direct trade of neutrals the ports of the north of Europe.

"Under

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"Under the order of the 26th April, therefore, while there are on the one hand fewer points of difference to stand in the way of a satisfactory arrangement between Great Britain and the United States, it is possible that there may be less temptation to the latter to enter into such an arrangement, as the extent of their commerce may be, if they please, nearly as great, under the order in Council of the 26th April, as it would be under any arrangement which would affect the indispensible object to which that order applies; or as it would be even without any such order, so long as France, and the powers subservient to France, continue to enforce their decrees. It is, in the same proportion, matter of indifference to Great Britain, whether the order in Council be continued, or an arrangement by mutual consent substituted in its room.

"Such, Sir, are the grounds on which it has appeared to his Majesty to be unnecessary to command me to propose to the Government of the United States any formal agreement to be substituted for that which his Majesty has been under the necessity of disavowing; but I am directed to receive and discuss with you any proposal which you may be authorised to make to me on this head.

"As no disposition has hitherto been shewn on your part to make any such proposal, it has been impossible for me to state by anticipation (nor was I instructed so to do) what might be the answer that I should eventually think it my duty to return to you; consequently I could not have made with that view, the statement contained in the 4th section of your letter, and the three subdivisions of it. Such a statement would have been obviously inconsistent with the former part of my overture, which you very correctly record in the 3d section, viz. that I was not instructed to make to you any proposal whatever upon this subject. I must necessarily reserve, until I hear from you what proposals may be deemed proper to make on the behalf of the United States, to state in how far they do or do not accord with the instructions which it has pleased his Majesty to give me for my guidance in this negotiation.

"I will only add, Sir, in conclusion of this letter, that his Majesty is very desirous of maintaining a perfect and cordial understanding with the United States, and of bringing to a complete and satisfactory adjustment all the points of difference that have arisen between the two Governments; and that, agreeing as I do with you most heartily, as to the interest which both nations have in fostering a mutual and solid friendship and cordiality, no zeal or exertions shall be wanting on my part to carry into effect his Majesty's commands for this most salutary purpose.

"I have the honour to be, with great respect, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

F. J. JACKSON."

The Hon. Robert Smith.

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In conformity with the instructions of his government, Mr Pinkney, the American envoy at London, has presented a note to the Marquis Wellesley, demanding the immediate recal of Mr Jackson. He at the same time delivered a copy of the letter from Secretary Smith to himself, containing the particulars of the accusation upon which this extraordinary application was made. This letter has been laid before congress, with the other correspondence relating to the rupture.

He begins with expressing, on Mr Jackson's conduct—the disappointment that was felt, on finding that he had not been charged to make to this government either the frank explanations, or the liberal propositions, which the occasion manifestly required. Instead of this obvious course of proceeding, it was in the outset perceived, that his object was to bring us to resume the subjects of the arrangement of April, in a way that would imply that we were aware that the arrangement was not binding on his government, because made with a knowledge on our part that Mr Erskine had no authority to make it; and thus to convert the responsibility of his government for the disavowal, into a reproach on this for its conduct in the transaction disavowed. In the first instance, it was deemed best, rather to repel his observations argumentatively, than to meet them as an offensive insinuation. This forbearance had not the effect of restraining him from a repetition of the offence; and even on his farther insinuation, nothing more was done than

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than to premonish him of the inadmissibility of so indecorous a course of proceeding. This also being without effect, nothing remained but the step finally taken: and there was less hesitation in shutting the door to further opportunities for insulting insinuations, as the disclosures he had made, and the spirit of his discussions, had so entirely shut out the hope of any favourable result from his mission.

Mr Smith then states the very head and front of the British minister's offending in the following words:

"It was never objected to him that he had stated it as a fact, that the three propositions in question had been submitted to me by Mr Erskine, nor that he stated it as made known to him by the instruction of Mr Canning, that the instruction to Mr Erskine containing these three conditions, was the only one from which his authority was derived to conclude an arrangement in the matter to which it related. The objection was, that a knowledge of this restriction of the authority of Mr Erskine, was imputed to this government, and the repetition of the imputation, even after it had been so often disclaimed. This was so gross an attack on the honour and veracity of the government, as to forbid all further communications from him.—Care was, nevertheless, taken at the same time, to leave the door open for such as might be made through any other channel, however little the probability that any satisfactory communication would be received through any channel here."

The circular of Mr Jackson to the British consuls is noticed, and "regarded as a virtual address to the American people, of a representation previously addressed by their government." In concluding, he says, "that, with the necessity of the step taken, in refusing further communications from him, and with the grounds on which the president instructs you, to request that he may be immediately recalled," the manner least offensive, that every facility may be afforded to a renewal of the negociation.

After a copious analysis of all the letters and arguments that passed and were urged between Mr Smith and Mr Jackson in the course of the short negociation, Mr Pinkney then proceeds to state, that, after the correspondence with Mr Jackson had been terminated, two notes were sent to him, in the name and by the hand of Mr Oakley, the British secretary of legation. The first, he proceeds to observe, required a protection for Mr Jackson and his suite. But what surprised him most, he adds, was the reason assigned for the application. There appeared to have been some disturbances between the officers of the Africaine frigate and some of the inhabitants of Norfolk. The language of the newspapers are also hinted at. The second note, he farther observes, seems to be essentially intended as a justification of the conduct of Mr Jackson in that part of his correspondence which has given umbrage, but which, if intended as a conciliatory advance, it ought not to have been preceded by a demand for passports, nor by the spirit nor the manner in which that demand was made.

## FRANCE.

### Legislative Body, Dec. 12.

Count Montalvet delivered in the Emperor's name, an *expose* of the situation of France, up to the first of this month. After having introduced his important narrative by observing the signal victories, generous pacification, the results of the most profound political combinations, and the maintenance of order in the interior, from the prominent features of the history of the year, which has just elapsed, enumerated under the different heads of public labours, in particular in Paris, charitable establishments, public institutions, sciences, letters, arts, agriculture, manufactures and industry, mines, commerce and trade, finances, religious worship, war and politics, the progress made, advantages obtained, and changes effected, in the course of the said year. Under the head of commerce and trade, he expressed himself in the following manner:—"Commerce, in general, applies itself to draw the greatest possible advantage from the products of agriculture and industry. Our trade undoubtedly suffers from the present extraordinary state of affairs, which forming, as it were, two masters, one of the European continent, the other of the seas—and of the countries from which they separate, or leave to them no communication

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cation with France. Our relations with the United States of America are also, for the present, suspended, but as they are founded on mutual wants, they will speedily resume their former course."

Under the head of Religious Worship, after having declared, "That in France all religions are not only tolerated, but honoured and encouraged," he makes the following observations:—"No well informed person is ignorant of the mischief which the temporal sovereignty of the Popes has done to religion; but for this mischief one moiety of Europe would not be severed from the Catholic Church.

"There is but one way to free it for ever from such great dangers, and to reconcile the interests of the state with those of religion: it was necessary that the successors of St Peter should again become, undisturbed by worldly concerns, merely a pastor, like St Peter."

"Under the article of war, a description is given of the advantages obtained in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Spain, which is terminated by the following remarks:—

"By the peace of Vienna, France and her allies have obtained considerable advantages, and the Continent of Europe has regained tranquillity and peace. Let us hope that this peace will be more permanent than that of Presburgh; and that the men who deluded the Cabinet of Vienna, after the peace of Presburgh, will not succeed in deceiving it again, after that of Vienna. They would pronounce the doom of their master; for France, ever great, powerful and strong, will always know how to destroy and counteract the combinations and intrigues of her enemies. In the mean time, England, seeing that our armies were employed in Germany, and being always ill-informed, notwithstanding the immense treasures she wastes in paying spies, fancied that our veteran troops had left Spain, and the weakened French army would not be able to withstand their efforts. Forty thousand men were disembarked in Portugal, where they joined the insurgents, and flattered themselves they should be able to march to Madrid; they gathered nothing but disgrace from their enterprize. They were met by armies in all places, where they fancied to find only divisions. Forty thousand men landed at the same time in Walcheren, and without having commenced the siege, by means of a short bombardment, they rendered themselves, in a fortnight, masters of Flushing, which was cowardly defended. His Majesty ordered a report to be made to him on the subject. The Emperor, generous by rewards to those who, animated with his sentiments, and sensible of what they owe to the honour of France, are faithful to glory and their country; but he severely punishes those who calculate their danger, when victory alone should occupy their mind, and prefer a disgraceful flight to a glorious death. In the mean time, all the departments were in arms; 150,000 men of the National Guard put themselves in motion, while, at the same time, 25,000 troops drawn from the depots assembled in Flanders, and the gens d'armes, formed a corps of 8000 choice cavalry. The English Commander-in-chief, as a wise and prudent man, would not expose his army to dangers more destructive than the plague; he returned to England; all the departments gave striking proofs of their attachment to the Government and Emperor; some districts only in the department of the Saar shewed a contrary disposition; commissioners have been appointed to inquire into their conduct. He commands that private individuals, who have misconducted themselves, shall be deprived, during the space of twenty-five years, of the rights of citizens, and subjected to a double contribution. Over their doors shall be written the words—"This is not a French citizen."

Under the head of General Policy, the changes are enumerated, which were the result of the peace of Vienna, and the Emperor's views are developed with regard to future important arrangements. "It would have been an easy task for the Emperor to unite all Gallicia with the Duchy of Warsaw; but he would not do any thing which should excite the least uneasiness in the mind of his ally the Emperor of Russia. His Majesty never entertained the idea of restoring the kingdom of Poland. What he has done for New Gallicia was prescribed to him by sound policy and honour; he could not surrender to the vengeance of an implacable prince, people who had displayed such fervent zeal for



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for the cause of France." He then proceeds: "The Hans Towns shall preserve their independence; they shall serve as a medium of the reprisal of war with regard to England. Peace shall immediately be concluded with Sweden. Nothing shall be changed in the political relations of the confederation of the Rhine and the Helvetic confederacy.

"Holland is, in fact, only a part of France. A definition of that country may be given, by saying, that it is a continuation of the Rhine, the Meuse, and the Scheldt, that is to say, of the great arteries of the French empire. The absolute inactivity of her custom-house, the disposition of her agents, and the sentiments of its inhabitants, which tend incessantly to a fraudulent trade with England, have rendered it necessary to exclude them from all commercial intercourse with the Rhine; and thus, placed in a state of morbid compression between France and England, Holland is deprived both of the advantages which clash with our general system, and which she must relinquish, and of those which she might enjoy. It is time that all this should be set right.

"The Illyrian provinces cover Italy, give her a direct communication with Dalmatia, procure us a point of immediate contact with the empire of Constantinople, which it must be the wish and intention of France, for so many reasons, to support and protect.—Spain and Portugal are the seat of a furiband revolution; the numerous agents of England keep up the conflagration which they have raised. The force, the power, the calm moderation of the Emperor will restore to them peaceful days. Should Spain free her colonies, it will be through her own fault. The Emperor will never oppose the independence of the continental nation of America; that independence is in the natural order of events; it is just, it agrees with the true interest of all European Powers. Should the people of Mexico and Peru wish to raise themselves to the elevation of a noble independence, France will never oppose them, provided they enter into no connection with England. France is not under the necessity of vexing her neighbours, or imposing on them tyrannic laws, to secure her prosperity and trade. We have lost the colony of Martinique, and that of Cayenne; they were both badly defended. The circumstances which led to their loss form the object of a strict inquiry, although it is not of any weight in the general balance of affairs, *since they will be restored to us, in a more flourishing condition, at the general peace.*"

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### Imperial Treaty of Marriage.

It has at length been officially announced, that the destined bride of Napoleon is no less a personage than the Archduchess Maria Louisa, eldest daughter of Francis Emperor of Austria. The following message from the Emperor was read in the Senate on the 27th of February, by Cambaceres, Prince Arch-Chancellor, who presided on the occasion:—

"Senators—We have dispatched to Vienna, as our Ambassador Extraordinary, our cousin the Prince of Neufchatel, to solicit the hand of the Arch-duchess Maria Louisa, daughter of the Emperor of Austria.

"We have given orders to our minister of foreign relations to lay before you the articles of the treaty of marriage between us and the Archduchess Maria Louisa, which has been concluded, signed and ratified.

"We have been desirous of eminently contributing to the happiness of the present generation. The enemies of the Continent have founded their prosperity upon its dissensions and divisions. They can no longer nourish war, by imputing to us projects incompatible with the ties and duties of affinity, which we have just contracted with the Imperial House reigning in Austria.

"The brilliant qualities which distinguish the Archduchess Maria Louisa have acquired her the love of the people of Austria. They have fixed our regards. Our people will love this Princess from their love for us, until being witnesses of all the virtues which have given her so high a place in our thoughts, they shall love her for herself.

"Given at our palace of the Thuilleries, the 27th of February 1810.
(Signed) Napoleon."

After the message was read, the Duke de Cadore communicated to the Senate the

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the articles of the marriage treaty, which are in the usual form.

The Senate appointed Counts Garnier, Lacepede, Laplace, Jancourt, Cornet, Berthelemy, De Merode, De Fontanes, and the Duke of Valmy, as a Committee to draw up an address to his Majesty on this occasion.

It is reported that the articles of the treaty relative to the Emperor's marriage, are with regard to portion, dowry, and jewels, in all respects the same as those in the marriage treaties in preceding reigns between the Kings and Dauphins of France and the Princesses of Austria.

Berthier Prince of Neufchatel set off from Paris on the 22d of February, for Vienna, accompanied by a numerous suite, to conduct the fair Bride to Paris. Berthier carries with him a picture of the bridegroom, richly set with diamonds, and some magnificent presents, particularly of Gobelin tapestry, for the Emperor Francis. The Parisian jewellers, we are told, are busy in executing some extensive orders for the new imperial household.

The French prints inform us, that this intended matrimonial alliance had filled all classes of people at Vienna with the most extravagant joy; and that in three hours after the news was known, the bank bills rose from 10 to 100.—Whatever may be the feelings of the people of Vienna, we must consider such an alliance more mortifying to the family pride of the house of Austria, than all the defeats she has sustained in the field of battle. It is reported, that the proposal was made and strongly urged to the Emperor Francis, during the late negociations for peace, by that arch-intriguer, Champagne; and the mind of the unfortunate monarch was so depressed by the vast loss of territory the Empire had suffered, that he reluctantly gave his consent, in the hope of afterwards recovering from the good-will of the tyrant some of his provinces. The Lady is of the first marriage, and was born in the year 1791.

## ITALY.

### ROMAN STATES.

The Roman States have been finally incorporated with the French Empire, in terms of the following edict.

SENATUS-CONSULTUM *of the 17th of Feb.*

*Title 1.—Of the Union of the Roman States with the French Empire.*

Art. 1. The Roman States are united with the French Empire, and form an integral part of it. 2. It shall form two departments; the department of Rome, and the department of Trasimene. 3. The department of Rome shall send seven deputies to the Legislative Body; the department of Trasimene shall send four. 4. The department of Rome shall be classed in the first series; the department of Trasimene in the second. 5. A Senatorship shall be established in the departments of Rome and Trasimene. 6. The city of Rome is the second city of the Empire. The Mayor of Rome shall be present at the taking of the oath of the Emperors at their accession. He and the Deputations from the city of Rome shall on all occasions rank immediately after the Mayors and Deputations of the city of Paris. 7. The Imperial Prince shall have the title, and receive the honours of King of Rome. 8. A Prince of the blood, or a Grand Dignitary of the Empire, shall hold in Rome the Court of the Emperor. 9. The property of which the domain of the Imperial crown shall consist, conformably to the Senatus-Consultum of the 30th January last, shall be regulated by a special Senatus-Consultum. 10. After being crowned in the church of Notre-Dame in Paris, the Emperors shall be crowned in the church of St Peter at Rome before the 10th year of their reign. 11. The city of Rome shall enjoy particular privileges and immunities, which shall be determined by the Emperor Napoleon.

*Title 2.—Of the Independence of the Imperial Throne of all authority upon earth.*

Art. 12. Any foreign sovereignty is incompatible with the exercise of any spiritual authority within the Empire. 13. The Popes, upon their exaltation, shall make oath never to do any thing against the four propositions of the Gallican Church, as settled in the Assembly of the Clergy in 1682*. 14. The four

* The following is the substance of the four propositions of the Gallican Church,

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four propositions of the Gallican Church are declared common to all the Catholic Churches of the Empire.

*Title 3.—Of the Temporary Subsistence of the Popes.*

15. Palaces shall be prepared for the Pope in the different places of the Empire, in which he may wish to reside. There shall necessarily be one in Paris, and one in Rome. 16. Two millions of income in landed property, free from taxes, and situated in the different parts of the Empire, shall be assigned to the Pope. 17. The expenses of the sacred college and of the propaganda are declared Imperial. 18. The present organic Senatus-Consultum shall be sent by a message to his Majesty the Emperor and King.

The President and Secretaries,
(Signed) CAMBACERES, Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, President.
FRANCOIS, JANCOURT, CORNET, Secretaries.
Signed and Sealed,
The Chancellor of the Senate,
(Signed) COUNT LAPLACE.

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## HOLLAND.

The annexation of Holland to France appears to be finally determined on by the inexorable tyrant, in spite of all the remonstrances of Louis, who is dethroned for presuming to allow any alleviation of a state of warfare to his subjects, by permitting them to follow their ancient commercial habits, after the French decrees were ordered to be strictly enforced. French troops, to the amount of 30,000, are marching into Holland, to take possession of all the towns and sea-ports. The following letters and note have been published in the Dutch papers.

*Amsterdam, Feb. 28.*

The following is a copy of a letter addressed by his Majesty to the Legislative Body of Holland.

*The King to the Legislative Body.*

"GENTLEMEN—I have been disappointed in my expectation of being enabled to return before the 1st of January. From the annexed documents contained in the Moniteur of yesterday the 31st of January, you will perceive that the result of our affairs is connected with the conduct of the English Government.

"The regret which I have felt has been considerably increased by reading the unjust accusation made against us, of having betrayed the cause of the continent, that is, of having been unfaithful to our engagements; and I write this letter to you, to diminish the impression which so unjust and astonishing an accusation must make upon your hearts, as well as upon the heart of every true Hollander.

"Whilst during the four years that have elapsed since the commencement of my reign, the nation, and you in particular, called to watch over her interests, have borne with so much difficulty and distress, but at the same time with so much resignation, the doubling of the imposts, so considerable an augmentation of the public debt, and armaments so great, and so disproportionate to the population and means of the kingdom—we little thought that we should have been accused of having violated our engagements, and of not having done enough; at a moment when the state of maritime affairs operates upon us with a greater pressure than upon all other countries collectively, and when, to complete our misfortunes, we are, besides, compelled to sustain a blockade upon the continent.

"It is the heartfelt consciousness for these considerations, Gentlemen, which should lead us to the exercise of patience, until the moment when the justice

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Church, decreed in the Assembly of the Clergy held in 1682, and which are mentioned in the above Senatus-Consultum.

1. God gave to Peter and to his successors, no power either direct or indirect over temporal things.

2. The Gallican Church approves the Council of Constance, which declares the general Councils superior to the Pope in spiritual matters.

3. The rules, the usages, and the practices received in the Kingdom and in the Gallican Church, must remain unshaken.

4. The decisions of the Pope, in matters of faith, are valid only after the Church has accepted them.

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tice of his Majesty the Emperor, my brother, shall make reparation for a charge which we have so little deserved.

"I cannot ascertain how long I may yet be prevented from gratifying the first and most anxious of my wishes, namely, that of returning to my capital, and seeing myself in the midst of you at this difficult and critical juncture.

"But, however distant that period may be, be assured that nothing can alter my affection for the nation, and my attachment to her interests, nor lessen you in my esteem and confidence.

Louis."

*Paris, Feb.* 1. 1810.

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The following letter, addressed by his Majesty to the Council of State, was also this day read by the Minister, the Vice-President, at a meeting of the Council, which was attended by all the ministers and other members:—

THE KING TO THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

"Though I with regret see the end of the third month since my departure fast approaching, nothing has yet been decided with regard to our affairs.

"I cannot, however, suffer a single instant to pass, after my recovery, without repeating to you the assurance, that all possible exertions shall continue to be made to preserve the existence of the kingdom.

"We cannot conceal from ourselves, that this costs us great and difficult sacrifices; but I shall not hesitate, if there be but a possibility of Holland, after all that can be demanded of it, being suffered to exist, to submit myself to the generosity of the Emperor, my brother, in the just expectation, that upon the removal of all the causes of dissatisfaction, we shall receive those indemnifications to which we are so strongly entitled, and which will be more than ever necessary to us.

"My intention in submitting myself to the pleasure of the Emperor, my brother, in every thing he can demand of us, is to convince him that we have many enemies; that we have been the victims of calumny, of petty passions and interests; but that we have never ceased, and still will continue to admire the Emperor, and to conduct ourselves as true friends and old allies of France, tried by numerous sacrifices and various events. Should I be able to succeed in this purpose, as I have every reason to expect, every thing else will follow, inasmuch as it must be both the interest and inclination of France to favour and aggrandise her friends, and not to depress them.

"I therefore entreat you to unite all your efforts to prevent emigration to foreign countries, and every proceeding that might indicate despondency, and to exhort the nation to await the determination of the Emperor upon our fate, with that firmness which is so peculiarly their character, and which so intimately belongs to the justice of their cause.

"I am not ignorant of what every individual suffers. I have done every thing to plead our cause in the most effectual manner. Neither the loss of time, nor the failure of my efforts, nor any other consideration, has been able to deter me from my purpose; and, accordingly, I have every reason to believe, that if we can come to any arrangement, which does not exclude the possibility of our existence, Holland may still escape the present impending tempest; particularly if, after all this, there remain not only no grounds, but even no pretext for misunderstanding and dissatisfaction, to which all my efforts are directed. Your loving King,

Louis."

*Paris, Feb.* 21. 1810.

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A long note follows, from the Duke of Cadore, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron De Roell, Minister of Foreign affairs in Holland.—After touching, at considerable length, on the Berlin and Milan decrees, the Minister proceeds to observe,—

"The success of these great measures chiefly depended on their execution in Holland. Holland, on the contrary, opposed obstacles to it; she continued to trade with England. All the remonstrances of France on this head were useless. His Imperial Majesty was obliged to recur to strong measures, which proved his dissatisfaction. Twice were the French custom-houses shut against the trade of Holland. They are so at this moment; so that Holland has no longer any lawful communication with the people of the Continent, and the Emperor is determined not to open these

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these barriers so long as circumstances shall continue as they are. It would, in fact, be to open them to the English trade. The Dutch people, far from following the patriotic example of the Americans, appear to have looked to one object only in this state of affairs, namely, *their wretched mercantile interests.*

"On the other hand, the Emperor sees Holland without the means of making war, or even defending herself.—She has no navy; the sixteen sail of the line she was to have contributed, have been disarmed: She has no energy.—During the late expedition from England, the important fort of Ter Veere, which was neither supplied with artillery nor provisions, made no resistance; and the more important post of Bathz, upon which the success of such great events might have depended, was evacuated six hours before the arrival of the enemy's picquets. Without an army, without revenues, and, it may be almost said, without friends or allies, the Dutch consist only of a collection of merchants, with no other passion than that of their mercantile interest; constituting a rich, useful and respectable company, but *not a nation.*

"His Imperial Majesty wishes for peace with England. He made advances towards it at Tilsit; they did not succeed. Those which he adopted, in concert with his ally, the Emperor of Russia, at Erfurt, were equally unsuccessful. The war will therefore be long, since all the attempts that were made to obtain peace have failed. The proposal even to send Commissioners to Morlaix, to treat for the exchange of prisoners, although suggested by England, miscarried, when it was perceived that it might lead to an accommodation. England, arrogating to herself, by her orders of November 1807, universal sovereignty, and adopting the principle of eternal war, has dissolved every thing, and rendered every means of resisting her pretensions lawful. If the change, therefore, that has lately taken place in the English Administration has produced none in the principles of England, which is easily to be ascertained from the speech that will be made to Parliament at its next meeting; and if she continues to proclaim the principles of perpetual war and universal monarchy, in upholding her orders in Council; in that case, the undersigned is authorised to declare to the Dutch Ministry and nation, that the actual state of Holland is incompatible with the circumstances in which the extraordinary principles adopted by England have placed the empire and the Continent; in consequence, his Imperial Majesty proposes,

"1. To recal the Prince of his blood whom he placed on the throne of Holland. The first duty of a French Prince, in the line of succession to the Imperial throne, is to that throne. All others are to give way when they are in opposition to that; the first duty of every Frenchman, in whatever state his destiny has placed him, is to his country.

"2. To occupy all the outlets of Holland, and all the ports, by French troops, as they were since it was conquered by France in 1794, until the time when his Majesty expected to conciliate all sides, by erecting the throne of Holland.

"3. To employ every means, without regard to consideration, to compel Holland to engage in the Continental system, and to wrest, once for all, her ports and coast from the Government that has made the ports of Holland the principal depots, and the greater part of the Dutch merchants the promoters and agents of British commerce.

(Signed) "The Duke of CADORE."

Nothwithstanding the above unmerciful denunciation, the last letters from Holland state, that the aspect of affairs is more promising; and it has been even intimated to the Senate, that Louis may still reign, provided the Dutch will pay down to the Emperor a handsome douceur for this act of mercy.

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## SPAIN.

The accounts from Spain are of a most disastrous complexion. The enemy have passed the Sierra Morena, and so far from having met with any resistance, it appears that they continued their march, without encountering the slightest opposition, towards Seville, which they entered on the 29th of January. There is something unaccountably mysterious in this account. The retreat and non-resistance of the natives cannot be imputed to cowardice, treachery,

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ery, nor even to panic; if those were the cause, immediate submission to the conqueror would have been the consequence. But that does not appear to be the case, and as far as we can collect, no overtures of that nature have been made. The leaders, probably terrified by the disasters which the troops sustained in general engagements with the enemy, were unwilling to risk another, which, if unsuccessful, would destroy every hope. That they have therefore come to the determination to avoid every action, in which the French have so decided an advantage; and to throw themselves into garrison-places, in the defence of which, they have given such admirable proofs of courage and perseverance. It appears, on this occasion, that the movements of the French armies were bold and judicious, as usual. They turned, it would seem, the Sierra Morena, by which manœuvre the defence of the passes was rendered useless, and immediately abandoned by the Spanish army of the centre, as soon as they learned that the enemy were in their rear. They afterwards fell back upon the kingdom of Jaen, in Lower Andalusia.—The plan of the invaders appears to have been to push forward rapidly to Cadiz, without touching at Seville, in hopes of seizing the former city, its shipping, and arsenals, by surprise. The Duke of Albuquerque, on being informed of the advance of the enemy, and their intentions, is said to have made one of the most rapid marches, and to have got the start of the invaders. He reached the isle of Leon with the greater part of his army, and has been since joined, it is stated, by the corps under the command of the Duke del Parque; —a reinforcement more than sufficient to protect Cadiz, which is in a respectable state of defence, well supplied with arms and artillery. The situation of the town is naturally strong; and may be easily defended. The inhabitants received, a few days previous to the last accounts, a supply of 20,000 stand of arms from this country, and are making the utmost exertions to defend the city to the last extremity. All classes labour at the fortifications on the land side; and it was suggested by Admiral Purvis, that the batteries commanding the harbour should be demolished, which was cheerfully acceded to by the governor and people. The Spanish fleet, though not fully equipped, were ready for sea, and conveyed into the outer harbour, beyond the British division of the fleet stationed there, which consisted of three ships of the line, besides smaller vessels. Application had been made to the governor of Gibraltar for assistance, and it is said that 1200 troops were immediately to be sent from that garrison. Additional reinforcements to our fleet will also, it is understood, soon leave England for Cadiz. The principal inconvenience, in case of a siege, would arise from the number of refugees, who have crowded thither on the first alarm. The accession of 30, or 40,000 persons to the ordinary number of the inhabitants and garrison, which amount to about 100,000 in number, might occasion some difficulty in supplying the place with provisions.

No sooner was it known that the junta had fled from Seville, than the people there took up arms, and having set at liberty the Conde de Montijo and Don Francisco Palafox, who had been imprisoned on a charge of conspiracy against the government, they surrounded the junta of Seville, demanding the immediate appointment of a regency, and exclaiming against the supreme junta as traitors to their country, who had abandoned the passes of the mountains to the French, and then fled to Cadiz with the money which they had received from America. The junta of Seville refused to nominate a regency, but admitted Montijo and Palafox as members of their own body, and appointed the Marquis of Romana commander of the army of Castile, in place of the Duke of Parque. Romana, who had been named about a fortnight before captain-general of Valencia, but had not left Seville, accepted this command, and took part with the insurgents. The command of the army of the centre was given to Blake, while the Count de Montijo was sent to assist in collecting troops. Couriers were, at the same time, dispatched to stop the members of the supreme junta, who had fled to Cadiz, and arrest them as traitors to their country.—At Xeres de la Frontera, the Archbishop of Laodicea, president of the junta; Valdes, formerly minister of marine; and Ovalle,

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le, one of the deputies of Estremadura, were seized by the populace, and would probably have been put to death, had not some persons who had influence with the mob, got them shut up in the Carthusian convent, and detained them there as prisoners of state. On the news of these excesses, General Castanos, who was at the isle de Leon, exerted himself to procure their liberation, and had them conveyed in safety to the isle; but as they felt that their authority was completely at an end, no sooner had they assembled at that place, with the other members of the junta, than they appointed a regency, composed of the Bishop of Orense; of Saavedra, minister of finance; of Castanos, captain-general of Andalusia; of Escaño, minister of the Indies; and transferred to these five persons the government of the country. This appointment took place on the 29th January, and was a measure which superseded every other in point of necessity and importance.

Various proclamations and official documents relating to the preparations for the defence of Cadiz, have been published. They neither dissemble nor disguise the danger, but candidly lay before the inhabitants the difficulty of the crisis, and trust to their spirit and constancy to rise superior to them.—These add strength to the suspicion, that there was an understanding between a part, if not all, of the members of the junta, and the French, by which they were to expiate their past resistance, by facilitating the surprisal of Cadiz, and the capture of the fleet. The intelligence received through the medium both of the French and Spanish papers, points to the same conclusion.—The sudden march of Albuquerque, and the activity of Venegas, appear to have disconcerted their progress. Venegas was left in total ignorance by the supreme junta of the movements of the French. It was not until the 26th of January that he received any certain information of their having penetrated into Andalusia, and of the events that had taken place at Seville; and this was conveyed to him, not by any dispatch from the supreme junta, but by a letter dated the 24th from D. Francisco Saavedra, the president of the Seville junta. Venegas, the instant he received the letter, assembled the *ajuntamiento* of Cadiz, and after, explaining to them the melancholy state of affairs, offered to resign his situation in favour of any person whom they might think better qualified to provide for their defence, assuring them that he should be found fighting in the ranks with them as a private soldier till the last extremity. The citizens replied to this generous proposition, by refusing to accept his resignation, and by investing him with the fullest powers to act for the safety of the place. They, at the same time, elected, by an open poll, 54 persons, with authority, to appoint, in like manner, a junta of 15, to co-operate with Venegas. The choice of the electoral assembly has, it is understood, fallen upon the most respectable inhabitants of Cadiz. The first measure of Venegas was to order the castle of Santa Catalina del Puerto de Santa Maria, to be dismantled, and all the stores and artillery there to be conveyed to the Cortadura de San Fernando. From an edict published on the 26th, it appears that post was regarded as untenable, with the defence which he had then to look to; and the possession of it by the enemy, in its complete state, would have enabled them to annoy the allied squadrons, and to impede, in a considerable degree, the arrival of vessels with provisions. It is, however, not improbable that this determination may have been changed, upon the arrival of the reinforcement of 11,000 men under the Duke of Albuquerque, on the morning of the 1st February.

The usurper Joseph arrived at Seville on the 2d of February, where he occupied himself, during his stay, in issuing decrees, for the suppression of the religious communities and the inquisition; promising plenty and repose, according to the French manner, to all who submitted.—Aregasa, finding himself hardly pressed, took the direction of Granada, with about 10,000 men, whither he was followed by Sebastiani, who having obtained several advantages, in different skirmishes, entered the capital, by a written agreement, signed by the principal inhabitants. The success of the enemy in this quarter was now everywhere complete. The detachment indeed destined to take possession of Malaga, experienced some resistance, and was even obliged to retire, in consequence

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quence of an insurrection, headed by an officer of the name of Abello, but having received a reinforcement from the army intended to besiege Cadiz, they subsequently succeeded.—Blake assumed the command of the troops which had fallen back to the left on Jaen. Having been considerably reinforced by the peasantry, he had proceeded towards Murcia, to divide, in the mean time, the attention of the enemy.

By dispatches received from Admiral Purvis, it appears that the French have invested the isle of Leon. On the 6th of February they made their appearance on that part of the coast opposite Cadiz, and immediately summoned the city to surrender. A flag of truce, with the summons, was sent from Port St Mary, and received by the junta on the afternoon of the 6th. It expresses Don Joseph Bonaparte's willingness to forget and forgive all provocation, and requests that persons may be deputed from Cadiz to treat for the security of the squadron and arsenal. The junta immediately returned for answer, that the city of Cadiz, faithful to its principles, renounced every other king, except Ferdinand VII. On the 7th, the enemy, extending themselves in a southerly direction, proceeded from Port St Mary to Puerto Real. The fire from the British and Spanish gun-boats incommoded them in their march; but it seems they were enabled to advance under the shelter of the battery del Commercio, which had not been destroyed, and opened a fire upon our gun boats. In the afternoon of the 7th, another division of 500 men proceeded to the exchange at Puerto Real with some pieces of flying artillery: but the fire from the San Justo and the gun-boats obliged them to take shelter in the warehouses. This firing was continued on the 8th, and it appears to have had the effect of obliging the enemy to retreat: Private letters, however, state, that they had detached a column of 1500 men to Chielana, which is on the direct road to the isle of Leon, and that there had been some skirmishing upon the road of Arrecise, in which the enemy had sustained some loss.

As three British regiments, and one Portuguese, had now arrived from Lisbon, and farther aid expected both in troops and ships, to assist in the defence, there seems no reason to believe, that the enemy will soon obtain possession of this important place.—The junta have given notice, by public edict, that the enemy are in possession of the whole coast, from San Lucar to Cadiz. They have published several other edicts, in one of which, it is melancholy to observe, complaints are made of the diminished activity of the inhabitants in working at the batteries:—in another, they invite all the provinces and sea-port towns to send, with all possible speed, provisions and fire-wood.

The Dutch papers contain a report from the Duke of Castiglione, of a battle in Catalonia, in which General Souham was severely wounded, and the French sustained some loss, tho' they ultimately succeeded in defeating the Spaniards, who were under the command of General O'Donnel. It appears, from the official account, that the Spanish General, having assembled all his force, consisting of 12,000 troops of the line, 1200 cavalry, and several thousands of armed peasants, made an attack on the left of the French army, in order to outflank it; being repulsed, his next attempt was against the centre, but still with the same ill success. The report then adds, "tired of his fruitless efforts to break through our centre, O'Donnel, the Commander in Chief of the enemy's force, resolved at once, by a bold manœuvre, and the aid of a superiority of numbers of more than three to one, to turn both flanks of our line; but he did not succeed any better in this attempt. The 1st regiment of light infantry kept him in check on the right flank at every point by which he attempted to penetrate." According to this report, the Spaniards have lost 3500 killed and wounded, including several officers of rank, and 3250 prisoners, among whom are 25 officers of all ranks, besides their baggage and waggon train; and also a hundred mules laden with cartridges, and 500 horses belonging to the cavalry.

SCOT-



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# Scottish Chronicle.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

THURSDAY, Jan. 11. John Dande, or Dandie, private soldier in the Fifeshire regiment of regular militia, was tried for murder and robbery. He was accused of having, on the night of the 12th of October last, accompanied John Howie, junior, mason in Ceres, from the house of James Ireland, change-keeper near Cupar-Fife, on his way home to Ceres, and of having barbarously attacked Howie, near Pitscottie Planting, with a stick or stone, and of having beat him upon the head and other parts of his body, and of having afterwards robbed him of thirty pounds Sterling; and of the aforesaid blow given him by the prisoner, Howie died a few days thereafter.—It appeared from the evidence, that on October 12. being Cupar market-day, a number of persons, among whom were the deceased and the prisoner, were drinking at a public-house, at the South-bridge of Cupar. The deceased had that day received payment of thirty-two pounds, and signified his intention of staying all night, as he said he sometimes went into a house on the road, where he was apt to drink too much, and might in that situation lose his money. This was said in the hearing of the family only; but although the deceased was told he would get a bed, he changed his mind as to staying all night, and left the house with the rest of the company, between two and three o'clock in the morning. He was by no means sober at this time, although he could stand. The prisoner was one of those who went away with the deceased; but a short time after this he was seen standing within the door, leaning his head to the wall, and holding his hand on his breast, saying, that some person had struck him as he was going out of the door. He stopped afrer this about a quarter of an hour, and, when going away, he called out, "Where is the man who was to stay all night?" meaning the deceased: to which the mistress of the house answered, that he knew very well he had gone away some time ago. The prisoner then left the house in company with another man, and joined the rest of the party at the toll-bar, where they stopped some time, in consequence of a scuffle between the toll keeper and Alexander Trail, one of the company, who was knocked down. Trail was raised up by some person present: but not being able to stand, he fell down, where he lay for a considerable time. The prisoner and the deceased having gone down the road together, one of the party said, "he was afraid that the former had accompanied the latter to pick his pocket;" on which they all agreed to follow them down the road, where they fell in with them at Captain Reid's planting, both standing close in by the dike, holding one another by the arm. One of them said to the prisoner that he had better leave the deceased, and allow him to go home himself: but this he refused to do, saying he would see him home, and the deceased expressed a wish to the same effect. The prisoner also said, he had friends at Ceres whom he wished to go and see.—The rest of the company left the prisoner and the deceased; and, on going away, one of them said, "If you go home with him, take care of him, but if any thing happens the man, don't blame us." The party then returned towards Cupar. On their way, they met Alexander Trail, who was anxious they should return with him to punish the toll-keeper, which they declined, and left him. They got to Cupar at five in the morning. The prisoner, when he went with the deceased, was dressed in a short blue coat, corduroy breeches, and dark stockings; he had a pair of linen trowsers wrapped round his waist, and no red spots or marks appeared on his breeches; he was a little worse of drink, but not so bad as the deceased, who was very drunk. The prisoner, on this occasion, also appeared to have a sore or cutted finger, as it was bound up with a piece of linen.

Between six and seven o'clock on the morning of the 13th October, the deceased was found (about 200 yards within the Pitscottie planting, on the Ceres road, a mile from Cupar) at the back of a bush, with a severe wound across his head. There was a good deal of blood where he lay, and also in different places on the road opposite to the spot. He was soon after carried to Ceres. His pockets were searched, in which only one halfpenny was found, and his watch. He had a large contusion on the left side of his head; his skull was fractured, attended with a considerable depression. He was trepanned twice, and died ten or twelve days after the day he was robbed, of the wounds he received. When questioned on the subject, he answered very incoherently. At one time, being asked if he knew who had used him ill? he answe

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answered, that he did not; but thought there had been two of them; and, at the time this answer was given, he was perfectly sensible, and knew all around him. He was also asked what company he had been in, but could not tell; neither did he know the person of the prisoner. He recollected being knocked down, but nothing after this. Said he had about L.30 on him at the time, of which he was robbed.

Before the deceased was carried away, Alexander Trail came out of the wood, about 200 yards distant on the opposite side, who was immediately accused of the crime: but he denied any knowledge of it, and appeared to be in liquor at the time. There was a blemish upon Trail's cheek, and the back quarters of his shoes were down.

On searching the prisoner's house, there were found a pair of corduroy breeches, a pair of trowsers, a jacket, and four pair of stockings.—The stockings were concealed in a hay stack, and two pair of them were acknowledged to belong to the prisoner.—There were red spots on the breeches, which had the appearance of blood; the trowsers were also stained with spots, but these could not be well distinguished, as they were covered over with pipe clay. The house was searched for money, but none could be found.

The jury returned their verdict next day, finding the libel Not Proven. After a most suitable and impressive admonition from the Lord Justice-Clerk, the prisoner was dismissed from the Bar.

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January 12. Came on the trial of James Cummings, soldier in the 94th regiment, accused of the murder of John King, a soldier in the same regiment, in the barracks at Aberdeen.

Frances Veitch deponed, that on the morning King was killed, she was cooking in the barracks, and going to the door, Cummings made a push at her with his bayonet; but missing her, she ran back in a fright, when King coming out, he stabbed him in the side; that she saw King pull himself off the bayonet, which was all blood. At first she thought Cummings in joke, but on looking at him, saw he was enraged or furious like. No words passed, only, on taking away King, Cummings said to the people to stand about and give him fair play. Never heard of any thing being the matter with him. James Burn, a soldier in the 94th regiment, deponed, that on the morning the murder was committed, he saw a soldier of the name of M'Intosh teasing Cummings, who was standing sentry; that he challenged him for making game of a sentinel; that M'Intosh ran into the barrack-room, pursued by Cummings, and pulled the door after him; that King came almost immediately out, when the witness heard him cry, but did not see the bayonet enter his body; thought Cummings a very curious man, as he spoke little, and appeared thoughtful.

William Christie, also soldier in the same regiment, saw King that morning; saw Cummings run after M'Intosh, and heard King cry out. Never heard that the prisoner was insane.

Ensign Thornton, who was in one of the barrack-rooms, on looking out, saw Cummings fighting with two men, and pushing at them with his musket He appeared much the worse of liquor. Did not see King; but saw Cummings make a push at a man, who called out he was killed.

George Turreff and Richard Merchant were present when the prisoner emitted his declaration, which he did freely and voluntarily, and appeared perfectly sober at the time.

Several witnesses were examined in exculpation; the first was John Binning, who knew the prisoner since he was born; deponed, he wrought in the pit with his father, of which the witness was grieve; that the roof of the place where his father was working fell on the prisoner's head; that the stone was so weighty it required more than two men to lift it; that, ever since, he was more easily angered, especially if he got a little liquor, when he would quarrel with any body, and that a much less quantity of liquor affected him than most other people.

Lieut. Kingdom, to whose company the prisoner belonged, gave him a most excellent character for sobriety, steadiness, and attention—never heard of his being insane till after the murder happened.

The Solicitor General having addressed the jury on the part of the Crown, and James Gordon, Esq. for the prisoner, the Lord Justice Clerk summed up the evidence, when the jury were inclosed, and in about an hour returned a verdict, all in one voice finding the charge libelled proven against the pannel; but, by a plurality of voices, they find, that he was insane at the time the act libelled was committed.

On the 7th of February the Court resumed consideration of the above verdict, and found the pannel was not an object of punishment; and, in respect of the finding in the verdict, order him to be imprisoned for life, at least until one of his relations should enact himself, under a penalty of 50*l.* to keep him in safe custody, for the protection of the public. The amount of the penalty was fixed at 50*l.* in consequence of its having been proved that the pannel could not find security for a higher sum.

CIVIL.

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CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

*Foreign Office, March* 10. The King has been pleased to appoint Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart. to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of his Majesty the King of Persia.

Henry Brougham Esq; advocate, is elected representative in Parliament for the borough of Camelford, in the place of Lord Henry Petty, now Marquis of Lansdowne.

*War-Office, Feb.* 24. His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following officers being appointed and formed into a Board for superintending and conducting the whole medical business of the army, viz. John Weir, Esq. from half pay as Inspector of Hospitals, to be Director-General. Charles Ker, M. D. an Inspector of Hospitals, to be Principal Inspector. Theodore Gordon, M. D. from half pay as Inspector of Hospitals, to be Principal Inspector.

*Treasury Chambers, Feb.* 2. The King has been pleased to appoint Alexander Osborn, Esq. to be a Commissioner of the Customs in Scotland, vice John Henry Cochrane, Esq. deceased.

*Whitehall, Feb.* 23. The King has been pleased to appoint Doctor John Inglis to be one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland, in the room of Doctor Henry Grieve, deceased.

The Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh have conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev. William Simpson, of the Tron Church, Edinburgh, and the Rev. John Finlay, of the High Church, Paisley.

The Marischal College and University of Aberdeen have conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. William Hamilton Drummond, minister of the second Presbyterian Congregation, Belfast.

The King's College, Aberdeen, has conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on Walter Ross Munro, Esq. of the Bengal Medical Establishment,—and the degree of Doctor of Laws on the Hon. Sir James Macintosh, Recorder of Bombay, and on Matthew Lumsden, Esq. Professor of Persic and Arabic in the College of Fort William.

The Town Council of Edinburgh have presented Dr Thomas Macknight, of the College Church, to be one of the ministers of the Old Church, in room of Dr Henry Grieve, deceased

*Feb.* 20. Walter Lockhart, Esq. was sworn in one of the Depute Clerks of the Court of Session, in room of George Jeffrey Esq resigned.

*March* 7. The Town Council of Edinburgh elected Mr James Thomson, weaver, a Trades Councillor, in room of Mr John Auchterlonie, deceased.

MARRIAGES.

*Oct.* 28. 1809. At St John's, Antigua D. A. Yetts, Esq. to Anne, only daughter of David King, Esq.

*Nov.* 30. At Malta, John Baron Rendlesham, of Rendlesham, in the county of Suffolk, to Mary Andalusia, second daughter of Colonel Dickons, royal engineers.

*Dec.* 4. At Grenada, Thomas Duncan, Esq. to Miss Agnes M'Mahon.

*Jan.* 18. 1810. At Aberdeen, James Farquhar, Esq. surgeon in the royal navy, to Barbara, third daughter of Arthur Dingwall Fordyce, Esq. of Culsh.

27. At Fortrose, David Davidson, Esq. merchant, Rosemarkie, to Isa, third daughter of the late Bernard Williamson, Esq. Fortrose.

27. At Scallaway, in Shetland, James Scott, Esq. surgeon of his Majesty's ship Euryalus, to Catharine, eldest daughter of John Scott, Esq. of Scallaway.

31. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr John Hodgson of Blantyre, to Ann, third daughter of the late Valentine White, Esq. Bracklach.

*Feb.* 1. At Milton-house, Canongate, Robert Anderson, Esq. merchant in Edinburgh, to Janet Harriet, daughter of David Steuart, Esq. merchant in Edinburgh.

2. At Main-point, Edinburgh, Mr James Lindsay, currier, Coltbridge, to Isabella, only daughter of Peter Hardie, Esq.

7. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Hope Moncrieffe, writer in Perth, to Isabella, eldest daughter of George Aitken, Esq. of Todhall, banker in Cupar.

8. At London, Alexander Anderson Seton of Mounie, Esq. to Janet, daughter of the Rev. Dr Ogilvie, Old Aberdeen.

10. At Forres, Mr Alexander Anderson, Hilton, to Margaret, only daughter of Mr James Anderson, sen. merchant, Forres.

12. At ——, Walter Long, Esq. of Reshaw, Hants, to Lady Mary Carnegie, eldest daughter of the Earl of Northesk.

14. At Edinburgh, Humphrey Herbert Jones, Esq. of Llynon, in the county of Anglesea, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr Robert Scott, apothecary, Edinburgh

15. At Aberdeen, Mr Jonathan Craigie, surgeon, to Miss Ann Burnett, daughter of the late William Burnett, Esq. of Linton.

17. At manse of Lumphanan, Mr Hugh Arthur Low, merchant in Aberdeen, to Rachel, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr William Shand.

22. Walter Turnbull, Esq. late of Hanover, Jamaica, to Miss Robina Barclay.

—. Patrick Stirling, Esq. to Miss Catherine Wedderburn, youngest daughter of John Wedderburn, Esq.

BIRTHS.

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## BIRTHS.

*Jan.* 24. At London, Mrs Ruddach, of Keppel Street, Russel Square, a son.

25. At Dallar's-house, Mrs Campbell of Skerrington, a daughter.

25. At London, the Countess of Mansfield, a son.

29. At Hampton, Middlesex, Lady Edmonstone of Duntreath, a son.

29. At London, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Barclay, of the 52d foot, a daughter.

29. At Tyrone-house, Dublin, the Marchioness of Waterford, a son and heir.

*Feb.* 1. At Leith, Mrs Sibbald of Gladswood, a son.

5. At Castlecraig, Lady Gibson Carmichael, a daughter.

6. At Auchter[illegible]use, Viscountess Arbuthnot, a daughter.

7. At Granton, near Edinburgh, Lady Charlotte Hope, a daughter.

7. At Edinburgh, Mrs Couper, wife of Mr Peter Couper, writer to the signet, a son.

8. At Lintrose, the Lady of John Murray, Esq. of Lintrose, a son.

10. At Donavourd, Mrs Fergusson, a son.

10. At Edinburgh, Mrs Russell, wife of Mr Patrick Russell, writer to the signet, a son.

11. At Edinburgh, Mrs Gillon, wife of Joseph Gillon, Esq. writer, a daughter.

11. At Merchiston Hall, the Lady of Capt. Campbell, 94th regiment, a daughter.

11. At the manse of Caristen, the Hon. Mrs Lyell, a daughter.

14. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Captain Stoddart, royal navy, a son.

15. At Castlehill, near Inverness, the Lady of William Chisholm of Chisholm, Esq. a son and heir.

17. At Jedburgh, Mrs Brown of Rawflat, a son.

19. At Edinburgh, the Lady of John Campbell, Esq. of Stonefield, a daughter.

19. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Ainslie, King's Own Borderers, a son.

19. At Warkton, Northamptonshire, Mrs Wauchope, wife of the Rev. David Wauchope, a son.

20. At Edinburgh, Mrs Boyd of Broadmeadows, a daughter.

20. At Edinburgh, Mrs Cathcart, wife of Robert Cathcart, Esq. writer to the signet, a daughter.

22. At Warriston, Mrs Campbell, wife of John Campbell, Esq. writer to the signet, a daughter.

At Edinburgh, the Lady of Major James Irving, a daughter.

## DEATHS.

*Feb.* 1809. Robert Arbuthnot, Esq. late Chief Secretary of Government for the island of Ceylon, (eldest son of the late Robert Arbuthnot Esq. merchant in Edinburgh,) the loss of whom is deeply lamented by his relations and friends He was on board his Majesty's schooner Viper, which sailed from Cadiz for Gibraltar, in February 1809, and we are very sorry to say, has never since been heard of.

*Aug.* 2. At Burka, in the Persian Gulf, Captain David Seton, resident at Muscat, ninth son of the late Mr Daniel Seton, merchant in Edinburgh.

The following official notice is highly honourable to this gentleman's character.

*Bombay Castle, Aug.* 21. 1809.

GENERAL ORDER.

By the Honourable the Governor in Council.

It is with much concern that the Hon. the Governor in Council has to announce to the army the death of Captain David Seton, the resident at Muscat, which happened on the 2d inst. Captain Seton, whose life has at length fallen a sacrifice to the very unsalubrious climate of the Muscat station, has, for a series of years, been engaged in the diplomatic department of this Residency, in the course of which his zeal for the public service has been conspicuous, whilst the duties committed to him have been promoted by those conciliatory manners towards the natives, by which the good temper and character of this regretted officer were very creditably distinguished.

By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council.

W. NEWNHAM, Sec. to Government.

6. At his Garden House, near Madras, Dr James Anderson, Physician-General, and President of the Medical Board of Madras, aged 72. (See p. 179.)

19. At Vizagapatam, of a severe and painful illness, which he bore with exemplary patience, Benjamin Roebuck, Esq. (son of the late Dr Roebuck of Kinniel,) late Paymaster-General to the army on the coast. A more faithful and zealous servant the Company did not possess; his active, well informed and enterprising mind, amply stored with ancient and modern literature, was ever exerted for their and the public good. The mint of Madras, and the public docks at Coringa, are monuments, not less of his ingenuity, than of his indefatigable and unceasing labours. Public and private charity ever met a most liberal support from his hands. In mechanics, chemistry, and mineralogy, he had few superiors; in other polite and useful attainments, his comprehensive mind had acquired

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red very considerable knowledge. Political economy had ever been with him a most favourite study, and few men were better acquainted with that interesting subject. Hospitable, without ostentation, his table was ever the resort of the best informed and most worthy members of society, and few ever left it without gaining some useful knowledge from his conversation—his address was polite, agreeable, and engaging. To him the settlement are indebted for the first introduction of ice, as well as for many of its most useful and ornamental improvements. In private life Mr Roebuck was respected, esteemed, and beloved; the repeated testimonies he has received from Government, his honourable employers, and from public corporations and societies, will best bespeak the value of this most lamented member of society.

*Aug.* 21. At Broach, in the East Indies, in the civil service of the Company on the Bombay Establishment, Mr Thomas Macdonald, second son of Thomas Macdonald, Esq. one of the commissioners for settling the American debts; described, in the Bombay paper announcing his death, as having been "a most promising character, by whose death the service and society have suffered a heavy loss."

30. At Bahama, Robert Lindsay, Esq. superintendant and chief engineer, after an illness of only a few days. The deceased was son of George Lindsay, shoemaker in Earlstoun, in Berwickshire, and, during a residence of many years in these islands, had acquired the friendship and esteem of all who knew him; his death will be lamented by many—as a faithful servant of the Crown—as a kind master to his slaves—as a sincere friend and truly benevolent man, he was surpassed by none. The incalculable advantages that result to the inhabitants of Scotland from that excellent institution of parish schools, added to the impressions that they, at an early period, receive in morality and religion, we see in the above instance (being one of thousands) manifested.——*Bahama Gazette, Sept.* 1.

*Nov.* 6. At Staten island, New York, Doctor Reeves Fowler, late of Nassau, New Providence.

*Dec.* 15. At Madeira, Mr David Shirrefs, eldest son of the Rev. Dr Shirrefs of Aberdeen.

30. At Zuric-Zee, Holland, General Robert Douglas, son of the late George Douglas, Esq. of Freershaw.

30. Mr Alexander Low of Dow-hill Mill, Kinross shire.

*Jan.* 6. At Jamaica, William Fyfe, Esq. of London, brother of the late Mr Barclay Fyfe, merchant in Leith.

16. At Chichester, Major William Oliphant Macgregor, of Balhaldies, 77th foot, in his 29th year.

17. At Perth, in the 75th year of his age, Mr William Wright, of the Perth brewery.

17. At St Andrew's, David Wemyss, Esq. late of Lathallan.

17. At Culrain, much respected, at the advanced age of 95, Mr William M'Culloch, late Society Teacher in the parish of Kincardine.

*Jan.* 19 Near Lambeth palace, the Hon. William Frederick Eden, son of Lord Auckland, M. P. for Woodstock, and one of the Tellers of Exchequer. He left his father's house in Old Palace Yard, about eight o'clock in the evening, in good health and spirits, and told his servants he would return in about an hour. To the great grief and alarm of his family, no intelligence could be obtained respecting him for upwards of five weeks;—and it was soon believed that some fatal accident had befallen him. Placards were posted up in different quarters, offering a reward of 100 guineas to discover him alive, and 50 guineas if dead. The Thames and the New River were dragged in many places, and two bodies were found, one in each, but neither of them proved to be the body of the gentleman sought for. At length, on Sunday the 25th of February, about 12 o'clock, the body was discovered in the following manner, as proved before the Coroner's inquest. Richard Western, a bargeman, stated, that (on the above day and hour) he was going on shore in a skiff, from a barge moored off Lambeth Palace, with his apprentice, when he perceived something drifting on the water, about twenty yards from the shore, opposite Finch's wharf, which he took for a piece of tarpauling. It was ebb tide, and, on approaching the object, and touching it with a boat-hook, witness discovered it to be a body, and it immediately turned with its face upwards. The body was fastened a-stern, and conveyed to the shore, when a man, of the name of Swan, said it was Mr Eden, for whom a great reward was offered. Witness immediately went to Lord Auckland's, and a servant-maid and a foot boy recognised the body. It was conveyed to the Brown Bear, and on searching his pockets, a receipt was found in a pocket-book, for 60*l.* paid to Drummond and Co. 13*l.* in notes, some silver, and a gold watch and seal, besides other articles. According to the appearance of the body, witness supposed it might have been a fortnight in the water, but it might have been six weeks, at this season of the year, if buried in sand. A scratch, visible in the forehead, might have been occasioned by the gravel. Mr Stables stated, that he was adjutant of the Westminster corps, of which the deceased

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ceased was colonel; that he called on the Colonel on the forenoon of Friday the 19th of January, and paid him 600l. to account of the corps;—that Mr Eden called on him at his apartments, the same evening about seven, and after settling some military matters, and desiring Mr Stables to come to him again on Monday forenoon, and bring the papers with him, he went hastily down stairs:—that he never considered Mr Eden as the least deranged in his mind;—that he understood the deceased went home to Lord Auckland's, and made his own tea. Major Jones, belonging to the Westminster corps, knew the Colonel well, and he never conceived an idea that he was deranged; and this was corroborated by Mr Figg, Lord Auckland's steward. There was no person from Lord Auckland's excepting Mr Figg, and the Jury returned a special verdict of—"Found drowned in the River; but, by what means the body came there, there was no evidence before the Jury."

*Jan.* 19. At her house in Canongate, in the 91st year of her age, Mrs Margaret Henderson, widow of Bailie James Gentle, brewer. Besides legacies to her own and her husband's relations, she has left, for pious purposes, the following sums:—To the Edinburgh Missionary Society, 100*l*; to ditto, for assisting the Missionaries in Tartary in translating the Scriptures into the country languages, 100*l*; to the Canongate Charity Work house, 20*l*; to the Royal Infirmary, 20*l*; to the Asylum for the Industrious Blind, 20*l*.

21. At Tomovoidt, parish of Boleskine, aged 75, James Fraser, a man of modest manners and an exemplary life. He was one of the Fraser Highlanders, who distinguished themselves so eminently at the capture of Quebec.

22. At London, John Hoppner, Esq. R. A. the celebrated portrait painter, aged 61.

22. At Edinburgh, James Dennistoun Lang, son of Alexander Lang, Esq. advocate.

23. At Glasgow, Mr John Jamieson, surgeon.

24. At Angelraw, Berwickshire, John Hay of Angelraw, Esq.

24. At Newhaven, aged 71, Mr Robert Clark, late bookseller in Edinburgh.

25. At London, the Hon. Charles Laurence Dundas, second son of Lord Dundas.

25. At ditto, Mr Gilbert Pidcock, of the Royal Menagerie, Exeter 'Change, aged 67.

25. At London, Mr P. F. M'Callum, author of Travels in Trinidad.

25 At Edinburgh, Janet, seventh daughter of Alexander Donaldson, Esq.

25. At her house, St Ann's Yards, Mrs Mary Williamson, relict of Mr Alexander Keddie, tallow-chandler, Edinburgh.

26. At Knockfin, Capt. John Chisholm, much regretted.

27. At London, Mr Tattersal of Hyde Park Corner, the celebrated horse dealer.

29. At Alloa, Mr James Haig, merchant.

29. At London, Thomas Gibson, Esq. aged 51.

30. At Edinburgh, John Taylor, Esq. writer to the signet.

30. At Port Glasgow, James Crawford, Esq.

31. At Aberdeen, Mrs Isabella Lumsden, spouse of John Lumsden, Esq. Middlefield, aged 42.

31. At Horsemilu, James Lorimer, sen. Esq. factor on the estate of Moncrieff.

31. At Perth, Mrs Findlay, wife of the Rev. John Findlay, one of the ministers of that place.

31. At the advanced age of 95, Mr John Mirtle, tenant in Boon, Berwickshire.

*Feb.* 1. At Bath, Sir Charles Turner, Bart.

1. At Dundee, the venerable Scottish Episcopal Bishop Strachan.

1. At Glasgow, Richard Cross, Esq.

1. At Edinburgh, Mr Gabriel Peter, late stationer there, aged 81.

2. At St Boswell's, the Rev. John Scade, minister of that parish.

2. At Leith, Miss Sarah Ainslie, daughter of Major John Ainslie, in the service of the Hon. East India Company.

3. At Edinburgh, in her 77th year, Mrs Elspeth Little, relict of Mr John Little, late of Stewarton.

3. At East Wemyss, in the 78th year of his age, Mr Thomas Hutchison.

3. At Perth, suddenly, by the bursting of a blood vessel, Mr David Johnson, junior, manufacturer there—in the prime of life, most universally lamented.

4. At Shinness, Sutherlandshire, Captain Donald Matheson.

5. At Edinburgh, in an advanced age, Mr Robert Sempill, late brewer at Castlebarns, representative of the ancient family of Sempill of Beltrees, in Renfrewshire.

5. At ditto, aged 84, Mrs Margaret Knox, relict of Henry Broughton, Esq. formerly Collector of Excise at Stirling.

5. At Dunkeld, in the 87th year of her age, Mrs Margaret Macduff, relict of Mr Walter Cargill.

5. At Edinburgh, the infant son of William Molle, Esq. of Mains.

6. At Exmouth, in the 23d year of her age, Catherine, daughter of John Burnett, Esq. of Elrick, Aberdeenshire.

7. At Belhaven, near Dunbar, Lieut.-Colonel William Stiell, formerly of his Majesty's 60th regiment of foot, at the advanced

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ced age of 104. He was an officer at the siege of Carthagena, and for fifty years served his King and country with reputation. Honour and integrity directed his conduct through life; to a graceful and dignified external figure, was added an uncommon share of the best faculties of the mind; the urbanity of his manners embellished the acuteness of his understanding, while his extensive memory, his varied knowledge, and his fascinating conversation, even to the last stage of his prolonged existence, delighted his friends, and rendered his company, in a high decree, pleasing and acceptable.

*Feb.* 8. At Edinburgh, at a very advanced age, Mrs Elizabeth Hamilton, widow of Dr Archd. Hamilton, and daughter of the late Sir Arthur Forbes of Foveran, Bart

9. At London, Thomas Everett, Esq. M. P. for Luggershall.

10. At Canaan-house, in the 74th year of his age, the Rev. Dr Henry Grieve, senior minister of the Old Church of Edinburgh, one of the Deans of the Chapel Royal, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary for Scotland.

11. At his seat at Parlington, in Yorkshire, in his 65th year, Sir Thomas Gascoigne, Bart. His death was accelerated by the loss of his only son, who was killed by a fall from his horse in October last. He is succeeded by a very distant relation in a low station of life.

12. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jean Halliday, relict of Mr James Torry, merchant.

12. At ditto, Robert Hunter, Esq. of Thurston.

14. At her house in Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, Mrs Christian Dundas, sister of Lord Viscount Melville.

18. At Edinburgh, Henry Brougham, Esq. of Brougham-hall, in Westmoreland.

19. At Edinburgh, aged 51, Mr Francis Mitchell, many years in the bank of Sir William Forbes and Co.

23. At Edinburgh, Harriet, infant daughter of James Hamilton, Esq. writer to the signet.

Lately, at his seat at Gaunton-house, Norfolk, aged 77, the Right Hon. Harbord Lord Suffield.

Lately, Sir Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, Knt. late Inspector-General of health to the army.

---

*Price of Stocks.*

| 1810. | Bank Stock. | Omnium. | 3 per cent Consols. |
|---|---|---|---|
| March 5. | 274 5 | —— | 67⅝ ½ |
| 12. | —— | —— | 67⅝ |
| 19. | 276 5 | —— | 69½ |
| 26. | —— | —— | 68¾ ⅝ |

*Prices of Grain at Haddington.*

| 1810. | Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. | Pease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. 2. | 30 s. 47 | 28 s. 32 | 22 s. 29 | 23s.30 |
| 9. | 31 45 | 26 32 | 22 28 | 22 28 |
| 16. | 32 46 | 26 32 | 24 30 | 22 27 |
| 23. | 30 47 | 27 38 | 26 32 | 22 28 |
| 30. | 30 46 | 27 37 | 26 32 | 22 28 |

*Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.*

| 1810. | Wheat. | Barley | Oats. | Pease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. s. | s. s. | s. s. | s. s. |
| Mar. 5. | 72 108 | 30 46 | 22 31 | 44 48 |
| 12. | 72 107 | 33 49 | 23 32 | 44 49 |
| 19. | 72 109 | 38 4 | 24 33 | 44 48 |
| 26. | 72 107 | 38 48 | 24 33 | 44 49 |

*Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.*

| 1810. | Oatmeal. | | Pease and Barley Meal. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bolls. | Price. | Bolls. | Price. |
| Mar. 6. | 300 | 19 18½ | 44 | 17 16 |
| 13. | 286 | 19 18½ | 30 | 17 16 |
| 20. | 350 | 19 18½ | 50 | 17 16 |
| 27. | 300 | 20 19½ | 34 | 17 16 |

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*J. M'D.* will appear in our next.

*J. L.* will see several of his pieces in this Number; we regret that particular circumstances prevented us from noticing them sooner.

*Spring*, by *Andrew Scott*, will appear, we think more *seasonably*, a month or two after.

*P. M. D.* will appear soon.

*A. B. B.* will not suit our Miscellany.

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# THE SCOTS MAGAZINE, AND *Edinburgh Literary Miscellany* FOR APRIL 1810:

*With a View of* CRAIGCROOK CASTLE.

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State



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State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from March 26. to April 25. 1810, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

| | Barom. | Thermom. M. | Thermom. N. | Rain. In. Pts. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 26 | 30. | 32 | 43 | —— | Clear |
| 27 | 29.8 | 36 | 44 | 0.04 | Showers |
| 28 | 29.75 | 35 | 40 | 0.65 | Rain |
| 29 | 29.9 | 33 | 52 | —— | Clear |
| 30 | 29.8 | 31 | 49 | —— | Ditto |
| 31 | 29.85 | 31 | 44 | —— | Ditto |
| April 1 | 29.7 | 38 | 42 | 0.04 | Showers |
| 2 | 29.8 | 41 | 45 | —— | Cloudy |
| 3 | 29.65 | 41 | 51 | 0.05 | Rain |
| 4 | 29.51 | 39 | 49 | —— | Cloudy |
| 5 | 29.35 | 30 | 50 | —— | Clear |
| 6 | 29.4 | 38 | 50 | —— | Cloudy |
| 7 | 29.5 | 41 | 41 | 0.1 | Rain |
| 8 | 29.24 | 40 | 42 | 0.84 | Ditto |
| 9 | 29 31 | 36 | 39 | —— | Clear |
| 10 | 29.45 | 36 | 44 | —— | Ditto |
| 11 | 30. | 34 | 45 | 0.02 | Snow |
| 12 | 30.1 | 32 | 45 | —— | Cloudy |
| 13 | 30. | 35 | 42 | 0.01 | Snow |
| 14 | 29.9 | 30 | 49 | —— | Clear |
| 15 | 29.71 | 39 | 47 | 0.15 | Rain |
| 16 | 29.6 | 41 | 45 | —— | Cloudy |
| 17 | 29.55 | 39 | 49 | 0.12 | Rain |
| 18 | 29.99 | 38 | 45 | 0.06 | Ditto |
| 19 | 29.81 | 43 | 55 | 0.03 | Showers |
| 20 | 29.75 | 44 | 57 | 0.02 | Ditto |
| 21 | 30. | 44 | 57 | 0.02 | Ditto |
| 22 | 30. | 48 | 58 | —— | Clear |
| 23 | 30.2 | 48 | 65 | —— | Ditto |
| 24 | 30.22 | 40 | 66 | —— | Ditto |
| 25 | 30.25 | 40 | 46 | —— | Cloudy |

Quantity of Rain 2.15

High Water at LEITH, For MAY.

| *Days.* | Morn. H. M. | Even. H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Tu. 1 | 0 35 | 0 59 |
| W. 2 | 1 22 | 1 41 |
| Th. 3 | 2 0 | 2 20 |
| Fr. 4 | 2 37 | 2 55 |
| Sa. 5 | 3 11 | 3 29 |
| Su. 6 | 3 45 | 4 3 |
| M. 7 | 4 19 | 4 37 |
| Tu. 8 | 4 55 | 5 16 |
| W. 9 | 5 37 | 5 56 |
| Th. 10 | 6 19 | 6 46 |
| Fr. 11 | 7 13 | 7 47 |
| Sa. 12 | 8 19 | 8 54 |
| Su. 13 | 9 29 | 10 3 |
| M. 14 | 10 34 | 11 3 |
| Tu. 15 | 11 32 | 11 58 |
| W. 16 | — — | 0 23 |
| Th. 17 | 0 48 | 1 12 |
| Fr. 18 | 1 35 | 1 58 |
| Sa. 19 | 2 22 | 2 46 |
| Su. 20 | 3 9 | 3 32 |
| M. 21 | 3 56 | 4 20 |
| Tu. 22 | 4 42 | 5 7 |
| W. 23 | 5 33 | 5 59 |
| Th. 24 | 6 28 | 6 56 |
| Fr. 25 | 7 27 | 7 58 |
| Sa. 26 | 8 33 | 9 6 |
| Su. 27 | 9 42 | 10 15 |
| M. 28 | 10 46 | 11 43 |
| Tu. 29 | 11 48 | — — |
| W. 30 | 0 10 | 0 34 |
| Th. 31 | 0 57 | 1 17 |

MOON's PHASES For MAY.

*Apparent time at Edinburgh.*

| | D. | H. | M. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Moon, | 3. | 2. | 30. | aftern |
| First Quart. | 11. | 4. | 24. | aftern |
| Full Moon, | 18. | 12. | 53. | night |
| Last Quart. | 25. | 8. | 3. | even |

May 7. Duchess of York born, (1767.)
12. Court of Session sits
17. Princess of Wales born, (1768.)
—. General Assembly sits
19. Queen Charlotte born, (1744.)
22. Princess Elizabeth born, (1770.)

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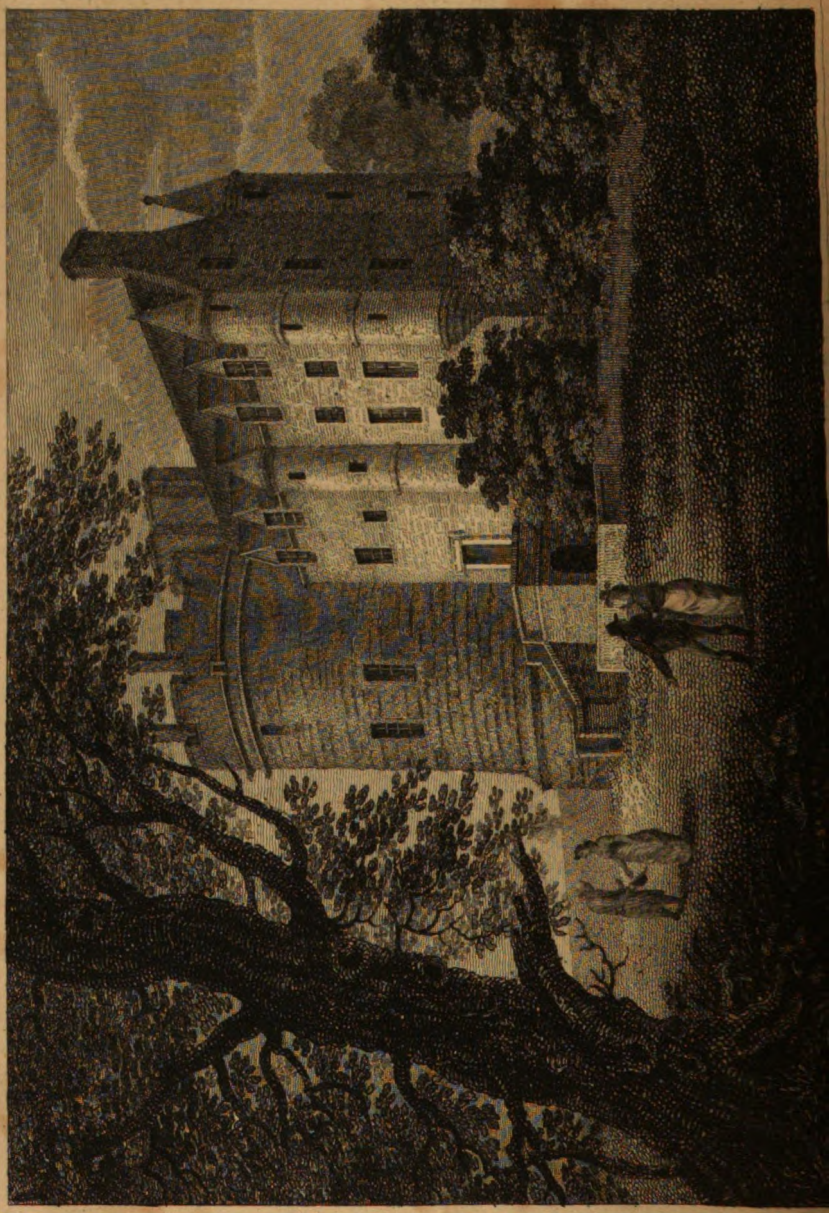

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THE

# Scots Magazine,

AND

# EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR APRIL 1810.

*...ription of* CRAIGCROOK *Castle.*

...CROOK CASTLE, a view of ...hich, from an original drawing ...n Clerk, Esq. of Eldin, the ...ble author of the Naval Tactics, ...fixed to our present number, ...ted at the foot of Corstorphin ... the parish of Cramond, about ...miles N. W. of Edinburgh.— ...eauty of the hill, now covered ...pp with trees, the fine view to- ...the Frith of Forth and the coast ..., and the rural and retired cha- ...of the country round, render it ...irable a residence as any in the ...y of Edinburgh.

...e lands of Craigcrook appear to ...belonged, at an early period, to ...ble family of Graham. By a ...earing date 9th April 1362, ... de Graham, lord of Kinpunt, ...vid de Graham, lord of Dun- ...ke them over to John de Al- ..., burgess of Edinburgh. Al- ... immediately settled them on ...in officiating in the church of ...'s, at the altar of the Virgin ... and his successors, to be nomi- ... by the magistrates of Edin- ... He seems to have expected ... virtue from this donation, since ... states it to be for the salvation of the souls of the late King and Queen, (Robert and Elizabeth) of the present king (David,) and of all their predecessors and successors; for the salvation of the souls of all the burghers of Edinburgh, their predecessors and successors; of his own father and mother, brothers, sisters, &c., then of himself and his wife, and finally of all faithful souls deceased. The rental of Craigcrook, in 1368, amounted to £.6..6..8, Scots per annum, and eight years after, it was let, at that rate, in feu farm, to Patrick and John Lepers. In this way, it passed through several hands till 1540, when, probably in consequence of the Reformation, it was no longer used for the same pious purpose. The lands were then made over by Sir Simon Preston of Craigmillar, Lord Provost, to Sir Edward Marjoribanks, prebend of Craigcrook. They were then possessed for half a year by George Kirkaldy, brother of Kirkaldy of Grange, Lord High Treasurer, who engaged to pay £.27..6..8, Scots. In June 1342, they reverted to Marjoribanks, who immediately assigned them in perpetual feu-farm and heritage, to William Adamson, burgess of Edinburgh. This gentleman had accumulated very extensive property in the neighbourhood, extending from Craigleith to Cammo, and including Grotthill, Craigcrook, Clermiston, Southfield, and part of Cramond Regis.

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gis. By him, or by one of his immediate successors, was probably built the castle of Craigcrook, which Mr Wood, in his learned and curious history of Cramond, looks upon as the most ancient edifice in the parish.—Adamson was killed at the battle of Pinkey, 10 Sept. 1547. He was succeeded by his son William, and the lands continued to pass through his heirs for several generations, till, in 1656, they came into the hands of Robert Adamson, who soon after sold, to different persons, the whole of his property in the parish of Cramond.—Craigcrook was purchased by John Mein, merchant in Edinburgh; whose son Patrick sold it to John Hall, afterwards Lord Provost of Edinburgh. This gentleman was created a baronet 8th October 1687, and is ancestor to the present Sir James Hall. Having acquired the extensive property of Dunglass in East Lothian, he sold Craigcrook to Walter Pringle, advocate, whose son John disposed of it to John Strachan, W. S. Mr Strachan died about the year 1719, and left the whole of this property, with North Clermiston, and all the rest of his fortune, both in land and moveables (except some small sums to his relations) mortified for charitable purposes.—The regulations were, that the rents should be given to poor old men and women and orphans; that the trustees should be "two advocates, two writers to the signet, and the Presbytery of Edinburgh, at the sight of the Lords of Session, any two of their number," for whose trouble 100 merks yearly is allowed. There is also allowed to the Advocates' poor 50 merks Scots, and to those of the Writers of the Signet 100 merks; also twenty pounds annually for a Bible to one of the members of the presbytery, beginning with the moderator, and going thro' the rest in rotation. This deed is dated 24 September 1712. The persons thereby constituted trustees, having held a meeting, entered into resolutions respecting several points which had not been regulated in the will. They appointed a clerk and factor at twenty pounds a year, to receive and pay the money, and keep the books. They fixed, that no old person should be admitted under the age of sixty-five, nor any orphan above the age of twelve, and that no annuity should exceed five pounds.

It has been asserted by tradition, that a murder was committed in the house of Craigcrook, but this is a mistake. One of Mr Strachan's servants, indeed, of the name of Helen, was murdered, not however in the house, but in her way to it. Two men, William Thomson and John Robertson, who accompanied her from Mr Strachan's house in Edinburgh, having arrived below the castle, threw her over the steps, after which they returned and robbed the house. The crime remained undiscovered for some weeks, till suspicions arising against Thomson, he was taken up, and having confessed all, was executed with his accomplice.

We have said, that Craigcrook is of considerable antiquity. Over the outer gate of the court yard is the date 1626, and a shield of arms, on which appears to have been the armorial bearing of the Adamsons. Mr Wood however is of opinion, that Craigcrook is of higher antiquity than this, and that it was built early in the sixteenth century.

Craigcrook Castle, and adjoining fields, were let in the year 1736 on a lease for ninety-nine years, on which they are now possessed, by Mr Constable, Bookseller in Edinburgh. Mr Constable has made very great improvements, both in the house and grounds adjoining. Without injuring the appearance of antiquity in the former, he has rendered it completely commodious and agreeable as a modern residence.

*Notice*

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## *Notice of the* EDINBURGH *Exhibition of Pictures for* 1809.

WE have great pleasure in announcing the third public Exhibition of Paintings, &c. in Scotland, by the under-mentioned Artists, which opened for the season on the 9th of the present month; and which we have no hesitation in affirming to be inconceivably superior to those of the two preceding years, both in point of number of artists, and excellence of performances. Indeed, the progress made by some of the artists, within the period of the last twelve months, is truly wonderful, and cannot fail to be highly gratifying to every person who takes an interest in the progress of the arts in Scotland.

For the present, we shall merely confine ourselves to an enumeration of the names of the artists, and shall, in the following Numbers of our Magazine, point out some of the performances which appear to us to possess distinguished merit, with a few remarks upon each. We cannot here help noticing, that we observed with astonishment, last season, symptoms of dissatisfaction and displeasure, on the part of some of the exhibitors, who had considered their labours as slighted, or overlooked, by us. We should not have expected this. We trust, any thing we said on that occasion was expressed with sufficient diffidence on our part, and with every possible degree of indulgence and delicacy towards the exhibitors. In fact, those who were dissatisfied, must admit that they had only to complain of the sin of *omission* in us: nay, even if our criticisms had been misplaced, which, however, we have some reason to believe they were not, what, we would ask, would the artists wish for? Had their performances been overlooked altogether, and remained unnoticed in our national register, would they not have had to accuse us of gross negligence? A bare enumeration of names, or copy of their catalogue, could excite neither interest nor attention in any one: and if criticism be allowable upon every article shewn to the public for money, which we apprehend to be the case, what right can they have to complain, so long as these remarks are confined within the bounds of civility, and free from personality, or other unworthy motive? This, we presume, they will at least concede to us, as having been the rule of our conduct. In short, he who submits his works to the public, must allow that public to express their opinion in the fullest and freest manner: and however superior the artists may consider themselves, either to *amateurs* or *connoisseurs*, in judging of the merit of works of art, they must, on such an occasion as this, be content to be silent, for they are panuels, not judges, in the cause. On this subject we trust we shall never again have occasion to say another word.

Should our friends be pleased to favour us with any remarks on pictures in the exhibition, we shall be thankful for them; and pay them that attention to which they may appear to us entitled.

*List of Artists in the Exhibition of* 1810.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr H. Raeburn | Mr J. Thomson |
| Mr Geo. Watson | Mr W. Donaldson |
| Mr John Henning | Mr D. Tough |
| Mr Alex. Galloway | Mr P. Gibson |
| Mr Wm Douglas | Miss Humphreys |
| Mr John Meir | Mr A. Geddes |
| Mr Alex. Carse | Mr A. Frazer |
| Mr J. E. Woolford | Mr J. Thom |
| Mr Will. Findlater | Mr W. Lawson |
| Mr Jas Stevenson | Mr J. M. Burnet |
| Mr John Brooks | Mr J. Keay |
| Mr John Beugo | Mr A. Skirving |
| Mr Patrick Syme | Mr R. Crichton |
| Mr James Howe | Mr G. Bruce |
| Mr Walter Weir | Mr A. Keay |
| Mr John Watson | Mr A. Shiells, |
| Mr Mich. Morrison | Mr W. H. Lizars |
| Mr Thomas Brooks | Mr J. Saxon |
| Mr D. Sommerville | Mr A. Cameron |
| Mr Robert Scott | Mr Crawford, jun. |
| Mr Alex. Nasmyth | Mrs Weddel |
| Mr Peter Nasmyth | Mr W. Stark |
| Mr W. H. Williams | Mr J. Ainslie |
| Mr David Thomson | Mr J. Lawrence |
| Mr James Foulis | Mrs Green |
| Mr Kelly | Miss Byrne |
| Mr Brown | Mr W. J. Thomson |
| Miss James | Mr A. Robertson |
| Miss Auchterlonie | Mr J. B. Grahame |
| Mr J. Frazer | Mr H. Irvine, &c. |

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Pro-

## *Proceedings of the* CALEDONIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AT the Quarterly Meeting of this Society held on the 6th March last, communications from the following gentlemen, and on the following subjects, were read by the Secretaries:

From Dr Duncan sen., "Account of a method of preparing a soporific medicine from the inspissated white juice of the common garden lettuce."

From Mr John Shirreff, "On the curled disorder in potatoes."

From Mr Thomas Dickson, "on the curl in the potato."

From Mr Macmurray, Stranraer, "On the gooseberry caterpillar, and the maggot infesting onions."

From Mr Smith, Keith Hall, "On a new method of planting asparagus."

From Mr Wighton, Melville House, Fife, "On destroying insects, &c."

The Society voted the Silver Medal to Alex. G. Hunter, Esq. Loretto, for the best six heads of spring brocoli.

They appointed a committee to award the medal ordered for the first radishes, raised an the open ground, and brought to market; and it has been since assigned (12th April) to Mr James Thomson, gardener at Abercorn House, Duddingstone.

At the above meeting, the following *Plan and Regulations* were adopted, "to continue in force for one year, or till regularly altered or amended by a Quarterly Meeting."

1. The Society shall be denominated *The Caledonian Horticultural Society*, and shall consist of three classes of Members,—Ordinary, Honorary, and Corresponding.

2. The Ordinary Members shall not exceed One Hundred in number. They shall consist of intelligent practical gardeners, and of amateurs of gardening.

3. Each Ordinary Member shall pay to the Treasurer, towards the funds of the institution, One Guinea, within one month after his election; and One Guinea annually afterwards, or, in his option, the sum of Ten Guineas, as a composition for annual payments for life.

4. The number of Honorary Members shall be limited to One Hundred. These members shall not be called upon to pay any annual contribution. They shall be entitled to attend the meetings of the Society, but shall have no vote in the management or appropriation of the funds, (excepting when any of them happen to fill offices in the Society;) but any donations which they may be pleased to bestow, either at their admission, or occasionally, for rewarding ingenuity and industry in practical gardeners, shall be under the management of the Ordinary Members.

5. The Corresponding Members shall consist of amateurs who reside at a distance from Edinburgh, and of intelligent practical gardeners, who, there is reason to hope, may occasionally favour the Society with useful communications. They shall not pay any annual contribution or admission money. They shall have no voice in elections or respecting prizes. But they shall be entitled to attend the meetings of the Society.

6. The Ordinary Members shall possess the sole power of admission into the Society. All admissions shall be by ballot, and the votes of two-thirds of the members balloting shall be required for the admission of any new Member. If, however, there shall, at any time, be more candidates for seats, than the number of vacancies, those candidates shall be declared duly elected, in whose favour there is found to be the greatest number of votes.

7. Candidates, whether for the rank of Honorary, or Corresponding Members, must be recommended by Two members. The fate of the proposal shall be determined at the second regular meeting succeeding that at which it is made.

8. A meeting of the Society shall be held Quarterly, on the first Tues-

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day

day of March, June, September, and December, to transact all the ordinary business of the Society, and to hear such papers read as may be transmitted to the Secretaries during the course of the preceding quarter.

9. The objects of the institution are the promoting and improving the cultivation of the best kinds of Fruits, of the most choice sorts of Flowers, and of those Vegetables which are most useful in the Kitchen. For this purpose, a certain number of prize-medals shall be awarded, annually, to such persons as shall be declared by proper judges to be entitled to the preference in the investigation, by experiment, of subjects proposed by the Society.—Communications shall also be received, on any subject connected with Horticulture, though not directly suggested by the Society. Such communciations shall be read at the quarterly meetings: and it being in contemplation to publish Memoirs or Transactions, those papers, deemed of sufficient importance, shall (with consent of the author) be laid before the public.

10. The Society will not consider itself responsible for the statements contained in essays which may be published in their Transactions: But when new methods are suggested, or new doctrines taught, it shall be a general rule to appoint a committee to superintend the repetition of the experiments on which such methods or doctrines may be founded, and to examine generally into the validity of such improvements as may be proposed; and the results of these investigations shall be published.

11. On the first Tuesday of December annually, the Ordinary Members of the Society present at the meeting shall elect a President, four Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, and Twelve Counsellors, for the ensuing year, all of whom, excepting the President, shall be Ordinary Members; but the President may be chosen either from the list of Ordinary or Honorary Members. One Vice-President, and two Counsellors (one of the Professional, and one of the Amateur class,) shall be changed every year; and the President every second year.

12. These Office-bearers and Counsellors shall make all the arrangements respecting prizes, papers, publications, and other business of the Society.—But the proposals made by them shall be submitted to the consideration of the Quarterly Meetings.

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### *Proceedings of the Wernerian Natural History Society.*

AT the meeting of this Society, on the 7th April, Dr Macknight read a mineralogical notice, on the tract of the Highlands from Killin to Braemar, by the way of Glen Tilt. Ben Lawers is composed of undulated mica-slate, which at the summit is yellowish-grey, and in some varieties so full of quartz as to resemble a sandstone. Towards Logierait beautiful garnets begin to appear. Beyond Mullenearn, gneiss occurs; also limestone, hornblende-slate, and sienite. Besides the substances first mentioned, Glen Tilt is remarkable by a peculiar aggregate of felspar, hornblende, and occasionally quartz, in which the various proportions of these ingredients exhibit the rock under various aspects of the sienitic and greenstone species. It is distinguished from granite (for which it has been mistaken) not only by the uncrystallized state of the felspar, but by the presence of hornblende, and the absence of mica. Professor Jameson has entitled it *Sienitic Greenstone*. It occurs in conformable beds; particularly one of great size, which intersects the channel of the river at different places, near the Lodge. Crossing the mountains from Glen-Tilt to the course of the Dee, we find hornstone, felspar-porphyry, and limestone, subordinate to mica-slate and gneiss; till we reach the Castletown of Braemar, where the granite of the Grampians at length appears.

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At

At the same meeting, a communication from Col. Imrie was read, describing the conglomerate rock of the Grampians, and tracing it from near Stonehaven to the Burn, and again at Callender, 80 miles distant. The position of this conglomerate-rock is nearly vertical; and of this fact, in Col. Imrie's opinion, no satisfactory explanation has yet been given.—At this meeting, also, there was laid before the Society an accurate section of the coal-field at Alloa, accompanied with interesting remarks, by Mr Robert Bald, civil engineer, and manager of Mr Erskine of Mar's extensive coal-works. The depth of the section is 704 feet; the alternating strata are 141 in number, and the total amount of the different beds of coal, is 59 feet 4 inches.—Capt. Laskey likewise presented to the Society a series of the remains of a curious fossil Encrinus found in slate-clay near Dunbar.

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*Correction of alledged Mistakes in* MILO's *Tour.*

*To the Editor.*

SIR,

MILO, in his Tour, has committed great mistakes respecting the lands of *Tarry*. In the first place, *Dickmontlaw* does not stand on the lands of *North Tarry* at all, but on the lands of *Seaton*, that were purchased and annexed to the lands of *North Tarry*, only about a century ago.

In the second place, the *Gallowhill* does not stand on *South Tarry*, but on the farm of *Newbigging*, which forms part of the estate of *Letham*. This hill stands indeed very near *South Tarry*, but not upon it.

I would advise *Milo*, before he wounds the feelings of any *proprietor*, to inquire into matters of fact, and not to vent his vague conjectures at random. I will here give the true etymology of *Tarry*.

The *Abbey* of *Arbroath* was equally famous for its great revenues, and its great hospitality. The *Monks* long held the lands of *Tarry* in their own hands, and farmed them. Not only on the most public parts of the *Abbey*, were *placards* fixed, inviting the traveller to turn in, but on the most conspicuous parts of said lands were sign-posts set up, with a man's hand pointing to the *Abbey*, and over it was written the word *Tarry*, i. e. *stay*, or *lodge*, all night. Thus the lands naturally, and indeed unavoidably, took the name of *Tarry*.

*Arbroath*, 12*th April* 1810. } EXAMINATOR.

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*Narrative of the Campaign in* PORTUGAL *under Sir* A. WELLESLEY, *in the Spring of* 1809; *by Capt.* ROBT. DALRYMPLE *of the Guards.*

*To the Editor.*

SIR,

I INCLOSE you a letter to me, from Captain Robert Dalrymple, of the Foot Guards, who fell on the glorious field of Talavera. This account of the campaign in Portugal, which ended in expulsion of the French, is allowed by officers to be the best yet published.

The writer of it was the youngest son of the late Sir John Dalrymple Bart. and baron of the Exchequer in Scotland. He was bred at Rugby school; and proceeded thence to Cambridge University, with design to study the English law, as his profession: but his relation, Lord Melville, giving him a pair of colours in the Guards, he exchanged the gown for the sword.—He followed the Guards to Egypt, and shared in the celebrity of expelling the French from that country. When the Guards returned, our young soldier went, with leave, to Italy, where he studied the classics on classic ground, and there conversed with those who were the most high, and saw what was most ancient. He returned, one of the most modest, most ingenious, and most intelligent men, in the whole army.—He was admired, by those who knew him best, as a most gentlemanlike, pleasant, and communicative friend, who never lost a friend, that he ever had. When he was about to depart with

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with the Guards, to Portugal, he said, having made up his affairs, and his mind, he cared little, whither he went, or what might be his fate. He survived the campaign of Portugal, to write the enclosed account of it, which is illustrative of his character, ingenuous, intelligent, and modest. On a day, which will be chronicled in our annals, and recollected by our posterity, Captain Dalrymple marched, with the Guards, into Talavera field, whence he never returned. *C.*

*Punhete, on the Tagus,*
*Sunday 18 June, 1809.*

MY DEAR SIR,

On our first arrival in Portugal, the state of affairs here was so uncertain, and the accounts which we heard, so various and contradictory, that I thought it was much better to delay writing to you, till I did send you some information, which might be worth reading, respecting this country, and our own situation, since the army took the field. Our movements have been so rapid, that there has been little time for writing, but I avail myself, with much pleasure, of the opportunity which a few days halt at this place, on our return from the North, affords me, of collecting my thoughts, and of recalling myself, after so long a silence, to your recollection and friendship.

We landed at Lisbon about the middle of March, and it was then asserted there was not a French soldier upon the frontiers of Portugal. By the end of the month the story was greatly altered, and it was then ascertained, that three corps were advancing by different routes; one under Soult, by Braga and Oporto; a second under General La Pisse, by Cividad Rodrigo; and the third under Victor, by the great road thro' Badajos The united force of the division was stated at 70,000 men. A vast bustle took place upon the receipt of this news, and on the 2d of April, a council of war was held on the situation of affairs. Though the result did not transpire, yet we know, that orders were issued, after the consultation, for embarking all the stores at Lisbon as speedily as possible; and it was generally understood, that the army was to move to the left, so as to be ready to embark at Cascaes, unmolested by the populace, in case we should be forced to evacuate the country. On the 4th April a reinforcement of 5000 men arrived from Ireland, with a notification that more were to follow, this of course altered the state of affairs. Another council of war was held, and the result was, that the army advanced on the 9th, and a line was taken up from Santarem to *Leyria*. The Portuguese troops assembled at *Abrantes* and *Thomar*, under Marshall Beresford. On the 1st May and four following days, the whole of the English and Portuguese army collected at *Coimbra*. Sir Arthur Wellesley joined upon the 2d, and assumed the command. The plan of operations was then laid. Gen. M'Kenzie, with about 8000 men, was detached to *Abrantes*, to guard the bridge over the Tagus, and to watch Victor: the rest of the army moved in three columns; the Portuguese troops under Marshal Beresford, and an English Brigade under General *Tilson*, marched on the 5th by *Viseu* to *Lamego*, crossed the upper Dours at the latter place, and occupied the main road which leads from *Oporto* by *Amaranthe* into Leon: the centre column, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, moved along the great road from *Coimbra* to *Oporto*; and the last ones, under General Hill, marched in a parallel direction along the coast by *Aveiro* and *Ovar*: these two last columns marched on the 9th, the cavalry advanced guard had moved to the river *Agreda* two days before. They marched at 10 o'clock at night, on the 9th, in the hope of surprising a French detachment, which was posted at a village called *Albergaria Nova*; but though the distance was only 12 miles, the road was so bad, and the difficulty



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ficulty of getting on the artillery so great, that it was day-light before they came up with the enemy, who had full time to be alarmed, and immediately retreated, skirmishing the whole way with our troops, to *Oliveira*, a distance of 8 miles, where the English halted for the day: on the 11th, the enemy took up a most advantageous position on the hights of Grijon, ten miles from Oporto. They were attacked and defeated with great loss, and they then retired to the heights of *Villa Nova*, immediately opposite to Oporto: they retreated into the town in the course of the night, and at 3 in the morning of the 12th they blew up the bridge over the Douro. The English arrived on the banks of the river about 12 o'clock of that day: the Germans under General Murray had already been sent to cross it about four miles above Oporto: two or three small boats had also been collected at a ferry about a mile above the town. The banks of the river here were remarkably steep, so that the troops, as they landed, formed under them, just below a large building called the *Collegio do Bispo* unseen by the enemy: General Paget had the management of this, and when the troops were landed in sufficient force, they moved forward. Marshal Soult, in person, attacked them repeatedly, and with excessive fury; but they stood their ground. In the meantime, the 29th regiment of the Guards crossed the Douro in a few small boats between *Villa Nova* and *Oporto*, ran up the streets at full speed as the regiments formed, and attacked the enemy on the right. General Murray coming down on their left, they were then between three fires, and immediately fled in the greatest possible confusion, leaving the road covered with baggage, cannon, horses, &c. &c. Every thing considered, the passage of the Douro is certainly one of the most brilliant atchievements on record. The troops had made a forced march of above 80 miles from Coimbra in 5½ days, and the whole of the artillery was got on, though some parts of the road were so excessively bad, that it seems wonderful how the guns ever got thro' them, from the heat of the weather, and the great length of time which the stoppage of the artillery forced us to be on the different marches. The fatigues which the troops underwent was extreme; the current of the Douro is very rapid, the opposite banks were high and steep, in possession of the enemy, and we were ignorant of his force and defences. There was no means of crossing the river, except in such small Portuguese boats as the enthusiasm of the people brought to us, at their own peril, from the French side of the river; and the troops that first passed had to wait till these boats went backwards and forwards, and successively brought over the remainder. Notwithstanding such difficulties, Sir Arthur Wellesley did not delay one moment in crossing the river. The animation and bravery of the troops seconded his activity and presence of mind; the enemy's batteries were soon taken, himself defeated at all points, a vast number of prisoners made; and when the pursuit was ordered to cease, one sentiment of regret pervaded all. The bridge over the Douro being destroyed, there was no means of getting over the artillery, and only about sixty of the dragoons had already crossed. Under these circumstances, Sir Arthur durst not, in prudence, pursue, tho' we have since learned from some English officers, who were prisoners with the French army, and afterwards made their escape, that the confusion was so great, and the troops so entangled with baggage, guns, &c. &c. that the greatest part of them must have been taken prisoners if we had continued the pursuit. The country was so hostile to the French, that they could not get any information of our movements: the advance from Coimbra was therefore unexpected, and it was so very rapid, that they were completely

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pletely taken by surprise. Seven hundred sick were by this means left in the hospital. Marshal Soult's dinner was preparing, and was actually eaten by Sir Arthur Wellesley. Some of the captured generals were taken in the streets of Oporto. Many men were killed in the streets by the 29th regiment, and General Laborde's baggage was taken just beyond the entrance of the city. The scene was altogether most beautiful, and perfectly unique. The day was very fine, and, the tide being in, the river was quite full. Immediately opposite to Oporto is the town of *Villa Nova*, where we embarked to cross the river. Here on the beach was raised an immense standard of white cloth, on which the sign of the cross was embroidered; the opposite walls of Oporto were lined with people waving white handkerchiefs to us, expressing, by their signs and gestures, their extreme anxiety for our passing the river: the Portuguese rowed their own boats, and the animation these poor fishermen displayed, and their exertions to get us quickly over, were very striking. The houses in Oporto are very lofty, and there is a range of balconies to each floor: as we passed through the streets, the houses were chiefly shut, from fear of being pillaged by the French in their retreat; but the balconies were full of people, chiefly women, and from one end of the street to the other there was a continued line of white handkerchiefs waved to us from the balconies.

As we ran up the town, there was a continued cheering and greeting from the people: bread, wine, and handkerchiefs, to wipe their faces, from the excessive heat, were stretched out to the soldiers from the people as they passed; and if we halted for a moment, the women literally came and embraced us. There were not many persons in the streets; but the same feelings pervaded every individual: nor was it the least remarkable thing, in this so unusual scene, to observe the different ways in which the people expressed their feelings: some were cheering and tumultuously glad, others stretched out their arms to us, but were unable to speak for tears; while others, more tranquil, were occupied in prayer, but showing, by their attitude and expression of countenance, much more forcibly than by any words, the extent of their thankfulness for our assistance.

The conduct of the French army in Portugal has been most scandalous. Oporto was given up to pillage, and every sort of horror, for three successive days; and to the latest moment of their stay, rape, theft, and violence, were commited with impunity. The hatred of the Portuguese was, therefore, most inveterate towards them, and wherever they approached, the country was immediately deserted.

On our march from the Vouga to Oporto, a distance of near 60 miles, we scarcely met with one inhabited house. The country was all sown, and in great luxuriance, but the crops were uncut, and we hardly ever saw a living creature, except now and then some very old man, or a very old woman, who, standing at the road side, stretched out their hands to heaven, and, by their mute and expressive attitudes, demonstrated as well the extent of their misery as their thankfulness for our arrival. The effect of this sad and desolate scene was heightened by the objects we met with along the road; these were either unfortunate peasants, whom the French had hung up, and being refused burial, were in the last state of corruption; or else the dead bodies of the French soldiers, which the Portuguese had universally stripped, and had dishonoured and mutilated, in a manner too shocking to mention or think of.

*(To be concluded in our next.)*

*Report*

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*Report of the Number and Value of the Stipends of the* SCOTCH CLERGY *under* 150*l. per annum:*
*Made out under the Inspection of the Moderator of the General Assembly of the* CHURCH *of* SCOTLAND;

*And ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 23d March* 1810.

(*Notes, explanatory of the General Statement.*

1. IN preparing this Account of Stipends, the Corn and Meal deliverable in kind, have been calculated in money, at the average value of these articles for the last eight years, according to the fiar prices of the respective counties; and in estimating other articles in the Orkney and Zetland Islands, their average prices for the same eight years have been the rule of calculation.

2. In those cases in which there is no separate allowance for the purchase of Communion Elements, the sum of 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* being what is now ordinarily allowed for this purpose by the Teind Court, is deducted from the amount of the Stipends.

3. In all those cases in which it has been found impossible to ascertain the state of the Tiends without a Process in the Teind Court, the column for unexhausted Teinds is left blank; but as there is reason to presume that in a considerable number of such cases there will ultimately be found some inexhausted Teinds, the allowance for augmentation wanted is likely to be thereby diminished.)

| NAMES OF PARISHES. | Total STIPEND. | Unexhausted TEINDS. | Sum wanted to make the STIPEND 0. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Synod of *Lothian* and *Tweeddale*. | L. s. d. | L. s. d. | L. s. d. |
| Presbytery of Linlithgow. | | | |
| West Calder . | 44 8 10 | - - - | 105 11 2 |
| Mid Calder . | 68 6 8 | - - - | 81 13 4 |
| Queensferry . | 110 17 1 | - - - | 39 2 11 |
| Pres. Biggar | | | |
| Dolphington . | 44 8 10 | - - - | 105 11 2 |
| Walston . . | 77 17 10 | - - - | 72 2 2 |
| Symington . . | 94 15 2 | - - - | 55 4 10 |
| Dunsyre . . | 106 8 2 | - - - | 43 11 10 |
| Skirling . . | 136 9 — | - - - | 13 11 — |
| Pres Peebles | | | |
| Kirkurd . . | 66 13 10 | - - - | 83 6 2 |
| Stobo . . | 110 13 7 | - - - | 39 6 5 |
| Pres. Dalkeith | | | |
| Pennycuik . | 75 8 — | 1 16 5 | 72 15 7 |
| Glencross . . | 77 14 11 | - - - | 72 5 1 |
| Carrington . . | 103 16 8 | - - - | 46 3 4 |
| Fala . . . | 78 3 7 | - - - | 71 16 5 |
| Heriot . . | 119 7 9 | - - - | 30 12 8 |
| Temple . . . | 111 8 10 | - - - | 38 11 2 |

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| NAMES of PARISHES. | Total STIPEND. | Unexhausted TEINDS. | Sum wanted to make the STIPEND. L.150. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Synod of *Lothain* and *Tweedale.* | L. s. d. | L. s. d. | L. s. d. |
| Pres. Haddington | | | |
| Moreham . . . | 139 13 5 | - - - | 10 6 7 |
| Synod of *Merse* and *Tiviotdale.* | | | |
| Pres. Dunse, | | | |
| Cranshaws - | 28 12 9 | - - - | 121 7 3 |
| Abbey St. Bathans - | 58 3 5 | - - - | 91 16 7 |
| Pres. Kelso | | | |
| Ednam . . | 93 — — | 15 6 7 | 41 13 5 |
| Pres. Lauder, | | | |
| Channelkirk . | 142 7 3 | - - - | 7 12 9 |
| Westruther . . | 100 3 — | - - - | 49 17 — |
| Pres. Annam, | | | |
| Cummertrees . . | 111 9 8 | - - - | 39 10 4 |
| Pres Dumfries, | | | |
| Terregles . . | 118 3 2 | - - - | 31 16 10 |
| Dunscore . . | 54 15 7 | - - - | 95 4 5 |
| Lochrutton . . | 132 9 3 | - - - | 17 10 9 |
| Kirkgunzeon . | 85 17 4 | - - - | 64 2 8 |
| New Church Dumfries | 100 — — | - - - | 50 — — |
| Synod of *Galloway.* | | | |
| Pres Kirkudbright, | | | |
| Girthon . . | 136 14 2 | - - - | 13 5 10 |
| Tongueland . . | 108 6 8 | 26 9 3 | 15 4 1 |
| Pres. Stranraer, | | | |
| Stranraer . . | 75 6 3 | - - - | 74 13 9 |
| Leswalt . . | 102 14 2 | - - - | 47 5 10 |
| Portpatrick . . | 113 16 4 | - - - | 36 3 8 |
| Kirkmaiden . . | 137 6 6 | - - - | 12 13 6 |
| Old Luce . . | 120 2 6 | 26 - - | 3 17 6 |
| New Luce . . | 67 17 2 | - - - | 82 2 10 |

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| Names of Parishes. | Total Stipend. | Unexhausted Tiends. | Sum wanted to make the Stipend. L.150. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Synod of *Glasgow* and *Ayr*. | L. s. D. | L. s. D. | L. s. D. |
| Pres. Ayr, | | | |
| Muirkirk | 95 7 4 | - - - | 54 12 8 |
| Newton upon Ayr | 60 — — | - - - | 90 — — |
| Second Charge of Ayr | 71 6 8 | - - - | 78 13 4 |
| Dalmellington | 103 4 — | - - - | 46 16 — |
| Pres. Irvine | | | |
| Second Charge of Kilmarnock | 120 — 6 | - - - | 29 19 6 |
| Pres. Hamilton | | | |
| Dalzell | 77 18 6 | - - - | 72 1 6 |
| Pres. Lanark | | | |
| Pettinam | 120 4 — | 8 - - | 21 16 — |
| Pres. Dumbarton | | | |
| Baldernock | 92 13 — | - - - | 57 7 — |
| Balfron | 84 10 10 | - - - | 65 9 2 |
| Buchanan | 87 15 4 | 19 2 10 | 43 1 10 |
| Fintry | 69 7 3 | - - - | 80 12 9 |
| Synod of *Argyle*. | | | |
| Pres. Dunoon | | | |
| Lochgoilhead and Kilmorick | 139 8 8 | - - - | 10 11 4 |
| Inverchaolain | 137 11 9 | - - - | 12 8 3 |
| Pres. Kintyre, | | | |
| Southend | 58 9 3 | - - - | 91 10 9 |
| Campbelton Highland Congregation | 115 8 10 | - - - | 34 11 1 |
| Campbelton Lowland Congregation | 115 8 10 | - - - | 34 11 1 |
| Saddel and Skipness | 104 14 4 | - - - | 45 5 [illegible] |
| Killarow and Kilmenie | 50 — — | - - - | 100 — — |
| Kildalton | 50 — — | - - - | 100 — — |
| Kilcoman | 50 — — | - - - | 100 — — |
| Jura and Colonsay | 86 16 9 | - - - | 63 3 |
| Pres. Inverary, | | | |
| Burgh of Inverary | 36 2 — | - - - | 113 18 — |

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| Names of Parishes. | Total Stipend. | Unexhausted Tiends. | Sum wanted to make the Stipend. L.150. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Synod of *Argyle.* | | | |
| Pres. Inverary. | L. s. d. | L. s. d. | L. s. d. |
| Landward Parish of Inverary | 126 10 — | - - - | 23 10 — |
| Craignish | 145 7 7 | - - - | 4 12 5 |
| Synod of *Perth* and *Stirling.* | | | |
| Pres. Dunkeld, | | | |
| Kirkmichael | 52 15 6 | - - - | 97 4 6 |
| Moulin | 109 — 4 | - - - | 40 19 8 |
| Rattray | 71 18 7 | 14 — — | 64 1 5 |
| Little Dunkeld | 114 7 1 | - - - | 35 12 11 |
| Lethendy | 82 17 3 | - - - | 67 2 9 |
| Kinlock | 104 13 4 | - - - | 45 6 8 |
| Pres. Perth | | | |
| Aberdalgie and Dupplin | 123 6 8 | - - - | 26 13 4 |
| Collace | 77 9 — | - - - | 72 11 — |
| Pres. Stirling, | | | |
| Alva | 113 10 7 | - - - | 36 9 5 |
| Pres. Auchterarder | | | |
| Gask | 111 6 6 | - - - | 38 13 6 |
| Glendovan | 30 4 7 | - - - | 119 15 5 |
| Muckart | 127 19 11 | - - - | 22 — 1 |
| Pres. Dumblane | | | |
| Aberfoyle | 93 8 — | 28 16 6 | 27 15 6 |
| Synod of *Fife.* | | | |
| Pres. Dunfermline, | | | |
| Carnock | 140 7 4 | - - - | 9 12 8 |
| ish | 77 18 10 | 10 — — | 63 1 2 |
| line | 88 7 — | - - - | 61 13 — |
| s. Kirkcaldy | | | |
| achtertool | 86 2 8 | - - - | 63 17 4 |
| s. Cupar | | | |
| ults | 112 16 8 | - - - | 37 3 4 |

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| Names of Parishes. | Total, Stipend. | Unexhausted Tiends. | Sum wanted to make the Stipend. L 150. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Synod of *Fife.* | L. s. d. | L. s. d. | L. s. d. |
| Pres. St. Andrews. | | | |
| Anstruther Easter * | 72 10 8 | - - - | 77 9 4 |
| Anstruther Wester | 148 11 1 | - - - | 1 8 11 |
| Ferry-Port-on-Craig | 136 1 2 | - - - | 13 18 10 |
| Kemback | 120 15 7 | 8 - - | 29 4 5 |
| Abercrombie or St. Monance | 142 19 9 | - - - | 7 — 3 |
| St. Leonards | 74 — — | - - - | 76 — — |
| Synod of *Angus* and *Mearn.* | | | |
| Pres. Meigle, | | | |
| Ruthven | 48 9 3 | - - - | 101 10 9 |
| Glenisla | 50 — — | - - - | 100 — — |
| Lentrathen | 102 — 10 | - - - | 47 19 2 |
| Pres. Forfar | | | |
| Kinnettles | 140 5 2 | - - - | 9 14 10 |
| Pres. Dundee, | | | |
| Abernyte | 83 3 4 | - - - | 66 16 8 |
| Pres. Aberbrothock, | | | |
| Lunan | 129 18 6 | - - - | 20 1 6 |
| Kirkden | 96 8 3 | - - - | 53 11 9 |
| Guthrie | 92 12 2 | - - - | 57 7 10 |
| Pres. Brechin, | | | |
| Dun | 144 13 10 | - - - | 5 6 2 |
| Cariston | 74 5 3 | - - - | 75 14 9 |
| Edzell | 139 — 7 | - - - | 10 19 5 |
| Lochlee | 80 14 3 | - - - | 69 5 9 |
| Lethnot | 66 19 4 | 23 10 — | 59 10 8 |
| Synod of *Aberdeen.* | | | |
| Pres. Aberdeen, | | | |
| Kinnellar | 94 19 1 | 16 16 9 | 38 4 2 |
| Nigg | 95 2 1½ | - - - | 54 17 10½ |
| Durris | 76 12 5 | - - - | 73 7 7 |

* Vide Note at the end, Letter A.

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| Names of Parishes. | Total Stipend. | Unexhausted Teinds. | Sum wanted to make the Stipend L.150. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Synod of *Aberdeen.* | L. s. d. | L. s. d. | L. s. d. |
| Pres. Aberdeen, | | | |
| Skene | 123 17 5 | 1 10 — | 24 12 7 |
| Dyce | 107 6 $11\frac{3}{12}$ | 13 8 $5\frac{9}{12}$ | 29 4 7 |
| Dalmaick | 113 15 $8\frac{5}{12}$ | - - - | 36 4 $3\frac{7}{12}$ |
| New Machar | 144 4 10 | - - - | 5 15 2 |
| Banchory Devenick | 141 — 6 | - - - | 8 19 6 |
| Pres. Kin. Oneal, | | | |
| Strachan | 86 7 4 | - - - | 63 12 8 |
| Birse | 131 10 8 | - - - | 18 9 4 |
| Coull, | 116 7 2 | - - - | 33 12 10 |
| Pres. Alford, | | | |
| Auchindoir and Kearn | 110 16 4 | - - - | 39 3 8 |
| Cabrach | 85 17 10 | — 11 5 | 63 10 9 |
| Towie | 131 5 3 | - - - | 18 14 9 |
| Kildrummy | 92 2 6 | 10 — — | 47 17 6 |
| Glenbucket | 28 18 11 | - - - | 121 1 1 |
| Keig | 122 7 3 | - - - | 27 12 9 |
| Clatt | 88 4 11 | 37 11 10 | 24 3 3 |
| Pres. Garioch, | | | |
| Daviot | 141 3 2 | - - - | 8 16 10 |
| Leslie | 132 10 3 | - - - | 17 9 9 |
| Kemnay | 129 12 6 | - - - | 20 7 6 |
| Culsamond | 122 6 6 | - - - | 27 13 6 |
| Pres. Deer, | | | |
| Tyrie | 131 1 5 | - - - | 18 18 7 |
| Strichen | 109 14 2 | - - - | 40 5 10 |
| Pres. Turriff, | | | |
| Drumblade | 125 9 10 | 6 - - 3 | 18 9 11 |
| Synod of *Murray* | | | |
| Pres. Strathbogie, | | | |
| Bellie | 66 13 4 | 53 3 7 | 80 3 1 |
| Pres. Aberlour, | | | |
| Rothes | 140 — — | - - - | 10 — — |
| Knockando | 131 4 9 | - - - | 18 15 3 |



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| NAMES of PARISHES. | Total STIPEND. | Unexhausted TIENDS. | Sum wanted to make the STIPEND L.150. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Synod of *Murray.* | L. s. d. | L. s. d. | L. s. d. |
| Pres. Abernethy, | | | |
| Alvie | 94 4 — | 7 11 — | 48 5 — |
| Pres. Elgin, | | | |
| Birnie | 107 6 11 | - - - | 42 13 1 |
| Pres. Fores, | | | |
| Dallas | 88 1 11 | - - - | 61 18 1 |
| Pres. Nairn, | | | |
| Ardersier | 95 — — | - - | 55 — — |
| Pres. Inverness, | | | |
| Inverness Third Charge* | 63 13 4 | - - - | 86 6 8 |
| Synod of *Glenelg.* | | | |
| Pres. Abertarph, | | | |
| Kilmalie | 110 — — | 1 12 3 | 38 7 9 |
| Laggan | 74 3 11 | - - - | 75 16 1 |
| Pres. Sky, | | | |
| Kilmuir | 74 14 — | - - - | 75 6 — |
| Snizort | 66 13 4 | 13 7 10 | 69 18 10 |
| Portree | 57 7 6 | 18 — — | 79 12 6 |
| Strath | 124 16 — | - - - | 25 4 — |
| Small Isles | 90 — — | - - - | 60 — — |
| Bracadale and Duirnish | 50 — — | - - - | 100 — — |
| Sleat | 36 2 2 | - - - | 113 17 10 |
| Pres. Lewis, | | | |
| Stornoway | 88 17 10 | 7 15 11 | 53 6 3 |
| Uig | 73 17 8 | 28 3 4 | 47 18 10 |
| Barvas | 73 17 8 | 44 5 — | 31 17 4 |
| Lochs | 73 17 8 | 48 1 2 | 28 1 2 |
| Pres. Uist, | | | |
| Harris | 81 5 10 | - - - | 68 14 2 |
| Barray | 87 — 1 | - - - | 62 19 11 |
| North Uist | 66 13 4 | - - - | 83 6 8 |
| South Uist | 44 8 10 | - - - | 105 11 2 |

* Vide Note at the end, Letter A.

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| Names of Parishes. | Total Stipend. | Unexhausted Tiends. | Sum wanted to make the Stipend L.150. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Synod of *Glenelg.* | L. s. d. | L. s. d. | L. s. d. |
| Pres. Lochcarron, | | | |
| Applecross | 96 13 4 | 3 18 1 | 49 8 7 |
| Lochcarron | 100 — — | 9 13 9 | 40 6 3 |
| Glensheal | 76 14 5 | 47 15 10 | 25 9 9 |
| Synod of *Sutherland* and *Caithness.* | | | |
| Pres. Dornoch, | | | |
| Kildonan | 80 3 4 | - - - | 69 16 8 |
| Assint | 141 11 6 | - - - | 8 8 6 |
| Pres. Tongue | | | |
| Tongue | 44 8 10 | - - - | 105 11 2 |
| Durness | 44 8 10 | - - - | 105 11 2 |
| Edrachyllis | 44 8 10 | - - - | 105 11 2 |
| Synod of *Orkney.* | | | |
| Kirkwall, 1st Charge | 111 12 11 | - - - | 88 7 1 |
| Kirkwall, 2d Charge | 77 14 3 | - - - | 72 5 9 |
| Evie and Rendall | 107 11 9 | - - - | 42 8 3 |
| Holm | 144 7 2 | - - - | 5 12 10 |
| Pres. Cairstone, | | | |
| Walls and Flota, | 65 16 — | - - - | 84 4 — |
| Hoy and Gramsay | 132 6 10 | - - - | 17 13 2 |
| Firth and Stonnes | 73 — — | 20 — — | 57 — — |
| Orphir | 123 10 10 | - - - | 26 9 2 |
| Pres. North Isles, | | | |
| Shapinshaa | 123 14 6 | - - - | 26 5 6 |
| Rousa and Eglisha | 89 19 11 | - - - | 60 — 1 |
| Pres. Zetland, | | | |
| Lerwick | 55 11 1 | - - - | 94 8 11 |
| Walls | 114 10 9 | - - - | 35 9 3 |
| Bressay | 92 6 6 | - - - | 57 13 6 |
| Delting | 93 16 10½ | 24 7 11½ | 31 15 2 |

Vide Note at the end letter B.

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| Names of Parishes. | Total Stipend. | Unexhausted Tiends. | Sum wanted to make the Stipend L.150. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Synod of *Orkney.* | L. s. d. | L. s. d. | L. s. d. |
| Pres. Zetland, | | | |
| Sandling . . | 91 — 9 | 1 15 5 | 57 3 10 |
| Fetlar . . | 101 — 11 | - - - | 48 19 1 |
| Nesting . . | 107 3 7 | 21 4 8 | 21 11 9 |
| 172 Total. | | | 8,713 6 8 |

Attested by Francis Nicoll,
Moderator of the General Assembly
of the Church of Scotland.

*Edinburgh*,
16*th Jan.* 1810.

*Notes relative to Particular Cases.*

A.—The Ministers of Anstruther Easter, and of the third charge of Inverness, receive in addition to the sums specified, the former £.53. 3s. 2d. the latter £.66. 10, being a gift from the Crown, out of the Bishop's rents, to continue *during His Majesty's life*. Were this gift made permanent, the sum requisite to augment these Stipends to £.150. would of course be diminished.

B.—The Stipends in the county of Orkney are stated according to their present value; but it is to be observed, that there is in most of these Stipends a large proportion of Malt, which is liable to a considerable Duty. One half of this Duty, in consequence of a compromise, to which no legal sanction has been annexed, is paid by Lord Dundas, as Tacksman of the Bishop's Rents. If any succeeding Tacksman were disposed not to accede to this agreement, these Stipends would either be considerably reduced, or left to depend on the issue of a Law Suit.

C.—In the two parishes, of Dunkeld and Beath (the Stipends of which are not here reported) though Augmentations have been recently awarded by the Court, which raise each of them to more than £.150. it is at present very doubtful, from the state of the Teinds, whether these Augmentations can be realised.

*Francis Nicoll*, Moderator.

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*A Tour from* Arbroath *to* Montrose, *principally with a View to its remote Antiquities.*

(*Continued from p.* 165.)

Leaving *Little Inchoch* (now *Anniston*) you pass the farm of *Newbarns*, and enter the farm of *Redcastle*. The castle, which has given name to the farm, and also to the estate, is situated on a small eminence on the banks of the river *Lunan*, at its influx into the German Ocean. It is of small dimensions, being only about 28 feet by 20 within walls, and four stories high. The walls are however very massy and strong, and the castle, exclusive of its local and artificial strength, is surrounded by a strong rampart, nearly as high as the castle itself. The whole *area* within the ramparts is hardly a rood. The area on the top of the eminence is nearly two acres, but a *fosse* on the west side of the rampart cuts off that part peculiarly appropriated to the castle.

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Tradition uniformly points out *William* the *Lion* as the builder of this castle, and that it was erected for a *Hunting seat*. This tradition has however been disputed by several, and among the rest by the celebrated *Chalmers* in his *Caledonia*. The sole argument against the authenticity of the tradition is, that one *Berkly*, a favourite of *William*, subscribes as a witness to several charters granted by that *Monarch*, and designates himself *Lord Redcastle*. But this circumstance, instead of invalidating, corroborates the tradition. If *William* was the proprietor of these lands, and built this castle, it was likely he would make a grant of both to a *favourite* in preference to any other person. On the other hand, if *Berkly* was the proprietor, he would certainly not refuse the *King* as much ground as was necessary for this castle.

Independant of these considerations, there are several other circumstances which render it more than probable that *William* had a residence in this corner. 1*mo*, He built the *Abbey* of *Aberbrothock*, and is buried there.—2*do*, His daughter was married to Gilchrist, commonly called *Lord Connon*, whose estate lay in the neighbourhood. 3*dly*, The *Abbey* of *Aberbrothock*, and *Red Castle*, are in the same manner of building, are composed of the same materials, and seem to have suffered equal injury from the attacks of all-corroding time, which at least proves that they are nearly coeval. William was therefore attached to this corner, not only from the attractions of religion, but also of consanguinity; not only by those of his favourite *Abbey*, but also of his favourite *daughter*.—Under all these circumstances, William certainly had, at least, a place of occasional residence in this neighbourhood, and *this*, tradition uniformly points out to have been *Redcastle*. It has derived its name from the *Red Head*; the stones for building *it*, and the *abbey* aforesaid, having been brought thence. These stones are remarkable for their *dark*, or *blood-red* colour.

But in building this castle, *William* may have combined private accommodation with public utility. It is well known the *Danes* repeatedly landed in the bay of *Lunan*, and this castle may have been built with a view to check their incursions in this quarter. *William* ascended the throne in 1165, and the battle of *Largs* was fought in 1263, nearly a century after, so that this hypothesis has more than mere conjecture to support it. Redcastle stands nearly in the centre of the bay, and on the only eminence calculated for a place of strength. Add to this, that in all likelihood it has superseded a *Danish* fort, for the eminence in question bears evident marks of having been a fort long previous to the erection of the castle. The whole *area* has been surrounded with large loose *whin* stones, many of which have been carried off for building, and many still remain, and are sunk a considerable way below the surface. Whoever wishes to make himself certain of this, need only examine the north side of the hill, where the *brae* has given way, and exposed many of these stones to view. The building of this castle may therefore not only have served to check the Danes in their landing, but also to supersede and deprive them of the only tenable military post in the bay.

It was in a tolerable state of repair so late as 1718, when the slates and joists were taken down and carried to *Panmure*, after which it was for many years a common quarry to all the tenants in the neighbourhood.

Having found the *Chieftain's* residence, we naturally look around us for the other *Feudal* appendages, and *these* tradition also points out with uncommon fidelity and accuracy. *Hawkhill*, where *King William* kept his *Hawks*; *Courthill*, where he held his *Courts*; *Cothill*, where he kept his *Castle*;

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*Cattle*; and the *Gallow Hill*, where the *Criminals* were executed, are in every one's mouth. All these, with the exception of the *last*, are situated in the parish of *Lunan*, but the most distant little more than a mile from *Redcastle*.

*Hawkhill* has nothing particular to distinguish it but the name. The buildings, till within these few years, were of the common perishable kind, antiently erected for farm steadings. It has indeed nothing but the name to establish its claim to have been an *appendage* of *Redcastle*. It is likely, however, that the steading of this farm has changed its *site*, for a mass of ruins was, within these 40 years, very distinct, at the foot of the hill, on the road to Lunan mill, and on cutting a drain a little to the eastward, *Two Hand Quairns*, (formerly used for grinding meal and malt,) were found, and which appear to have been intentionally buried there, as they were found four feet below the surface. Concerning these ruins tradition does not even hazard a conjecture, nor does a vestige now remain.

*Court Hill* has still evident marks of the use to which it was appropriated. It is rather an unfortunate circumstance, that the dwelling-house of *Court Hill* was demolished about a century ago, to repair the *Dam Dyke* of *Lunan Mill*. However strange it may sound at present, that a farm house was demolished to repair a mill *dam*, it is notwithstanding strictly true, and shews the want of resources before quarries were opened and regularly wrought. It is, as I said, unfortunate that this house was demolished, for it was *slated*, a thing very uncommon for farm houses at that period, and from this circumstance was probably coeval with *Redcastle* itself.—Some of the office-houses however still remain, the walls of which are of immense thickness, and equal in massy solidity to the walls of *Redcastle* itself. As the *Prison*, or *Warding Place*, was always situated near the *Tom an Moid*, or *Court Hill*, we are naturally led to look for it here, which sufficiently accounts for the strength of the buildings in question. The *Tom an Moid* was, within these few years, entire, but has now yielded to the plough. It can still be recognised, and its present name is *Knap o' Castle*, i. e. the *Castle Knap*, a name more latterly given to it, in order to distinguish it from several other *knaps* in the neighbourhood, used as *beacons*, or *signal posts*, to indicate danger or the approach of an enemy.

*Cot Hill* has also some remaining offices, or at least lately had, (for the steading has been lately rebuilt,) of great strength and thickness of walls. It was necessary, in these *marauding* times, that the *cattle*, as well as the *prisoners*, should be well secured.—How the *hawks*, on which our ancestors set a high value, had not been as strongly secured as the cattle, or the prisoners, can only be accounted for on the foresaid hypothesis, that Hawkhill has changed its original *site*, and that the *residence* of the *hawks* has been totally eradicated.

The *Gallow Hill*, entire and complete, stands in the parish of *Inverkiller*, on the banks of *Lunan Water*, about 300 yards south of *Tom an Moid* aforesaid. It stands on a level plain, and has every appearance of being artificial. The farm on which it stands still retains the name of *Ironshill*, a name synonimous with *Gallowhill*.—It is still usual to bind criminals when they are led to the place of execution, In our times their arms are flightered, or fastened back with a rope. It would appear that antiently the same custom prevailed, and that sometimes *chains*, and sometimes *withs*, (provincially *widdies*,) were used for that purpose; and hence our *Ironshills* and *Widdylaws*. The *with* is of great antiquity in the annals of *coercion* and *strangulation*. *Samson* was bound with seven green *withs*.

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A little to the south of the *Gallow Hill* was the *Witch pool*, an artificial excavation, long since filled up, and a little to the west of *Redcastle* is another *Witch pool*. This last was however a pool of *Lunan water*. The water by shifting its course has left it dry, but it still retains the name. The use of these is so obvious, that it is needless to point it out.

Hitherto I have had no reason to impugn the traditions respecting *Red Castle*, but there is one, the absurdity of which it is necessary to expose.—*Kinblethmont*, about 3 miles distant, has been rendered the *King's Blythe Mount*, on account of the extravagant joy the *King* expressed on finding abundance of *game* there. This analysis is so silly and absurd, that it can hardly be swallowed even by the most illiterate. *Kinblethmont*, i. e. *Kin-Blaithe-Mon*, instead of being *English*, is pure *Gaelic*, and signifies the head of the smooth hill, a name literally characteristic of said hill even at the present day.

29*th Feb.* 1810. *Milo.*

*(To be continued.)*

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## *Description of the State of* ATHENS *and* SPARTA *in* 1803.

(*From "Voyage on Greece, fait dans les années* 1803 *and* 1804, *par J. L. S. Bartholdy."* *Paris* 1807 *.)

### *Athens.*

THE climate of Attica is without doubt the mildest and most salutary of all Greece. The serenity of the atmosphere, which is exempt from all humidity, allows the view to extend to its farthest stretch. In consequence of this, the ruins have remained in a surprising degree of preservation, insomuch that they have still the shining and polished appearance of a work newly completed.—Not the least colour of rust, not the least trace of their having undergone the action of the sea-air, no parts falling into dust; but, in return, they doubtless cannot have either that shadowy and venerable tint of the Roman ruins, nor those tufted herbs which wreath themselves around the latter; a circumstance, indeed, which may very well have arisen from the different quality and less porous nature of the marble.

It would be impossible for me to describe to you the singularly fine views from Mount Hymettus, from the Aeropolis, from Anchesmus, from the ruins of the castle of Phyle, whence was seen triumphantly returning into Athens, that liberty which the Spartans had banished. I could the less describe them, as the principal charm consists here in the lines and contours, which resist all description; for the mountains are naked and yellow, like those of Provence, to which Attica has, with a good deal of reason, been compared. The soil, in many places, is dry, unfruitful, stony, and like rock, only covered with herbs on which goats may feed.

It is by an effect of this hard and stony quality of the soil, that most of the remains of antiquity, which have been preserved at Athens, are still found entire on the surface of the earth; while at the Coliseum, and the triumphal arch of Constantine at Rome, we must take the trouble of uncovering the foot of the pillars and buildings. At the temple of Theseus, for instance, the ground has not perhaps risen an inch. This rising is more considerable near what is called the Lantern of Demosthenes, and near Callirhoe or Enneacrunos, where certainly a well employed digging might amply indemnify the traveller for the trouble and expence which it would cause,

* The work was originally written in German; but our translation is from a French version, made under the author's eye, and with several very important additions. M. Bartholdy travelled thro' Greece in company with Lord Aberdeen.

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cause. It certainly was adorned with statues, and many marks point out, that fragments of them may still be found. We distinguish clearly the places which they ought to occupy. At all events, it would be a noble enterprize to uncover the nine openings, since now we see only four, which are so directly opposite to each other, that the waters, in falling, must cross and form a sort of cascade. Lastly, a third place where the soil has been raised a little more, is near the Pnyx, (or place of popular assembly,) the remains of which were cleared, in 1803, under the direction of Lord Aberdeen. You will not, I think, be sorry, if I insert here, by way of episode, a short notice on this interesting monument.

I make no doubt, that the antiquaries have assigned to the Pnyx its true situation. It is one of the hills contained within the circuit of the ancient city, to the north of that of the museum.

This place bears the form of the segment of a circle; but approaching to the semicircle, because the radii which cut it incline in an angle of 160 or 170 degrees.

If, as I presume, it has not undergone very considerable changes, I doubt if it could have contained even half of the citizens of Athens, the number of whom is usually estimated at twenty thousand.

The tribune of the orators is supported behind by a wall cut in the rock, above which have been placed enormous blocks of free stone, to raise it and make it every where level.—The layers are literally horizontal, and the blocks are trapeziums, sometimes very irregular; nor did I remark, as at Mycene, any stones of a polygon shape filling up the intervals.

One of these blocks was already detached, and about to be embarked for England; the mother-in-law of Lord Elgin, Mrs Charlotte Hamilton Nesbit, having destined it to adorn one of her chimneys.

When Lord Aberdeen caused the place round the tribune to be cleared, and when the lowest steps were uncovered, there were found a great number of stones of very different dimensions, covered with sculpture in bas relief. What is singular enough, none of these representations had the least relation to the affairs which are known to have been transacted in the Pnyx. They were all expressions of gratitude for the cure of some sick person. You saw there features of women, breasts, eyes, backs, feet; some with the names of the persons who had placed them; others without inscriptions.

One might be tempted to believe that these curved stones had been transported hither in other times, or that they have belonged to some neighbouring temple, if we did not every where remark sunk parts in the rocky wall, where it is evident that they have been placed, as also a large square niche, destined, according to all appearance, to receive a statue.

I will not venture upon any explanation of this discovery, the data not being sufficient to secure me from error. But might it not be possible, that some chapel dedicated to Apollo, Esculapius, or Serapis, might be near, and that the ancients might ascribe to their images secret and salutary virtues. Some practices of the modern Greeks seem to countenance this conjecture. Women affected with sterility go to the same place, to seat themselves upon large stones, and others rub their sick children against the walls.

The olive, the noblest present which Minerva made to her favoured people, forms still the wealth and ornament of Attica. A forest of a mile long, entirely planted with olive trees, extends along the plain, and covers the site of the Ceramicus, of the Academy, and of the gardens of several philosophers. It stretches in the direction from north east to south east. The

sacred

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sacred way to Eleusis, filled with remains of tombs and of ancient monuments, leads to this enchanting walk, at which many other roads also terminate. In no place can finer olive trees be seen than these; scarce could I compare to them those of Palermo and the river of Genoa. Their strength seems inexhaustible; their youth eternal; they never cease to produce new branches and new shoots. But indeed there is no place, either of Greece, of the isles, or of the Asiatic colonies, in which so much attention is paid to the culture of this tree.—The earth is made light and soft by delving around each plant, and no pains are spared to water it; this precaution is even, according to some, carried too far, so as even to hurt the fruit, which becomes too watery.

The modern Athenians have also built country houses in their forest of olives; but they are no longer those smiling and splendid habitations, where, far from the superintendance of the Prytanes, less noticed and less envied by the people, the rich men of ancient Athens went to live more free and more happy; they are now only little narrow square towers containing one room, in which a whole family is crowded together. This little room is situated at the highest extremity of the tower, and the ascent is by means of a very steep stair, secured by trap doors, a precaution without which the inhabitants would not think themselves secure against an unforeseen attack.

### *Sparta.*

A range of volcanic hills extends across the valley in which Lacedemon formerly stood, and forms the hills of that city. The Taygetus, steep and very broken, bears also a volcanic character. The ruins of Sparta are now very insignificant. Whilst we were there, Lord Aberdeen made one of the tombs be opened, which are before the theatre, and which consequently ought, according to Pausanias, to be that of Leonidas, or of Pausanias. But we found absolutely nothing remarkable, either in the interior, or in the outward structure. It consisted of large stones cut square, and was a mere simple cenotaph.

About a league and a half from these ruins, at a place called now Paleo-chorion, (the old village,) we pass the Eurotas upon an ancient bridge, and we meet, at different distances, many remains of Roman aqueducts built of brick. Misitra is situated behind the Taygetus, in a vast plain, filled with olives, with mulberries, with fields of corn and maize, and with very agreeable gardens. I believed myself suddenly transported to Bursa, and into the magnificent countries of Asia Minor. The orange trees remain without injury in the open air during the four seasons of the year. I visited one of the gardens in which they are cultivated, in the neighbourhood of Anicelea, (Slavo-chorion); the fruits are excellent, and the culture of them is perfectly well understood.

Misitra carries on also a very considerable trade in silk, of which it sends annually to France, Russia, Chio, &c. 25,000 ockes (each 400 drachms.)—Before the irruption of the Russians, and the devastation of the mulberry plantations by the Albanians, the exportation of the article must have been double this amount, *viz.* 50,000 ockes. A little to the north of the present city, the population of which is estimated at 6000 souls, is situated the Misitra of the Venetians, with its castle; that of the present day was constructed, after the former had been abandoned. Almost all the houses, as well as the churches, are in very good preservation, and present the sad and singular aspect of a city which has perished, as it were, by the stroke of a wand; for, with the exception of the bishop, it has not a single inhabitant. The women of Sparta are strong, but handsome, and infinitely superior to those of Athens. The Turks, though very numerous, exercise



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ercise no tyranny, which may arise from the fear they entertain of the Mainotes; a fear so predominant at Sparta, that many of the inhabitants had not dared, for more than a year, to visit the fields or gardens which they possess on the side of Amiclea, although the distance be only a league and a half.—When we went thither, many proprietors followed us, thinking themselves secure under our protection.

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*On the Character of the* VENETIAN *School of Painting.*

(*From Opie's Lectures on Painting.*)

COLOURING being to superficial observers one half of painting, and that the most attractive, it has perhaps, in all parts of the world, been nearly coeval with design. The Florentine artists studied and practised it from the earliest time, but apparently with a success by no means answerable to their efforts. Ignorant of the principles of chiaro-scuro, their utmost exertions could never have enabled them to do more than rival the king of diamonds. It is unnecessary, therefore, to trace the history of colouring further back than the latter end of the fifteenth century, when its true birth seems to have taken place at Venice, at least, there the rudiments of all that makes it valuable and agreeable appear to have been invented by Giorgione of whom I have spoken in a former lecture, and there they were first successfully cultivated and brought to perfection by Titiano da Cador.

Without meaning to detract any thing from the unquestionable merits of these great men, I cannot but observe, that this extraordinary change and improvement in the style of colouring, must, in part, also have been owing to the introduction of oil-painting from Flanders, which took place about the period mentioned, and in time entirely superseded the more ancient practice of painting in fresco, or water colours; a method which, nothwithstanding some advantages in respect to freshness and facility, totally precludes the possibility of producing the depth of tone, transparency, force, mellowness, and finish, attainable by painting in oil.

Titian, whose name, like that of Apelles of old, is now synonimous with all that is exquisite in colour, was born about the year 1480, and, discovering at an early age a strong propensity to painting, was placed, when ten or eleven years old, under the tuition of Gian. Bellino, at that time a painter of eminence at Venice, but whose stiff, ungraceful style of design, and flat meagre manner of colouring, were little calculated to develope and forward the first-rate powers of his pupil. Happily, however, about the year 1507, Giorgione being arrived at Venice, from Florence, and Leonardo da Vinci, Titian was so warmed and captivated by the unusual boldness and richness of his style, that immediately turning out of doors all that he had learned in the school of Bellino, he began afresh, and such was the assiduity with which he applied himself to the study and practice of the new manner, that, from the humble imitator, he very soon became the rival of Giorgione, nay more, his master; for being employed jointly with Giorgione in the decoration of a palace at Venice, the latter was complimented by his friends, who were ignorant of the partnership, on the part that was painted by Titian, in which they told him he had perfectly outdone himself. This unlucky praise so shocked Giorgione, that, leaving the work unfinished, he, for some days, hid himself in his house, and from that time forswore all friendship and acquaintance with Titian, who in the sequel seems to have excelled Giorgione as much in jealousy as in painting; for he is said, some years afterwards, to have barricadoed his doors against Paris Bourdon, from very ill-founded fears of experiencing

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encing from that painter the same disagreeable effects which Giorgione had felt from him.

Like Michael Angelo in design, Titian, in colouring, may be regarded as the father of modern art. He first discovered and unfolded all its charms, saw the true end of imitation, shewed what to aim at, when to labour, and where to stop; and united breadth and softness to the proper degree of finishing. He first dared all its depths, contrasted all its oppositions, and taught colour to glow and palpitate with all the warmth and tenderness of real life: free from tiresome detail, or disgusting minutiae, he rendered the roses and lilies of youth, the more ensanguined brown of manhood, and the pallid coldness of age, with truth and precision; and to every material object, hard or soft, rough or smooth, bright or obscure, opaque or transparent, his pencil imparted its true quality and appearance to the eye, with all the force and harmony of light, shade, middle tint, and reflexion; by which he so relieved, rounded, and connected the whole, that we are almost irresistibly tempted to apply the test of mother sense, and exclaim,

"Art thou not, pleasing vision, sensible
To feeling as to sight?"

Though gifted with a perfect knowledge of all the qualities and powers of colour, he never overstepped the modesty of nature, and made that ostentatious and meretricious use of it, so censurable in many of his followers. In his works, it is modest without flimsiness: like a great orator, he never sacrifices the end to the means, subjugates sense to sound, or diverts the attention of the spectator from the subject to himself.

At an early period, he mounted the throne of portrait painting, where, in the opinion of many, he still keeps his seat unshaken, notwithstanding the violent attacks made on him at different periods, by Vandyck, Rembrandt, and Reynolds. He combines resemblance with dignity, costume with taste, and art with simplicity; and equally delights the physiognomist, the artist, the antiquary, and the connoisseur. He was the inventor of all that is simple and captivating, or sublime and energetic, in landscape: and in short, his powers changed the whole appearance, and still continue to influence the style of modern colouring:—for where is the painter, since his time, who has been exempted by grandeur or littleness, by genius or stupidity, from the necessity of imitating the works of Titian. To him we are, in some measure, indebted for the daring vivacity of Tintoretto, the freshness of Veronese, the strength of Carracci, the glowing splendour of Rubens, the truth of Rembrandt, and the taste of Vandyck. Justly, therefore, was it said of him, by Michael Angelo, that, had he been a correct designer, he would have been the first painter that ever existed.

Titian, like his contemporaries, began his career by merely copying nature, as she happened to present herself, without choice or selection, and laboured, for a time, in the labyrinth of littleness, meanness, and deformity: but a hint from Giorgione soon taught him, that taste was as requisite as industry, that labour might be misapplied, and truth itself become uninteresting, unnatural, and disgusting: that hairs, pores, pimples, warts, stains, freckles, and all the train of nauseous minutiae, on which inferior artists waste their puny powers, are incompatible with the true end of imitation; that the detail must be sunk in the essential and predominant qualities of bodies: and that the business of painting, like that of poetry, is not to give a feeble catalogue of particulars, but a characteristic, comprehensive, and animated impression of the whole.—By the operation of this principle, extended from the parts to the individual,

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dual, to the group, and thence to the entire mass of his composition, he reached the last and greatest excellence of colouring, that of giving the ruling passion or sentiment of his subject, in the prevailing tone, or predominant hue of his object.

From Titian, we may learn, what may be usefully applied, not only to ourselves, but to men in all situations, and of all professions, as well as to painters: that it is never too late to improve;—for, at the age of seventy, and considerably upwards, we find him still rapidly advancing in his art. He had, it is true, at an early period, acquired breadth and grandeur in respect to colour, but he was not so happy as to burst the shackles of meanness, and emancipate himself from littleness, in respect to design, character, and invention, till very late in life. All obstacles, however, at length gave way to his powers and perseverance, and his latter works are not only remarkable for the most truly historic and awful tones of colour, for a freedom and felicity of execution beyond even the great promise of his former time, but also for a picturesque boldness and sublimity of conception, an energy of action and expression, and a learned and grand style of design, second to none but Michael Angelo. Those, therefore, who have seen the majestic figure of his Abraham about to offer up Isaac; his Cain and Abel; his David adoring over the headless trunk of Goliah; and his astonishing picture of the death of Peter the martyr, in which there is very nearly a complete union of all the excellencies of the art, will judge of the infinite importance of appropriate colour and execution to design, and be ready to cry out, with a certain critic, that if Titian was not the greatest painter, he certainly produced the best pictures in the world. Nature and fortune were equally kind to Titian; he had not to complain of having fallen on evil days, evil tongues; he was not suffered to waste his sweetness on the desert air; his works, sought for with avidity, even in his lifetime, made their way, without the aid of time, dust, or varnish, unscraped, unmended, and unsmoked, into the halls of the opulent, the palaces of the great, and the temples of the Deity; and, what is still more extraordinary, he was himself not forbidden to accompany them: his fame, as a portrait painter, procured him pressing invitations to attend every principal court in Europe, all being desirous to be delivered down to posterity, or, as it was forcibly expressed by Charles V. of being rendered immortal by the hand of Titian. He several times painted the portrait of that emperor; and once, it is said, whilst at work, having dropped a pencil, Charles stooped for it, gave it him, and, on Titian's apologizing with some confusion, said very courteously, "Titian is worthy of being served by an emperor." Charles also conferred on him the dignities of a knight and count Palatine, and allowed him a liberal pension; at which, finding his courtiers beginning to express their envy and dissatisfaction, he plainly told them, as a reason for his bounty, and to mortify their malice, that he could, at any time, make as many nobles as he pleased, but that, with all his power, he could never make a Titian.

Thus honoured by the great, and his society courted by all the eminent men of his time, Titian was not more happy in his genius, than in all the circumstances of his life, which, prolonged to an almost patriarchal extent, in uninterrupted health, and with little abatement of vigour, was brought at last to a period by the plague, at the end of ninety-nine years.

Of the numerous followers of Titian, the principal names are those of Tintoretto, and Paolo Veronese, who possessed

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possessed the full powers of their master, perhaps even greater, in execution and colouring, but who fall infinitely beneath him in judgement and delicacy of taste. 'Of all the extraordinary geniuses, says Vasari, who have practised the art of painting, for wild, capricious, extravagant, and fantastical inventions, for furious impetuosity and boldness in the execution of his works, there is none like Tintoretto: his strange whimsies are even beyond extravagance, and his works seem to be produced rather by chance, than in consequence of any previous design, as if he wanted to convince the world that the art was a trifle of the most easy attainment.' This criticism, tho' much too violent and severe in the main, as might be expected from a Florentine biographer, is not wholly inapplicable to all the Venetian painters, Titian alone excepted: for in their work it cannot be denied that we look in vain, for that depth of thought and those comprehensive and elevated views of nature, which dignify the productions of Rome and Florence: their subjects are, in general, treated without regard to propriety of character, historic truth, or the decorum and simplicity due to sacred and allegoric representation: and it is evident they considered the art as consisting of little more than those second-rate excellencies, which so eminently characterize their own school; hence their grandest compositions are degraded by mean and uncharacteristic agents, and vulgarized by the introduction of puerile and ridiculous circumstances.

What should be great they turn to farce. Every thing appears to be burlesqued, put in the wrong place, or called by a wrong name. We have portrait for history, Turks' heads for Apostles, and Jews for Pagans. Fat smirking damsels, (the painters mistresses or those of their friends,) flaunting and bridling in all the tawdry dresses, and fashionable airs of the time, are indiscriminately christened Holy Virgins, Pharoah's daughters, Judiths, Rebeccas, and Cleopatras; and black boys, dwarfs, dogs gnawing bones, cats and monkeys, are not seldom obtruded on the spectator, on the most solemn occasions, as the principal objects in the piece.

> The things we know are neither rich nor rare,
> But wonder how the devil they get there.

With all these defects, such are the powers displayed in their works, that many of those, of a confessedly higher character, would suffer considerably by being brought into comparison with them. It is to no purpose that we know this effect ought not to take place. The eye is enthralled, and the understanding struggles in vain, against the glowing harmony of their colouring, the illusive vivacity of their imagery, and the sweeping rapidity of their execution, which, like the force of eloquence, bear down all before them, and often triumph over superior learning and truth. But though their style, in general, was properly calculated only for occasions of gaiety, frivolity, and magnificence, they were not always unsuccessful in subjects of the grand and tragic kind. In the famous picture of the Crucifixion, by Tintoretto, the ominous, terrific, and ensanguined hue of the whole;—the disastrous twilight, that indicates some more than mortal suffering, electrifies the spectator at the first glance, and is such an instance of the powerful application of colouring to expression, as has probably never been exceeded, except by Rembrandt, in the bloodless, heart-appalling hue, spread over his Belshazzar's vision of the hand writing on the wall.

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*Strictures on the present Manners of* EDINBURGH.

*To the Editor.*

SIR,

IN consequence of having read your Review of the "Town Fashions," and

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and the very judicious extracts you have selected from it, I was induced to purchase a copy, and it is needless to remark, that the perusal afforded me pleasure. I have for some years back contemplated, with no small degree of astonishment, the rapid progress of luxurious dissipation in this same fashionable city of ours; and when I consider the total change of manners which, in so short a period, has taken place among all ranks and descriptions of the inhabitants, I really can compare it to nothing within my remembrance but the revolution in France, which, in the short space of a year or two, formed a description of people as completely different from what existed formerly, as the inhabitants of China are from those in Botany Bay.

In the Review you have given of the Poem above mentioned, it appears to me as if you had, by a hasty perusal, misconceived the author's real object, which certainly is not to "contrast the present manners of Edinburgh with those which prevailed 20 years ago," but rather to point out the unexampled *rapidity* of a change, which, in the course, not of *twenty*, but of ten, or a dozen of years at most, has revolutionized and pervaded all ranks, from the opulent land-holder of 5000*l.* per ann. to the poorest shopkeeper in Edinburgh. This is unquestionably, not only a singular, but, as the author justly remarks, an alarming circumstance, and certainly demands attention. The progress of refinement, and consequently of luxury, is generally of gradual and slow growth. The basis, or more properly speaking, the *exciting cause*, is wealth: but as this seldom or never flows upon us all at once, nor diffuses its streams thro' the general community for a considerable time, the progress of luxury, fortunately, is neither generally felt nor apparent, till complete corruption has infected the whole mass. Hence, with all the wealth which trade and commerce have for these last two hundred years poured into England, we perceive nothing particularly alarming in the manners and habits of the general community, in point of luxurious pleasures; for while the opulent and the great expend and dissipate, the middling and lower orders of society still live and move in their allotted stations, much in the same manner as they did a century ago. In proof of this assertion, (which I know will be disputed,) let any person critically inspect the domestic arrangement and general conduct of the various descriptions of tradesmen, or shopkeepers, even in the luxurious and wealthy city of London, and he will find that the assertion, bold as it may seem, is not void of foundation. That in so numerous a class of the inhabitants exceptions may be found I shall not deny, but, from repeated and long experience, I will take it upon me to maintain, that, speaking *generally*, the description of men I allude to, live, and act, and conduct themselves, as differently from those in Edinburgh, as night is from day. With ten times the means, these men live with one tenth of the parade and show which those in similar stations do here; and what is still more in point, with ten times the comfort. While the one is straining, and struggling, and pinching himself in domestic enjoyments, to give a splendid, crowded feast, a rout, or a ball, in imitation of the great and the opulent; the other sits down daily to a plain substantial fare with his wife and family; and should he have a few friends to entertain, a single joint of meat, a dish of fish, a pudding, and some vegetables, constitute the whole regale. On the other hand, while the wives and daughters of our shop-keepers here flaunt about in all the parade of fashion and folly, those of the shopkeepers in London are distinguished by nothing but the neatness and cleanliness of their persons and attire, and a constant attention to domestic order and economy at home;—nay, their houses, as well as their mode of living, are

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are in perfect conformity with their station; and, what may perhaps astonish our fine misses and their mothers, these people, with ten times the means, as I said before, feel no degradation in living in a small back parlour adjoining their shop during the day, and sleeping in the upper storey during the night, while they let their first and second floors to lodgers. When we compare all this, Sir, with our shopkeepers living in their splendid ornamented houses in the New Town, and without any circumstance, exclusive of their sales, to indemnify the charges of their different rents and heavy taxes, have we not reason to exclaim, how has all this come about? and how is it possible that such folly and extravagance should fail to produce the signals of distress and approaching bankruptcy, exhibited daily at one half of the shop doors on the South Bridge of Edinburgh?

This contrast of conduct and manners, in a people of similar professions, may not be altogether unimportant to some of your Edinburgh readers, and may at the same time bear me out in the suspicion that you have inadvertently mistaken the author's *object*, in pourtraying the present fashions of our town. You must likewise pardon me for saying, that I suspect you have, on a cursory perusal, mistaken also his object in the rural tale annexed; for, if I may be allowed to judge from the tenor and tendency of the whole story, it appears evident to me, that the intention of the writer is, not to "lash rural follies," as you suppose, but rather to light up a beacon, to prevent our adventurous farmers from splitting on the same rock which shipwrecked poor *Lang* and *Scott*; and more particularly to illustrate the direful effects of a pernicious system, which intermingles youth of different sexes in crowded receptacles, where vice is engendered, and every moral principle eradicated. This, 'tis true, in the eye of trade and profit, is nothing, but to the eye and mind of the virtuous it is shocking, and certainly calls for amendment.

It has been said, with what truth I know not, that this poem is not the production of one, but the joint labours of two; in other words, that the satirical part belongs to one poet, and the story or tale to another, whose tales we are no strangers to. Be this as it may, we certainly are indebted to the fabricators, whoever they may be, as no subject required public notice more than the one treated. We are now got to that happy state, Sir, that wealth is considered as every thing necessary; while morals, prudence, and decorum, are thrust into the background of the picture. In a short time, I presume, piety, and every thing connected with principle, will be treated in the same manner; and since the eloquence of the pulpit, with all its excellence, has failed to stem the tide of folly that is about to overwhelm us, I can conceive nothing more essential than ridicule, and well-applied satire, to hold up, to public scorn and contempt, systems which are truly ridiculous. This is the only publication of the kind that has appeared among us for a great number of years, and as it points out a path for others to follow, let us hope that more of our northern bards will pursue it. However we may be amused by works of fancy and taste, one poem, which has utility for its basis, and paints, in just and glowing colours, pictures to excite virtue and abash vice, is worth a thousand tales of fiction. Should these hasty remarks merit a place in your miscellany, your inserting them will oblige your constant reader

BENEVOLUS.

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——Erudiverunt multos, quo meliores cives, utilioresque rebus suis publicis essent . . . . neque solum vivi atque præsentes studiosos discendi erudiunt, atque docent, sed hoc idem etiam post mortem monumentis literarum assequuntur. CIC.

THERE are few objects that appear more worthy of the ambition of a generous mind than literary talents. The force of these is most commanding over the opinions and manners of the age in which they arise, as well as over those of every succeeding time. With a sort of magic influence, the man of genius, sitting in his closet, can hold communication at once with persons of the most distant countries: he can operate with effect upon a whole race of beings: he can direct and controul where his name has never been heard; and after he himself, with the generation in which he formed a part, are mingled in undistinguished confusion with the dust which they once trode under their feet, his spirit lives through an indefinite duration in the minds and hearts of those that come after him. The light which emanated, in the first instance, from his superior mind, continues to shine when the luminary has withdrawn beyond the limits of our horizon: active and subtle, the rays of this intellectual sun penetrate into every corner of rational existence, and as they fall with varied force, or on elements differently disposed for their reception, absorbed in some instances by the individual subject, in others reflected by it into new channels, they shed, under every modification, fertility, health, and joy. Thus it is that the conceptions of the great poets of antiquity kindle at this day the same enthusiasm which glowed in the breasts of those who first had the opportunity of being affected by their pathos, or astonished at their elevation: the deeds of former times live in the page of the historian, to rouse a generous emulation, or to prepare with anticipated experience for the business of a useful and honourable life: horror is excited for what is base, the virtuous purpose is confirmed, and a spirit of noble magnanimity and disinterestedness called forth, by the force of truth uniting, in the writings of moralists, with the splendour of eloquence and science, which now flows with so ample a tide, retains still in its bosom those waters of its most distant sources, which, swelled by the contribution of so many subsidiary streams, have at length spread into such a sea of glory. To introduce studious youth to the most exquisite models in various species of composition: to lay their minds open to the influence of the noblest sentiments, and to store them in the most impressive and effectual manner with the elements of all that is wise, and great, and good, in human conduct, it has not been thought too much, in modern times, to devote many of their best years for improvement to the acquisition of languages which are now no where spoken. A portion of the spirit of the original authors, resting in the breasts of men who have arisen in after times to hold, like them, the enviable place of enlightening their own and future ages, puts it into the power of many to appreciate, in some degree, that merit, and to profit by those instructions, which, without such a medium, must have been for ever inaccessible to persons of their education. The effects of increased knowledge, of refinement, and of high mental culture, may eventually extend far without every limit of their direct operation; and the fruits of what Homer sung and Plato taught, be, without the least suspicion of it on the part of any one, actually visible in the intelligence, the comfort, and the good conduct of men, who, by the place which they hold in society, are at the greatest distance from acquaintance, under any form, with these authors or their writings.

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The fame attendant on eminent literary attainments is not less proudly distinguished than is the great and extensive influence which may be exercised by it over the human mind and human affairs. There is indeed no way in which that imaginary immortality, which is so grateful to the enterprising soul, and of so much consequence for stimulating it to exertion, may more surely be gained than by the display of superior genius and learning in works calculated to delight or to instruct mankind. The pencil of literature is that which may be said emphatically to paint for the most distant times, and in colours which fade not with the lapse of ages. The most stupendous monuments of bodily labour, as they moulder gradually away, cannot, even during the period they subsist, transmit to inquirers the very names of the great personages by whom they were projected, or inform respecting the occasions which prompted to the employment in those particular directions, of degrees of power, which, to judge by their effects, may be conceived to have been almost unlimited. The productions of the finer arts are, from the perishableness of their materials, doomed to be only of temporary duration, however the exquisite indications of rare talent which they may contain would seem to destine them to an endless existence.—The hero may cover himself with glory in the field, or the statesman, by the wisdom of his counsels, may save his country; yet, without the aid of the poet or the historian, the memory of their deeds might hardly survive themselves, far from continuing to the latest times to diffuse around them the lustre of an unfading renown. The fame of genius and literary ability is alone exempted from the defects, and independent of the accidents, which seem to set natural limits to the perpetuity of all other praise. These address themselves to mankind in a language at all times easy to be understood, employing, as the instrument of their wonders, the common vehicle of thought, in the daily intercourse of life. Though the comprehension and the vigour of mind, of which the image is exhibited through this medium, be but one, the impressions of that mental energy may be multiplied at pleasure, and renewed, so as to preclude almost the possibility of its falling into oblivion, in any circumstances short of universal and total barbarism.

The consequences of such a fixedness of character being in one instance at least attainable, amid the general frailty of sublunary things, are highly important. It is not for itself alone that literature acquires its honours.—It contributes somewhat of its own permanency, to whatever it finds in its path that is worthy of that distinction. It thus counterbalances, in some degree, the wasting influence of time, and the progress of decay; it becomes the general depositary of every species of celebrity deserving of preservation; and is the channel through which recollections continue long to be cherished, which to suffer to be lost, would not be more unjust, in regard to the past, than injurious to the present and the future.

In contrast with the very distinguished and imposing place which the man of letters may fill by his writings, it is curious to observe how inconsiderable a figure, in his own person, he may all the while be making in the world; how little he may enjoy himself of that esteem, to which it is the labour of his life to make the title more general, by the gradual elevation and refinement of the public mind; how far he may be from sharing, in his private condition, any part of that splendour which he knows so well how to diffuse, and with such lasting effect, around other objects. While occupying in truth the station of a general benefactor of mankind, he may be known to his cotemporaries in no other light than as a private individual, pre-



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presenting no extraordinary claims to regard, either by the dignity of his rank, or the brilliancy of his accomplishments. He may be looked upon with indifference or contempt by men who hold a more prominent place in the passing scene, but whose character with posterity must be established upon his credit, if not even brought into notice, in a great measure, thro' the commanding force of his talents. His merits may never be duly appreciated, till, personally, he has ceased to be within the reach of the world's favour or its frown; when, by the empty honours of a funeral, it may be vainly endeavoured to compensate, in some degree, a failure in respect, or in more substantial patronage, to the living author. There are abundant examples of such facts as these. The outward condition of individuals, indeed, neither is, nor can be, in the ordinary course of human affairs, very precisely proportioned to internal qualities; and in regard to the latter themselves, how easily may an incorrect estimate be formed of them, thro' the intervention of caprice, ignorance, or envy. But whereas disorders, that depend on fortune, are susceptible of correction only during the continuance of one short life, the care of placing literary fame upon a proper basis is a trust committed to the discernment and good taste of every succeeding age. In this department, therefore, although deceit and error may have place for a time, it is not to be doubted, that even-handed justice will at length prevail, will snatch the laurel from the brow of pretending audacity, and place it on the head which had been condemned to stand bare, by interested partiality or confident dulness. In the republic of letters, no claim to distinction can be permanently sustained but that of intrinsic merit. The favourite of the day must submit eventually to be tried by the same test as the obscurest of his competitors. The beams of royal patronage, nay, the plenitude of sovereign power, can effect, at farthest, no more than a temporary derangement in this system. The prince himself must be content to stand here on the same footing with the peasant, and he who had been accustomed to dispense all honours and dignities, if he be rash enough to protrude himself upon a field into which he must enter divested of prerogative and every exclusive privilege, may have the mortifying fate of sinking into nothing, in comparison with men whose distance from the sovereign, in the prior state of things, was too vast to allow him to have had even the slightest intimation of their existence.

Though the rewards of literary superiority are truly honourable, and conferred with an impartiality which is not always found to prevail in human affairs, it would be paying, perhaps, but a bad compliment to the greater proportion of those who have given their writings to the world, to suppose that the prospect of these was their chief or leading motive for undertaking that labour. Of the multitude of authors, who have from time to time appeared before the public, how few are they who have acquired any degree of celebrity; and how little must infinitely the majority of them have been capable of appreciating their own merits, if they ever expected celebrity from their productions. It is once only, in many ages, that there arises among mankind a Homer or a Milton, an Aristotle or a Newton; and of those lesser degrees of praise, to which the more ordinary race of mortals may aspire, how much may, in various instances, have been intercepted from real ability, by the temporary nature of its topics, or in consequence of its sacrificing to the prevailing bad taste of its own age. The greatest and most extensive utility is no more within the reach of every writer than the highest splendour of fame. But some credit is due to a good intention, and,

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and, as is well remarked by a very accurate observer, in respect to the itch for writing, which seems to have prevailed in his day as well as at present, that folly, if it is so to be esteemed, may be productive of advantage, both to the party engaged in it, and to the community. The former, by the different occupations which it furnishes to his mind, it alienates happily from schemes of unjust gain, and secures equally against the anxieties of avarice, and the allurements of sensuality: to others it may have the effect of supplying useful precept and example, and of promoting, by these means, both their intellectual and moral improvement *. It is with no small satisfaction that the author of this paper shelters himself under the suffrage of so respectable an authority, when presuming to address the public in a description of writing, which has been cultivated by some of the most eminent masters. With how unequal a step he follows them, no one can be more fully sensible than he himself is. But though he may seldom be so happy as to obtain or to deserve the praise of a good writer, yet, as it will be his care, in these papers, never to deviate from the character of a good man, he will at least be secure of the negative merit of doing no harm, and may sometimes be fortunate enough to go so much farther, as to revive the traces of useful information, or to contribute, in some small degree, to the improvement of manners, or to the formation or strengthening of virtuous principle. In the mean time, he will have the satisfaction to reflect, that he is endeavouring to turn to a valuable account those periods of leisure, which, from various causes, may occur in the lives of particular persons, and which, according to the remark and experience of the very eminent author from whom the motto of this paper is taken, it is not in the power of every one to fill up with mere meditation, in such a manner as to escape the disagreeable sensations consequent upon a state of solitude and inaction †.

*M.*

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## *Conversation of Queen* MARY, *with Mr* SOMERS, *on her way to the castle of* WINGFIELD, *2d February* 1548.

*From Sir Ralph Sadler's State Papers, edited by Mr Scott. 2 vols. 4to. Edin.* 1809.

AFTER she had again uttered her grief of her long imprisonment, having spent the yeres from 24 to past 40, and by combre and impotency become old in body, she delyvered the lyke grief as she had done 8 dayes past, to my lord of Shrewsbury and Mr Chauncellor of the duchy; that the quenes majesty had no confidence in her wordes, when she told the troth to Sir William Meldmay and Mr Beale, as things have happened since in Scotland; whereof, and of Mr Secretaryes evell usage and reception in Scotland, going thither without her recommendacion, she said she foretold, but cowld not be belevid. And now that her majestie having found her true in that, if her highnes wold trust her, it shulde apeere yet, that she hath menes and credit to do her good service. I told her, (as I had done thother day) that upon further proof, and leaving to practise, and to have unfite intelligence with her son, and som evell ministers about him, to the trouble of her majesty, and of her estates, she might fynde her highnes her good friend, and that their wrytings which ar comme to her majesty's knowledge, wherein is spoken of an enterprise in England, tending for her libertie and encresing of her sons greatness, and so ment to comm to her, hath both greatly

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* Hor. Epist. II. 1.

† Cic. de Offic. III. 1.

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greatly offended her majesty, and gyven her cause to think, that she, the Scottish quene, is a party in that entreprize, whatsoever it is. As for to have intelligence (quod she,) with my son, and to estyme of theim whome he maketh accompt of, as his good servents, and doth so recommend them unto me, I must nedis do that; for if I shuld leave my son, who is to me more than any thing in this world, and trust the quene my good susters favours, which I cannot gette, I might so be without both, and then what shuld become of me; and as for my son, nothing can sever me from him; for I lyve for him, and not for myself. And therefore surely, said she, I must trust to the one. But, quod she, if I might be assured, and fynd to have the quene my good susters favor, and that she wold trust me in the points which I have long offered, and now lately movid, and in other good offices that I wold doo, she shuld fynd good cause to think better of me than she hath don; for, quod she, I have my sons awne hand yet to show, that he offres to be ordrid altogether by me in all things, who also hath sent me certain things to have mine opinion upon them; whereof he hath long called for answer: but I have of purpose staid it yet, and don nothing therunto, hoping that the quene my good suster wold have employed me in the good motions I have made. Therefore, quod she, if it wolde please her majesty to be servid by me, it is tyme; for in gud faith, Mr Somers, I feare my son will take another course shortly without my direction, wherein I shall not be able then to stay him, as I am sure I can do yet; and as to the entreprise you spoke of, by my troth, I knew not nor heard any thing of it; nor, so God have my soule, will ever consent any thing that shulde troble this state, wherof I seek quyet with all my hart; for if any unquietness shuld happen heere, it would be laid to my charge, and so might I be in greater danger: and as to another point, (which indeede I had told her then,) of an instruction gyven to ungquidam, to be sent to the duke of Guise, that he shuld hasten things, because the quenes majesty, as was there written, was about to cause the kyng of Scots to dy by an extraordinary death, (which was to great an indignite and irreparable wrong done to the queens majestie my soverayn, as most false, and far from her majesties thought,) she said, that indeede my lord Ruthven had told the King her son so, as she heard; but, so God have her soule, she suspendid her judgment therein. Well, madame, quod I, you heere what evill ministers do, thinking to do you and your son good service, but it is far otherwise, and therefore deserve small credit by hindering you, and thus to trouble the queenes majesty. But seeing, quod I, you discover the knowledge of these things, and do offer to do good offices for her highnes service, and to have her favours, may I be so bold to ask your grace, what you have thought upon the matter in particularite, and what you wold do to have her majesties favour? Mary, quod she, to perswade my son to entre into a good mutuall league, offensyve and deffensyve, with the queene my good suster, if she wold so lyke of it, and therein to comprehende the king of France in respect of the ancyent league betweene France and Scotland; and as I know, quod she, the French King hath commaunded his ambassadour, M. de Mannissiere, to have speciall care of that, if any treaty shulde be talked of between England and Scotland; and such a league, quod she, wold be better for England than for Scotland; because England lyeth more upon those that have been dangerous to it, than Scotland doth; and so shall those two realmes lyve long in peace, seeing no forayn prince doth clayme any thing in them. This seemeth a very good motion, quod I; and

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and a thing which the princes of both realmes have always sought, by allyances and other ways; but hath been oft empeshed by forayn practices, and ambition of somme of that realme; as namely, of fresh memory, the motion of a matche between king Edward 6. and her: Therefore, quod she, it is good to come to it now, whilst it may be holpen, assuring that her son well hasten shortly abrode for a party, as he did already: Madame, quod I, what other thing have you thought upon in this matter, for you have good leizure? In good faith, quod she, Scotland is poore, not able to maynteyn a king, and therefore, England must gyve good pensions, for so surely my son is so offrid in other places. And thereby the queen my good suster shall gayne much; for by this meanes she shuld save gretly in her charge in Ireland, where, if she nedid, my son wold healp, with his folk, to get her good obedyence, and shuld not neede (these two realmes being so united in amyty) to spend her money to maynteyne the warres in other contreys, to keepe her awne in quyet, naming what her majesty had done in France, and the king of Spaynes contreys, who remembre, and have their eys fixed upon her doings: Besides that, quod she, all my kinsfolkes wold be her majesties faithful frends, whome she doth now suspect; and then commended highly the duke of Guise, for his vallyantres and faithfulnesss to his frends: There is another thing to be done, quod she, in this case, which must by my care, that is the popes bull against all those of the religion protestant, which I will take in hande to deale in. That in respect of me being a catholick queene, the same shall not touch my realme, though my son be a protestant; and then none will dare tooche thone realme for religion, without offending both. Thus, Mr Somer, quod she, I speake playnly to you, that you may testify of my good will to do good if it please the quene to trust me; and I wold to God the quene, my good suster, knew my hart, which, in good faith, she shall never fynd false to her, so as I and my son may have the quenes majesties favour as aperteyns, being of her blood and so neare: Madame, quod I, if yow meane thereby any clayme after her majestie, as you have been playne with me, so I beseeche yow gyve me leave to be playne with you; that is, if you or your sonn speake any thing in the world of that mater, either in any suche treaty as you desyre, or by other discours or message, that you may make or send to her majestie, I know that you shall greatly displease her highness, and her people, and do yourself no good; therefore, whatsoever yow or your son do think therof, leave of to deale therein, and leaving all to Gods good will, be content with her majesties favour, otherwise, if you hope to have it of her highnes, for she knoweth by deere experience what it is to offend her majestie in great things. She thanked me for my playnesse and good advise, and said she wold not offend her therein; desyring then that she might have at the least her highnes lyke favour and estimation, as other of her blood had at her hands.

Then did I ask her opinion, where, as she thought, the king her son had fancy to match, and that I had heard of the princes of Lorrayn: she said there was such a motion, but thought it wold not be; and said, that the duke of Florence had offrid his daughter, being of 14 or 15 yeres, and a million of crowns with her: Why, madame, quod I, do you think that the duke wold send his daughter from that warme and deynty contrey of Tuscany in that cold realme of Scotland? Yea, I warrant you, quod she. She said also, that there was a motion made for a daughter of Denmark, with great commodite of money and friendship; bot that crowne going by election, be was

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was not sure of longer friendship then the old king's life, and therefore had no great fancy that way. Then did I ask her of any offer of Spayne: she said merily, so as her son may have the low countreys withall, it wer not amis, but who can warrant that? but truely, said she, I knew of none there; but I am sure, quod she, my son will mary as I well advise him.

Heere, falling into other talk, she asked me whether I thought she wold escape from hence or no, if she might? I answered playnely, I believed she wold; for it is natural for every thing to seek liberty that is kept in strayt subjection. No, by my troth, quod she, ye ar deceavid in me; for my hart is so great, that I had rather dye in this sort with honour, then run away with shame. I said I would be sorry to see the tryall. Then she asked me, if she wer at liberty with the queen's majestie's favour, whither I thought she would go? I think, quod I, madame, you would goe to your awne in Scotland, as it is good reason, and command there. It is true, quod she, I wold goe thither indeede, but onely to see my son, and to gyve him good counsell. But unless her majestie wold gyve her countenance and som mayntenance in Englande, wold go into France, and lyve there among her frends with that lyttle portion she hath there, and never troble herself with government agayn, nor dispose myself to marry any more, seeing she had a son that is a man; but said, she wold never stay long there, nor wold governe where she hath receivid so many evell tretments; for her hart could not abyde to look upon those folk that had don her that evell, being her subjects, whereof ther ar yet many remayning; for I had told her that they were almost all dead. Ever in her talk beseeching her majestie to make a tryall of her, that with somme honourable ende she may lyve the rest of her dayes out of this captivitie, as she termith it.

## Scottish Review.

The Scottish Chiefs: a Romance. By Miss Jane Porter, author of Thaddeus of Warsaw, &c. 5 vols. 12mo. 1*l.* 15*s.* Longman and Co.

THE present Romance, written by an author of eminence, is founded on the events of the most brilliant period of our national annals; for such certainly was the period when Bruce and Wallace fought and bled for Scotland's freedom, and when the southron myriads fled affrighted before their conquering arms. It is flattering to Scotland, that the imagination of writers of genius in our sister kingdom, who have hitherto turned their eyes from this as an ungrateful subject, should now begin to do justice to its merits.

The present adds one to the small number of historical romances, which this country has produced. Altho' none has abounded more with this species of composition, yet it has been almost wholly devoted to the occurrences of private life. In France, where the public inclination might have been supposed more frivolous, the case has been quite opposite. Fenelon set the example; Florian followed; and the majority of popular works of this description since produced, have perhaps been historical romances. This difference in the genius of the two people may, after all, have been connected with the different nature of their governments. In France, where the court was the point at which all looked, where the aim of all was to catch and to imitate its manners, royal personages probably excited an interest, which mere private characters would have failed to produce. In England, on the contrary, the concerns of domestic life attract a greater share of attention, and are objects of greater interest. The consequence has been, that, till Miss Porter's Thaddeus of Warsaw, we scarcely know a composition

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sition of the kind, which attained any general popularity in this country.

For our parts, we are disposed to doubt the propriety of thus intermixing the two departments of history and romance. False impressions are given with regard to the one, and in the other the fire of invention is checked. Miss Porter boasts, indeed, and we believe with reason, that she has bestowed great pains to render her narrative conformable to, or at least not inconsistent with, the truth of history. Such diligence is certainly meritorious, yet we doubt whether her work would not have been more interesting, had it been withheld. Pleasure, not instruction, must be the leading aim of such compositions; at least, the instruction which is aimed at, must consist in amending the inclinations, not in communicating new information. Miss Porter accordingly has, it appears to us, had a continual struggle to maintain against her subject, though it be one of the brightest in the page of history. The chief circumstance which must render any narration attractive, is, that one interest should pervade the whole; not merely one person in whom we are interested, but one object of desire which we wish for from beginning to end, but the attainment of which is obstructed by obstacles, which only rivet our attention more strongly upon it. But as the events of real history are not arranged for the purpose of amusing the world, it is rare, indeed, that they present any unity of this kind. What, in fact, is our object of interest in the present work? Is it the independence of Scotland? But this is never brought into any prominent point of view, and always gives place to private passions and sympathies. Is it Wallace? but what do we wish for in regard to him? We follow him, indeed, with admiration, and always wish him well; but we have no definite point to fix upon. We doubt even if Miss Porter, with all her industry, has succeeded in the full maintenance of historical truth. The facts she has preserved undisguised, except by very pardonable licences; but the characters and manners do not quite recal those of the age and of the history. Wallace, the fierce champion of Scotland in the field, and the terror of her enemies, suggests to us an idea of rough strength and austerity, which accords ill with his portrait in these volumes, where he is represented as a finished fine gentleman, and the idol of every female heart. Miss Porter, indeed, may perhaps make a similar reply to that of Racine when asked: "Pourquoi cet Hyppolite amoureux? Eh! monsieur, sans cela qu'auroient ditles petits maitres?" It might be necessary to polish and deck out the rough hero, before he could be admitted to a modern toilette. But surely Miss Porter has gone too far, when she makes him betake himself to the defence of Scotland, merely on account of grief for the death of his wife. That great work ought to have been undertaken for some other reason, than merely that he had nothing better left him to do.

This work includes the whole period of what may be called the heroic history of Scotland. It begins with the earliest exploits of Wallace, and ends with the battle of Bannockburn, and the elevation of Bruce to the throne. No period can include events more interesting to a Scotsman than this. The military incidents correspond sufficiently with those of the genuine history, embellished or filled up to a certain degree by tradition. The invention of the writer is chiefly exercised in the amorous episodes. Wallace, indeed, is, from the beginning, dead to love. In the sack of his castle, his wife had perished by the hands of the English. Wallace mourns and regrets her perpetually; and his resentment and despair are here made, though in our opinion improperly, the chief spring of his heroic actions.—

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But though his heart is shut against all of woman kind, never is he beheld by any whose affections are not instantly his. Lady Mar and her step-daughter, Helen, form the leaders of the love-sick train. Lady Mar, daring in guilt, notwithstanding the life of her husband, gives herself up entire to her passion, and occupies herself without ceasing in schemes for its gratification. All her advances, however, are mildly, but steadily, rejected by Wallace. Helen, on the contrary, amiable and virtuous, sees from the first that her passion must be hopeless, but still cherishes it secretly, and under the guise of friendship. She passes through various adventures along with him, and at length, when he is shut up in the tower, procures admittance, is married to him for the purpose of soothing his last moments, afterwards, when his body is brought to Scotland, dies over it. Nor is it Scottish beauties alone whom our hero captivates. When a minstrel in disguise, at the court of Edward, he is treated with such favour by Margaret, the youthful queen, as to excite a paroxysm of jealousy in the breast of that monarch.

The following two extracts will, we think, give a sufficiently correct idea of Miss Porter's style. The first is the description of the battle of Bannockburn, which will exhibit it when exerted on warlike and heroic subjects.

Bruce having placed his array, disposed the supernumeraries of his army, the families of his soldiers and other apparently useless followers of the camp, under shelter of a hill which would lie between them and the enemy, he ordered Scrymgeour to strike the royal standard deep into a stone which grew out of the ground in the centre of his line. "By it," said he, "we must this day stand or fall!"

The following morning the whole of the Southron army appeared in sight. The van, consisting of archers and men at arms, was commanded by Earl de Warenne; and the main body was led on by Edward himself, supported by Aymer de Valence and a train of his most redoubted generals. As they approached, the warlike Bishop of Dunkeld appeared on the face of the opposite hill, between the abbots of Cambuskennethand Inchaffray, celebrating mass in the sight of the opposing armies. He then passed along in front of the Scottish lines barefoot, with the crucifix in his hand, and in few but forceful words exhorted them, by every sacred hope, to fight with an unreceding step for their right and king! At this adjuration, which seemed the call of heaven itself, the Scots fell on their knees to confirm their resolution with a vow. The sudden humiliation of their posture excited an instant triumph in the haughty mind of Edward, and spurring forward, he shouted aloud, "They yield! They cry for mercy!" They cry for mercy!" returned Percy, trying to withhold his majesty, "but not from us. On that ground on which they kneel, they will be victorious, or find their graves!"

The king, contemning this opinion of the earl, and inwardly believing that now Wallace was gone, he need fear no other opponent, ordered his men to charge. The horsemen, to the number of thirty thousand, obeyed; and rushing forward to the shock, with the hope of overwhelming the Scots ere they could arise from their knees, met a different destiny. They found destruction amid the pits and hollows of the way, and with broken ranks and fearful confusion, fell, or fled under the missive weapons which poured on them from the adjoining hill. De Valence was overthrown and severely wounded on the first onset; and being carried off the field, filled the rear ranks with dismay; while the king's division was struck with consternation at so disastrous a commencement of an action in which they had promised themselves so easy a victory. Bruce, who felt his little army much distressed by the arrows of the English, sent Bothwell round with a resolute body of men to attack the archers on the height they had seized. This was instantly effected; and Bruce coming up with his reserve to fill the deficiencies which this artillery had made in his foremost ranks, the battle in the centre became

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come close, obstinate, and decisive. Many fell before the determined arm of the youthful king; but it was the fortune of Bothwell to encounter the false Menteith in the train of Edward. The Scottish earl was then at the head of the intrepid Lanarkers. "Fiend of the most damned treason!" cried he, "vengeance is come!" and with an iron grasp throwing him into the midst of the Lanarkers, the wretched traitor breathed out his treacherous breath under the strokes of a hundred swords. "So," cried the veteran, Ireland, "perish the murderers of William Wallace." "So," shouted the rest, "perish the enemies of the bravest of men!"

At this crisis, the women and the followers of the Scottish camp hearing such an exclamation from their friends, not doubting it was victory, impatiently quitted their station behind the hill, and appeared on the summit waving their bonnets and handkerchiefs, which they had exultingly mounted on their staffs, and re-echoed with loud huzzas the shouts they had heard from below. The English, mistaking these people for a new army, had not the power to recover from the increasing confusion which had seized them on King Edward himself receiving a wound; and panic-struck with the sight of their generals falling around them, they flung down their arms and fled. The king narrowly escaped being taken; but being mounted on a stout and fleet horse, he put him to the speed before his pursuing foe, till he found shelter in Dunbar; whence the young earl of that place, almost as much attached to the cause of England as his father was, gave him a passage to England.

The next relates the first growth of Lady Mar's violent and fatal passion for Wallace.

During the repast, the Countess fixed her insatiate eyes on the youthful, yet manly countenance of the heroic Wallace. His plumed bonnet was now laid aside; and the heavy corselet, unbuckled from his breast, disclosed the symmetry of his fine form, and left its graceful movements to be displayed with advantage by the flexible folds of his simple tartan vest. It was a warrior she looked on: the formidable Wallace, bathed in the blood of Heselrigge, and breathing vengeance against the adherents of the tyrant Edward! It was the enemy, then, of her kinsmen of the house of Cummin! It was the man for whom her husband had embraced so many dangers: It was the man whom she had denounced to one of those kinsmen, and whom she had betrayed to the hazard of an ignominious death! Where now was the fierce rebel, the ruiner of her peace, the outlaw whom she had wished in his grave?

The idea was distraction!—She could have fallen at his feet, and bathing them with her tears have implored his forgiveness. Even as the thought passed through her mind, she asked herself, Did he know all, could he pardon such a weight of injuries? She cast her eyes with a wild expression upon his face. The mildness of heaven was there; and the peace too, she might have thought, had not his eye, which was turned to the discourse of Lord Marr, carried a chastened sadness in its look, which told that something dire and sorrowful was buried deep within. It was a look that dissolved the soul which gazed on it. The Countess felt her heart throb violently. At that moment Wallace addressed a few words to her, but she knew not what they were; her soul was in tumults, and a mist passed over her sight, which for a moment seemed to wrap all her senses in a trance.

The unconscious object of these emotions bowed to her inarticulate reply, supposing that the mingling voices of others had made him hear her's indistinctly; and not observing her changing complexion, he again turned to the conversation of the Earls.

Lady Mar found her situation so strange, and her agitation so inexplicable, that feeling it impossible to remain longer without giving way to a burst of tears, for which she could not have accounted, she rose from her seat, and forcing a smile, curtseyed to the company, and left the room.

When she gained the saloon, she threw herself along the nearest couch, and striking her breast with a strong emotion, exclaimed, "What is this that is within me? How does my soul seem to pour itself out to this man! Oh! how does it extend itself, as if it would absorb



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sorb his, even at my eyes! Only twelve hours—hardly twelve hours, have I seen this William Wallace, and yet my very being is now lost in his!"

As she spoke, she covered her face with her handkerchief; but no tears now started to be wiped away. The turbulence in her veins dried their source; and with beating temples and burning blushes she rose from her seat. "Fatal, fatal hour! Why didst thou come here, too lovely Wallace, to rob me of my peace? O! why did I ever look on that face? -or rather, Blessed saints!" cried she, clasping her hands in wild passion, "why did I ever shackle this hand by giving it to a man old enough to have been my father,—why did I ever render such a sacrifice necessary? Wallace is now free, had I been free! Powers of Heaven," cried she, "grant me patience to bear all that is pressing on this heart!" she gasped for breath, and again seating herself, reclined her head against the tapestry.

She was now silent; but thoughts, not less intense, not less fraught with self-reproach and anguish, occupied her mind. Should this god of her idolatry ever discover that it was her information which had sent Earl de Valence's men to surround him in the mountains; should he ever learn that at Bothwell she had betrayed the cause on which he had set his life; she felt that moment would be her last. For now, to sate her eyes with gazing on him, to hear the sound of his voice, to receive his smiles, seemed to her a joy which she could only surrender with her existence. What then was the prospect of so soon losing him, even to crown himself with honour, but to her a living death!

Vol II. p. 165.

Miss Porter's peculiar excellence consists, we think, in her power of expressing ardent and enthusiastic passion. This is perhaps the highest excellence of composition which can be possessed by a work of fancy. Wit, humour, description, are in their turn all pleasing; but they cannot communicate the same gratification which is afforded, when the high emotions and passions of the human heart are strongly and eloquently delineated. Of this excellence both the passages which we have quoted will afford examples, and they are widely scattered throughout the volumes. We must however observe, that Miss Porter, like many other female writers, does not sufficiently know the art of letting herself down. Human genius cannot always continue on the wing; a great proportion of every work must be devoid of any brilliant beauties, and it is important that the absence of these should be supplied by a tasteful simplicity which, if there be nothing to delight, may present also nothing to disgust. But where writers have conceived the ambition of making all equally fine, equally brilliant, bombast and meretricious ornament must be sought for, to fill up the pauses of real beauty.

We must say, that we consider the above remarks as not wholly inapplicable to Miss Porter, who appears to us to be inspired with some portion of the ambition above alluded to. In many, even of her finest passages, there is a mixture of false ornament, which sometimes greatly predominates. There is another circumstance which we are anxious to impress on her attention. Nothing is more essential to the beauty of any passage than that the different parts of it should harmonize together; that one tone, whether that tone be sublime or tender, grave or humourous, should prevail throughout, and should not be interrupted by any thing of an opposite character. One passage may be lofty, another familiar, but when the two are blended in one, the effect is unpleasant, and even borders on the burlesque. Yet this is a mixture which, it appears to us, Miss Porter, like many writers of the present day, has a great tendency to make. That our readers may understand what we have in view, we shall give the following examples;

I saw the danger that threatened Lord Douglas; but as I attempted to return to give him warning, *a score* of spears were presented at my breast.

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"Art thou indeed here?" exclaimed she. Blood fell from his forehead upon her face and bosom, "O my Wallace, my Wallace," cried she in an agony, clasping him to her heart.

"Fear not, my love! *it is a mere scratch.*"

"England shall hear more of this!" cried Mar, as he threw himself across the horse. "Give me that fatal box: *I will buckle it to my saddle bow.*"

There is nothing, we think, in the tendency of these volumes which does not merit approbation. The standard of morals is pure; the love of virtue, of generosity, of genuine heroism, is expressed with ardour in every page. A fervent religious spirit, truly rational and unaffected, appears strongly on all occasions. Love only appears to reign supreme, and to take possession of the breasts of its votaries, to a degree, hardly suitable, we think, to such characters and such circumstances.—But, as we observed above on a similar occasion, Miss Porter may have prudential reasons for doing what her taste and judgment might otherwise have led her to avoid.

Upon the whole, though we have animadverted upon this work with sufficient freedom, we trust that we have not failed in the respect due to the talents and character of the author. It has been our wish to excite her to the production of a work which may minister still more than the present to the public gratification; for though the pleasure afforded by it be great, yet we do not think it equal to what might be conveyed by Miss Porter. It would be wise in her, we think, to chuse a subject which might afford greater scope to her imagination, and might enable her better to preserve those unities, which are equally requisite to the perfection of a work of fancy, whether in poetry or prose. Occasional sallies of humour and gaiety might enliven so long a work. At the same time it is with great diffidence that we recommend their introduction, for it would be necessary beforehand to ascertain that they were quite suited to the genius of the writer.

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*Memoirs of the* PROGRESS *of* MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philosophical Journal states, that camphor is contained in considerable proportion in the seeds of carraway; 1 lb. of seed yielding about 4 ounces of oil, and ½ an ounce of camphor.

A German author, in a work lately published, states the following curious fact:—A person having an artificial magnet suspended from the wall of his study, with a piece of iron adhering to it, remarked, for several years, that the flies in the room, though they frequently alighted on other iron articles never settled on the artificial magnet; and even that, if any of those insects approached it, they again in a moment removed to some distance. "It is worth the trouble," says professor Voigt, who repeats this circumstance in his journal, "to make further observations on this phenomenon; and were it confirmed, magnetised iron might be employed to preserve it from being soiled by flies, and perhaps also for other purposes."

The Austrian government has lately proposed the following prize-questions, relative to substitutes for various foreign articles in the materia medica. 1. What indigenous or European productions, distinguished by specific effects, may be substituted for those now brought from India? 2. A substitute for camphor. 3. A substitute for Peruvian bark. 4. What species of plants may replace senna, jalap, and ipecacuanha? 5. A substitute for opium.—The prize for each question is five hundred ducats.

For the inquisitive traveller, a barometer is an instrument of the highest necessity, as it is not only serviceable for meteorological observations, but

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but also for measuring heights in the countries through which he passes. The common barometers are unfit for this purpose, as the weight of the quicksilver would break the glass tubes in the carriage. For this reason, M. de Luc, of Gottingen, a considerable time since, contrived a travelling barometer, which was highly approved. Dr Schultes has recently invented a new instrument of this description, which may be placed horizontally, or vertically, without suffering the air to penetrate into the interior cavity.

M. Lampadius, of Freiberg, has discovered a method of condensing vapours in distillation, more rapidly than has yet been done. This is accomplished by means of a disk, attached to the tube of the still, which has the figure of a lens flattened as much as possible, and is made of copper. It produces a much better effect than the worms hitherto employed for that purpose.

M. Geitner has, by the aid of various substances, extracted from the green shells of horse-chesnuts very beautiful yellow and brown colours, and the latter in the greatest diversity of hues. They are found to stand both on woolens and silks, though the stuffs have been wetted and wrung out, and some of them even washed in caustic liquids.

Christoph. Heeren, organ-builder at Gottesbuhren, in Westphalia, has invented a loom, which performs all the operations of itself. Without the intervention of the weaver, it sets the treadles in motion, throws the shuttle, and stops it at the opposite side; loozens the web, when a certain portion is finished, and winds the cloth upon the axle. Every thing is kept in proper order; and the piece of stuff, when finished, is smoothed. An index, attached to the machine, shows at any time the number of ells that are woven. This machine has as yet only been exhibited on a small scale to connoisseurs, and has obtained the highest approbation.

We have already noticed the experiments of M. Degen, of Vienna, to raise himself into the air. As his weight exceeded the power of the machinery with which he effected this, by thirty-four pounds, he conceived the idea of combining with it an air-balloon, imagining that, by means of the latter, he could be supported in the air, and at the same time have it sufficiently under his command. The experiments which he made with it, towards the conclusion of last year, in the Prater, before a numerous company, were completely successful. He flew at pleasure in all directions; raised and lowered himself; and the balloon followed him spontaneously which ever way he turned. The diameter of the latter was nineteen feet five inches.—After deducting the weight of Degen and his flying-machine, the balloon possessed a power equal to thirty-two pounds.

A very simple contrivance has been invented by M. Fabroni, for transforming any good common balance into an hydrostatic balance. It is a moveable column, which, being placed in a vessel proper for the purpose, beneath any balance whatever, provided it be exact, renders it capable of giving specific gravities, without the necessity of recurring to the extraordinary and expensive methods with which the machines now called hydrostatic balances are attended.

M. Gonzatti has discovered a liquid which instantaneously extinguishes fire. The following experiments were publicly made with it at Venice. Some resin and oil were set fire to, and scarcely had a few drops of this liquid been poured on the flame, when it immediately disappeared, leaving behind not the least trace of fire. Billets of wood, besmeared with pitch and resin, and afterwards dipped in this liquid,

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liquid, resisted the action of the hottest fire, to which they were exposed for several hours. The inventor affirms, that a few applications of this composition to wood-work would preserve it from all danger of fire. He has not thought fit to publish the manner in which this composition is prepared; but it is probable that a solution of alum, pot-ash, and vitriol, is one of the ingredients.

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*Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.*

1810, *April* 3. THE Wheat-ear, or *stanechacker*, (Motacilla Oenanthe) appeared in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

—— 6. The Wheat-ear seems to have retired; none are now to be seen.

—— 12. The weather, this month, has hitherto been cold, wet, and ungenial. Although a medal was offered by the Caledonian Horticultural Society for the earliest radishes, raised on the open border, and brought to market, none appeared till this day, when 300 were exposed to sale by Mr James Thomson, gardener at Abercorn House, near Duddingston. The medal was accordingly awarded to him.

—— 18. The weather has become clear and mild, and vegetation is proceeding rapidly.

—— 20. Wheat-ears have re-appeared in this neighbourhood.

——. 23. The Swallow (Hirundo rustica) was remarked for the first time this season, at Canonmills, near Edinburgh. Only two were observed skimming the mill-pond. Last year it was the 9th of May before any were visible. The Redstart (Motacilla phoenicurus) was noticed the same day at Drumsheugh, near Edinburgh. The Bat has just left its winter retreat.

—— 14. The Yellow Wren (Motacilla trochilus) appeared at Drumsheugh. The Swallows have now become numerous.

*P. S.*—Sir Geo. Mackenzie, Bart. of Coul, with Mr Holland, and Mr Bright, have sailed from Leith for Stromness in Orkney; there to join a vessel from London, which has been sent out with an English consul to Iceland. The liberality of the British government to this inoffensive and suffering country, is calculated to reflect credit on the national character, and to wipe away some part of the stigma imposed by the attack on Copenhagen, and by the paltry warfare which has of late been carried on against Norway and the Feroes.—Though subject to a power with which we are at war, Iceland is henceforth to be protected in its trade, and its natives are to have free intercourse with this country. The Feroe islands, and the Danish settlements in Greenland, are also favoured in the Order in Council. The principal object of Sir George Mackenzie and his friends is, we understand, to examine some districts of Iceland, which have not hitherto been visited by Englishmen. We trust we may look forward to the publication of some interesting descriptive sketches of the manners and habits of the Icelanders; together with an account of their husbandry, which is confined to the care of sheep and black cattle. Agriculture is not practised in the country, the summer being too short and cold to ripen any sort of grain. We know, from books, enough only of the mineralogy of Iceland, to enable us to perceive that it must be highly interesting; and it is certainly agreeable to understand, that this philosophic party carries with it a great share of mineralogical knowledge and zeal. The party is accompanied by Mr Loptson, a native of Iceland, who has been following his studies at Edinburgh, under the kind patronage of Sir George Mackenzie, for some time past. He has already travelled through several districts

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tricts of his native country, and he possesses the eminent advantage of speaking with fluency the Icelandic, Danish, and English languages.

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*New Works published in Edinburgh.*

THE Chronicle of Fife, being the Diary of John Lamont of Newton, from 1649 to 1672. 4to. 3*l.* 3s.

Mineralogical Description of the Environs of Landeck, in the county of Glatz, with a Mineralogical Map. By Leopold Von Buch. Translated from the French. By Charles Anderson, M. D. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

A System of Geography, Ancient and Modern. By James Playfair, D. D. Vol. III. 4to. 3*l.* 3s.

The life of Torquato Tasso; comprising an historical and critical account of his writings. By John Black. 2 vols. 4to. 3*l.* 3s.

The Family Legend, a tragedy.—By Joanna Baillie.

The Cottagers of Glenburnie, a Tale for the Farmer's Ingle Nook.—By Elizabeth Hamilton. *Fourth Edition.* 12mo. 3s. 6d.

The Edinburgh New Dispensatory, containing, 1. The Elements of Pharmaceutical Chemistry. 2 The Materia Medica. 3. The Pharmaceutical preparations and compositions.—By Andrew Duncan, jun. M. D. Fifth edition, 8vo. 14s.

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*Scottish Literary Intelligence.*

IN the Press, and speedily will be published, The Minstrel of the Forest; a selection of *new* Scottish songs, adapted to the most favourite national airs, and divided into the following classes: *pathetic*, *love*, *national*, and *comic* songs; furnished by the celebrated *Ettrick Shepherd*, and a few others whose manner and diction seemed most contrasted. This, we would conclude, cannot fail of being an acquisition to the lovers of Scottish song, as it will tend to diversify and give new life to that best and most rational of all amusements; and, as the names of the tunes are all subjoined, it will prevent singers purchasing the music.

Proposals have been issued for publishing, by subscription, in one volume, foolscap, 8vo., Iberian Laurels; or, Spain's Struggle for Independence; with other poems, Amatory, Elegiac, Descriptive, and Satirical, by James Carss.

A poem, entitled, The Scottish Muses in their own Colours; or, The Poets brought to Judgment, will speedily be published by Giles J. H. Shuffleton, Esq.

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*Literary Intelligence*, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

DR William Muller, Lieutenant of the Royal German Engineers, and late First Public Teacher of the Military Sciences at the University of Gottingen, and author of several works on Military and Mathematical Sciences, published in Germany and France, has in the press a work entitled, the Elements of the Art of War; containing the established and approved modern principles of the theory and practice of the military sciences, relating to the arrangement, organization, maintenance, and expences of an army; theoretical and practical field, and permanent fortifications, and theoretical and practical tactics; together with logistics and castrametation, the strategie, or the dialectics of war, and the conduct and management of armies, and military politics: illustrated by notices of the most famous battles, the most remarkable sieges, and other celebrated and memorable operations; and about One Hundred Maps and Plans. In three volumes. Dedicated by special permission to his Majesty.—This work will be particularly distinguished, by being a complete Cyclopedia of the Art of War, and all sciences relating to it; as well as by numerous abstracts from foreign and English works on these

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these sciences, by the Plans of about Seventy of the most famous Battles fought since the year 1672, and by short but correct notices and criticisms on those battles, and all other celebrated operations since that year.

Previous to the appearance of this large work, there will be published a Grammar of the Art of War, on the same plan as the Grammars of Geography, Commerce, History, Law, Geometry, and Philosophy, which have already met with so favourable a reception.

On the 24th of February, at an auction in the capital, there was sold a Greek manuscript, collected by one of his majesty's foreign ministers, at the island of Patmos, in the Archipelago. It is a folio volume, in appropriate classical binding, vellum, with rich gold Ionic border, and gilt edges, and contains upwards of seven hundred and eighty pages, on cotton paper; with generally twenty-nine lines of text, in a two inch margin on each page; illustrated by about sixty illuminated figures. The principal title is, ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΥ ΠΕΡΙ ΜΗΧΑΝΗΜΑΤΩΝ, which is followed by several treatises on similar subjects, by other writers. Concerning the first author, Lempriere, in his Classical Dictionary, says, "Athenæus was a Roman general, in the age of Gallienus, who is supposed to have written a book on military engines." In Fabricii Bibliotheca Græca, vol. v. the title of this book stands No. 143 in the catalogue of Greek manuscripts belonging to the royal Neapolitan library. This manuscript is written in three different hands, but all fair, and thus dated at the end: "Finished on 7 May, 1545." But the characters at the beginning evidently denote an antiquity of at least a century anterior to that date; and it will doubtless occur to the recollection of the learned, that the late Porson pronounced Greek manuscripts of that age to be equal to Latin works of the ninth century. On the first page is written, in more modern Greek, "This present book belongs to the God-trodden mountain Sinai." The sum for which it was sold was sixty-one guineas.

The Rev. William Bowdwen proposes publishing by subscription, in ten volumes quarto, a literal translation of the whole of Domesday Book, with the modern names of places adapted as far as possible to those in the record. An index will be given to each county, and a glossary with the last volume. Any one volume may be subscribed for separately.

Mr Jesse Foot is preparing for publication, the Lives of the late Andrew Robinson Bowes, Esq. and his wife the countess of Strathmore.

A new edition of Dr Russell's History of Modern Europe, continued to the Treaty of Amiens, by Dr Coote, will be published in a few days.

Mr Charles A. Elton has in the press, in a foolscap 8vo volume, Tales of Romance, with other poems.

Mr Samuel Prout will shortly publish the first number of the Relics of Antiquity, or Remains of Ancient Structures, with other vestiges of early times in Great Britain, etched from drawings by himself, and accompanied with descriptive sketches.

The king of Sweden has not only repealed the prohibition to import French and Danish books, but also restored the liberty of the press, on condition that the publisher shall give up the name and address of any obnoxious work; in which case the former is released from all responsibility.

The catalogue of books which appeared at the last Easter fair at Leipsic, includes in the whole two thousand articles, among which are one hundred and twenty eight novels, fifty theatrical pieces, and between three and four hundred translations.

By an imperial decree, the museum of sculpture, of Turin, is to be restored. M. Spalla has been appointed director and sculptor to the Emperor, with a pension of 6000 francs.

Mr Stephen Pasquier has issued proposals for publishing in a quarto volume, with copper-plates, engraved by means of the author's newly-invented machines and tools, a new system, called Neography, in which he has attempted to simplify and bring to one common standard, all the various modes of writing and printing, used among the several nations of the earth, with a view to assist commerce, facilitate correspondence, and open an easier intercourse to the diffusion of knowledge, the fine arts, and civilization.

POETRY.

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# Poetry.

## EPITAPHS.

HERE lieth Marmaduke Cunstable, of Flaymborght knyght,
Who made advents into France for the right of the same;
Passed over with King Edward the fourith, that noble knyght,
And also with noble King Henre, the seveinth of that name;
He was also at Barwik at the winning of the same,
And by King Edward chosyn Capteyn there first of any one,
And rewllid and governid ther his tyme without blame,
But for all that, as ye see, he lieth under this stone,
At Brankiston feld wher the king of Scots was slayne,*
He then beyng of the age of three score and tene,
With the gode Duke of Northe folke that journey he has tayen,
And Crageby avancid hymself among other ther and then.
The Kyng being in France with grete nombre of Ynglish men,
He nothing hidying his age then but icopde him as on
With his sonnes, brothers, servants, and kynnes men:
But now as ye see he lieth under this stone,
But now all his tryumphs are passed and set on syde;
For all worldly joys they will not long endure,
They are sonne passed and away doth glyde,
And who putteth his trust i them I call hym most unsure;
For when deth striketh he spareth no creature,
Nor giveth no warning but takith them by one and one,
And he now abydyth Godes mercy and hath no other succure,
For as ye se hym here he lieth under this stone.
Pray you my kynnesmen, lovers, and friends all,
To pray to our Lord Jhesu to have mercy o my soull.

This epitaph is in Flamborough Church, and supposed the work of Chaucer, engraved on a copper plate, fixed into a large stone, which is placed over a large stone coffin: beside it is the upper part of a Skeleton in stone; the ribs project greatly, and the breast is laid open, in the inside of which appears what by tradition is held to be a Toad at the heart (of which he was supposed to die) but it bears little resemblance to a toad.

A descendent of this eminent person married Winifred, grand daughter of the last Earl of Nithsdale and their son now represents both families. Within these twenty years, at an interment of one of this family at Terregles church, on lifting the lid of the preceding coffin, a large frog was found there. This was the coffin of a young lady, who died 80 years before, and it was recollected that she ascribed her death to a drink of cold water.

* Vide Floddonfield, a Poem, with notes by Weber. Edin. 1808.

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Henry Carrick, landlord of the Hotel, Shinburnness, strangled himself, to be quit from a termagant wife, 17 April, 1790.

His epitaph, in Abbey Holm church-yard, Cumberland.

Farewell, vain world, I've had enough of thee,
And careless am what thou dost say of me;
Thy smiles I court not, nor thy frowns I fear,
My cares are past, my head lies quiet here.
What faults you saw in me take care to shun,
And look at home, hap something may be done.

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On a tomb at Arlington.

Here lies
Two grandmothers with their two granddaughters,
Two husbands with their two wives,
Two fathers with their two daughters,
Two mothers with their two sons,
Two maidens with their two mothers
Two sisters with their two brothers,
Yet but six corps in all ly buried here,
All born legitimate, from incest clear.

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Reader, I've left this world, in which
I had a world to do;
Sweating and freting to be rich,
Just such a fool are you.

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# Proceedings of Parliament.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Monday, Feb. 5.*

MR *Fuller* rose, and expressed himself dissatisfied with the third report of the committee on public expenditure; he should therefore move, "That instructions be given to the committee on public expenditure, to report a list of such sinecure offices, as, in their opinion, ought to be abolished, after the expiration of the interests of the persons in whom they are at present vested."

*The Chancellor of the Exchequer* trusted that the house would not delegate to the committee the task of pointing out which places were proper to be abolished.

An address to his Majesty, for the production of certain papers from Mr Canning to Mr Erskine, &c. was moved for by *Mr Whitbread*, and agreed to.

*Wednesday, Feb. 7.*

The house having resolved itself into a committee of supply, voted the following sums:—L. 10,500,000, to be raised by Exchequer bills, and L. 1,500,000 to pay off outstanding Exchequer bills.

*Thursday, Feb. 8.*

*Mr Manning* presented a petition from certain merchants and ship-owners of the city of London, praying for leave to establish a marine insurance company. Ordered to lie on the table.

*Sir J. Shaw* presented a petition, signed by the Lord Mayor of London, Joshua Jonathan Smith, Esq. and seven others, praying for leave to raise the sum of L. 200,000, by issuing transferable shares in, and for the purpose of erecting, a new Theatre in the city of London.—Ordered to lie on the table.

*Mr Byng* presented a petition from the electors of Middlesex, dated August 1809, praying for a reform in the representation of the House of Commons, by the abolition of bargage tenures, and shortening the duration of parliament.—Ordered to lie on the table.

*The Chancellor of the Exchequer* presented a message from his Majesty, requiring that an annuity of L. 2000 should be granted to Lord Wellington, and his two succeeding heirs.

*Lord Castlereagh* moved an humble address to his Majesty, for copies of all such representations as government had received from the Austrian government in 1809, relative to the employment of a British force on the continent, so far as the same could be disclosed without inconvenience to the public service.—Agreed to.

*Tuesday, Feb. 13.*

*The Hon. General Mathew* presented the petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland.

*Lord Cochrane* adverted to the irregular and variable manner in which the oaths administered to the members, Judge-advocates, and witnesses, at naval courts-martial, were interpreted; and insisted that this was a proper object of legislative interference. He therefore moved, that copies of these oaths be laid before the house. Mr Croker asserted that they were already before the house. Lord Cochrane intimated his intention of moving for leave to bring in a bill to amend these oaths.

*Mr Sheridan* said, he rose to submit a proposition to the house. There was nothing in what he should propose which savoured of party motive or political bias; it was to impress upon that house the vital necessity of meriting, by its conduct, at this critical period more than ever, the confidence of the people. That being his view of the question, he could not lend himself to the apprehensions of those who, from most honourable motives, he was convinced, had felt it to be their duty to call into action that mistakenly supposed standing order for the exclusion of strangers. Unwilling as he was to create any irritation in the discussion of this subject, he still must ask, What was there in the present investigation, in which the house was engaged, that called for concealment and secrecy, which was disclaimed and refused in a recent inquiry, which from its nature might have pleaded for that delicacy—in that inquiry, where the house was compelled to tear aside the veil which the imperfections of humanity had thrown over the frailties of domestic life? Shall then the house grant to an accused ministry that protection which concealment can afford, upon a great question of political importance, involving the honour, the interest, and the character of the country, after having refused it to the son of their sovereign, in a case where the very transactions would have naturally prompted to the temporary suspension of reporting daily its proceedings? After an animated appeal to the house, to consider the state of the public feeling,



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feeling, and the dangers of the country, at a time when no unnecessary distrust should be created, Mr Sheridan concluded with moving, "that the standing order be referred to a committee of privileges, to meet to-morrow morning."

*Mr Windham* entered into a long, vehement, and general attack upon the press of London, as conducted within the last thirty years, and concluded with expressing his determination to oppose the motion.

*Lord Folkstone* said, that he agreed with the animadversions made by his Rt. Hon. friend (Mr Windham) on the venal state of the London press. He thought that venality very general and very gross. He further agreed with the same gentleman in thinking, that the state of the country thirty or forty years ago was preferable to that in which it at present is.

*Mr Yorke* entered his protest against the principle, that any honourable member was bound to give his reasons for enforcing the standing order in the exclusion of strangers. He should state the reason that induced him to enforce that order in the present instance. It was to prevent the mistakes and gross misconceptions that had, in a former instance, taken place in the representations of the evidence given by the witnesses at the bar of the house, in the different London papers.

*Sir F. Burdett* animadverted upon the total forbearance of ministers on the present question. A Right Honourable Gentleman had spoken of the reputation of the house being on its last legs; he did not think the reputation of the house, in the eye of the public, *had a leg to stand on.*

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose to order.

*Sir Francis Burdett* continued. He had not made the assertion positively, as stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but stated it as his apprehension. The house might recollect what passed in May last, relative to a minister negociating for the purpose of bringing in a member of parliament, in the most corrupt manner; and it was impossible for them to shut their eyes against the opinion of the public upon that transaction. He felt it his duty, while a member of parliament, to speak the truth, and the whole truth, in that house; but at the same time, he knew he must speak it in a manner agreeable to the order of the house, and conformable to those principles of common decency which gentlemen must observe in every assembly. It was idle to talk of secresy.—Was it a secret that so many thousands of our brave soldiers, and so many millions of our treasure, had been squandered? If secresy was the principle, it would be better to appoint a secret committee at once, than insult the public by such a proceeding. The house was sick in its reputation, (*order!*) it could not be too anxious to restore it to health.

For Mr Sheridan's motion 80—Against it 166—Majority against the motion—86.

### Official Papers.

The papers laid before parliament relative to the Walcheren expedition, are voluminous almost beyond example. The history of the expedition itself does not differ much from what was previously known on the subject of the sick and wounded. The dispatches from General Sir E. Coote to Lord Castlereagh are peculiarly interesting. The number sent home from Walcheren at different times amounted to 12,862.—The first dispatch, dated from Middleburgh, August 31. urges very strongly the necessity of having additional medical assistance.—Another dispatch of September 14. states that up to that day *only one staff surgeon and three hospital mates* had arrived, and that no additional supply had been sent of medicines, hospital bedding, or comfort of any kind, so imperiously called for by the afflicting number of the sick.—Another, dated September 17, states, that out of 16,000 men, 8200 were then sick. No additional medical assistance had then arrived. The sick so crowded as to lie two in a bed in several places, and that they had no circulation of air.—The 23d September, Sir E. Coote again states, that no additional medical assistance had reached him (except two hospital mates,) and that no comforts or wine for the sick had arrived; that they were in great distress for port wine, and would soon be in want of bark.—On the 28th September, the quantity of bark in store amounted to 300lbs.; a quantity not more than sufficient for the consumption of four or five days.—Sir Eyre Coote, on the 3d October, requested that 300 of the royal veteran battalions should be sent out to be employed as orderlies in the hospitals; but the commander in chief objecting to this measure, it was not adopted.—A dispatch, dated 6th October, states, that the troops laboured under a great privation, from the want of their heavy baggage and warm cloathing, which were left in England agreeable to order. The same date, Sir Eyre speaks of the unexampled and increasing sickness of the troops, which rendered it almost impossible to provide a sufficient number of healthy men (exclusive of other duties) to act as orderlies in the hospitals. A return of Dr M'Gregor, inspector of hospitals, dated 16th October, specifies, that of 18 regiments of the line, whose establishment of medical officers was 54, there were only



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fit efficient and fit for duty. The ordnance department had four; two regiments of the German Legion had only four efficient officers. At that time no corps in the island had less than four hundred sick. The 23d October Sir Eyre Coote speaks of the increasing sickness of the troops, that the convalescents did not gain ground, and that from them no service could be expected for two or three months after their discharge from the hospital. The last letter is dated the 27th October, when Sir Eyre Coote left Walcheren to the command of Lieut.-general Don. The former states, that after all the embarkations of sick, upwards of 4000 then remained in the hospitals, and that, in the event of the enemy's landing in the island, our hospitals (except those at Veere and Flushing) must be abandoned to him. The letters of Sir Eyre Coote breathe the spirit of a most benevolent soldier, feeling for the sufferings of his army like a parent, and do him infinite honour.

Dr Webb, inspector of hospitals, in his report, says, "Independent of the existing records of the unhealthiness of Zealand, every object around us depicts it in the most forcible manner; the bottom of every canal that has communication with the sea is thickly covered with an ooze, which, when the tide is out, emits a most offensive and noisome effluvia; every ditch is filled with water, which is loaded with animal and vegetable substances in a state of putrefaction; and the whole island is so flat, and so near the level of the sea, that a large proportion of it is little better than a swamp; and there is scarcely a place where water of a tolerably good quality can be procured.—The effect of all these causes of disease is strongly marked in the appearance of the inhabitants, the greater part of whom are pale and listless. Scrophula is a very general complaint among them. The children are sickly, and many of the grown persons are deformed. The endemic diseases of this country, remittent and intermittent fevers, begin to appear about the middle of August, and continue to prevail until the commencement of frosty weather checks the exhalations from the earth, gives tone to the debilitated frames of the people, and stops thereby the further progress of the complaints. It is computed that nearly a third of the inhabitants are attacked with fever every sickly season.—If individuals who have lived in this island from their infancy, who observe a degree of cleanliness that can scarcely be surpassed, and who live in special apartments, cannot obviate the effects of the climate, it may naturally be concluded what a foreign army must suffer by being exposed, in the first instance, to excessive fatigue, and to the inclemency of the weather, and afterwards by being crowded into barracks, where, under the most favourable circumstances, the sudden transition must have produced a severe and extended disease."

EXPEDITION TO THE SCHELDT.

The first witness examined at the bar of the house of commons, was General Sir David Dundas, the commander in chief. Upon the propriety or impropriety of an expedition against Antwerp, his testimony affords nothing decisive. He seems to have been very little informed upon the subject, and his opinion, when consulted, was, that the reduction of Antwerp might be undertaken either by a march by land from Ostend, or by the combined operations of a naval and military force up the Scheldt. He states the impracticability of assembling a large military force for the purpose sooner than it was collected. It appears, that about the end of March last, government entertained the idea of making an attack upon Walcheren, and upon the nine or ten sail of the line that were at that time in Flushing, not in a state to proceed to sea. Fifteen or sixteen thousand men were deemed necessary for the attack, and the commander in chief was directed to inform government, whether such a force could at that time be provided. His answer was, that it could not. But war ensuing between Austria and France, and Bonaparte and the French troops being engaged on the Danube, his majesty's ministers adopted a plan upon a more enlarged scale, and resolved upon an expedition, not only against Walcheren, but against Antwerp. Sir David Dundas's testimony goes to establish the fact, that an army of 35,000 could not have been assembled earlier than the 22d of June; that the whole force was embarked between the 24th of June and the 6th of July, and that such great exertions to prepare, equip, and embark the army, were never made before. The commander in chief's evidence is curious, relative to Lord Chatham's appointment. He says he had no share in the choice of the general who was to take the command; that he does not recollect the extent of Lord Chatham's services, but that he knew his lordship to be a field officer in the American war, and a major-general in Holland. Sir David did not know that Lord Chatham had at any time under his command 5000 men, yet he always considered him a very excellent officer.

The next witness was Sir Lucas Pepys, physician-general to the army. He states, that he was not consulted respecting the nature and the period of the Walche-

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ren fever, previous to the sailing of the expedition; and that he was perfectly acquainted, both by writing from and conversation with Sir John Pringle, with the nature of the disorder to which soldiers were subject in Walcheren; that no particular preparation was made to guard against the disease, which he knew to be most prevalent in July, August, September, and until the middle of October, and that he was taught to believe the expedition was only to be of a few weeks duration. He was convinced the marsh fever was greater in Walcheren than any other place, except Batavia in the east.

Return, shewing the effective strength of the army which embarked for service in the Scheldt, in the month of July 1809; the casualties which occurred; the number of officers and men who returned to England; and the number reported sick, according to the latest returns (with the exception of the 59th regiment, from which corps a proper return has not yet been received.)

*Adjutant-General's office, February* 1. Embarked for service, 1738 Off. 37,481 men.

| | Officers. | Rank & file. |
|---|---|---|
| Killed, | 7 | 99 |
| Died on service | 40 | 2,041 |
| Died since sent home | 20 | 1,859 |
| Deserted | | 84 |
| Discharged | | 25 |
| | 67 | 4,108 |

Total who returned, now borne on the strength of their respective corps, 1671 Officers, 33,378 rank and file.

Of which number are reported sick, 217 Officers, 11,296 rank and file.

HARRY CALVERT, Adj. Gen.

The minutes of the examinations which took place on the fourth, fifth and sixth days, are less important than those by which they were preceded.

Sir Thomas Trigge, lieutenant-general of the ordnance, was the first witness examined on the fourth day. The main points of his evidence, as bearing upon the leading question, were, that the ordnance preparations were completed about the end of June; and that they might have been completed at any previous time, had orders to that effect been given.

Sir Rupert George, the chairman of the transport board, was the next witness; from whose evidence it appears, that, on the 20th of May, he received instructions to prepare transports for the expedition to the Scheldt. They were to be prepared as soon as possible; but neither the amount of the tonnage, nor the number of men required, was at that time mentioned. Great difficulties presented themselves in obtaining transports; as previously to the Scheldt expedition, it had been found necessary to raise the price from a guinea to five-and-twenty shillings per ton, for the service of Spain and Portugal; but, ultimately, upwards of 100,000 tons were taken up.—The chief difficulty was in obtaining such transports as were fit for cavalry. It further appeared, from the examination of Sir Rupert George, that, during the equipment of the armament, and its subsequent progress, the whole country would not have furnished hospital-ships in sufficient time for the accommodation of the sick.—The hospital and convalescent ships were to the same extent that had been usual in other expeditions, to Copenhagen, to the Texel, and even to distant parts of the world; and the transports were occasionally employed to bring back the sick.—They were then ordered to be cleansed, fumigated, and provided with a double allowance of medical comforts, and again dispatched to Walcheren, to bring home more of the sick; but so greatly did the numbers of the sick increase, all these precautions proved inadequate. An hospital-ship, it appears, cannot be equipped in less than a month; and, early in September, when there were considerably more than 11,000 sick, the only two hospital-ships in the expedition were the Asia and Aurora, capable of accommodating about 60 men in each ship. An hospital-ship for each division had been required; but it was found impracticable to furnish them in time.

Major-general Calvert, adjutant-general of the army, was next examined. His evidence, as to the preparations for the expedition, varied but little from that of the preceding witnesses. He was consulted by the commander in chief as to the mode of conducting an attack upon Antwerp; and, on the 3d of June, he delivered a written opinion, in substance as follows:—The difficulties attending a debarkation at, or in the vincinity of Ostend, and a movement thence to the point of attack, would be insuperable: it was therefore only necessary to consider the attempt as a conjunct operation of the navy and army; in which case the Hondt or West Scheldt presented itself as the channel through which it might be conducted. On a general view, it appeared indispensably necessary to possess ourselves of the islands of Walcheren and South Beveland; whence, with the aid of the navy, and an extensive command of small craft, a body of troops might be landed at Sandvliet, competent to march to Antwerp, and to reduce the respective forces on the right bank of the Scheldt. The citadel of Antwerp, however, was formidable; and the works of the town would demand regular

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gular approaches, and a train of artillery, which could not be transported without much time and labour, unless the navigation of the Scheldt were previously secured, which could be effected only by obtaining possession of the forts on the left, as well as on the right bank of the river. It might be presumed that the enemy, having ascertained our force and object, would concentrate his troops, drawing them from the fortresses in Holland, the Netherlands, and French Flanders. The service of the English would be arduous, and the troops must unavoidably be exposed to great risk.

General Calvert, it should be remarked, as well as Sir David Dundas, was practically acquainted with the country, having been at Antwerp in 1794; but his opinion also totally discountenances the expectation of carrying Antwerp by a *coup de-main.*—*General Calvert, however, was never consulted after the delivery of this opinion.*

Lieutenant-colonel Gordon, secretary to the commander in chief, was next examined. According to a written opinion, which he had delivered on the 31st of May, the only practicable mode for destroying the enemy's naval force in the Scheldt, and at Antwerp, was by a conjunct operation of the navy and army; the former acting in the river, and the latter landing on the coast, and moving direct upon Antwerp; or by a maritime operation exclusively, from our ships and vessels in the Scheldt, and acting from them with our land-forces against such places, on either bank of the river, as might be necessary to facilitate the attack upon Antwerp. According to the first of these plans (reckoning on the force agreed upon,) none of the military force could be spared to co-operate with the seamen, by partial descents from the fleet, upon the shores of the Scheldt; but it must be wholly and solely appropriated for the attainment of its object, by a march through the enemy's country. The points of debarkation should be Ostend and Blankenberg: to render success possible, Ostend must open its gates without opposition, and be secured as a *place d'armes* for stores, &c. There are then two great roads to Antwerp: the one by Bruges, Ghent, and Lecteren, about 60 miles; the other thro' Thorout, Oudenarde, Alost, or Brussels, and Malines, about 100 or 110 miles. The former could not be attempted; as, besides the country through which it leads being low, and intersected by canals, it terminates only on the banks of the Scheldt, *opposite* to Antwerp, where, probably, the means of passing the river would have been removed. In the latter route, which the army *must* take, Lisle, Tournay, Valenciennes, Mons, and Ghent, all fortified towns, would be within three days forced march of any part of our line of operations; consequently, admitting the utmost possible success to attend our advance, a retreat by the same route would be, if at all practicable, one continued battle, throughout the whole march, against the collective force of that whole country. "If this reason is correct," says Colonel Gordon, "it follows, that *against the destruction* of the enemy's fleet at Antwerp, must be put *the risk of the loss of the* WHOLE *disposable force of the empire*, and with this addition to the comparison, that *the risk* MUST *be suffered—and the object* MAY NOT *be obtained*: and that, unless the army could be embarked at Antwerp, the loss of the greater part of it would be almost certain."

Colonel Gordon considers the second plan, that of a maritime operation, by acting with a land force from our ships on the banks of the Scheldt, though an enterprize of less risk than the former, as a most desperate attempt; and that, whether successful or otherwise, a very large proportion of our naval and military means would be put to imminent hazard. Should it be adopted, the first operations would be to obtain possession of Walcheren and South Beveland, or of Cadsand and South Beveland, the latter being indispensable. The disembarkation of the troops might be protected as high as Sandvliet, within 20 miles of Antwerp; and if a landing could be effected there, it might be possible to march directly upon Antwerp; at the same time, a corps endeavouring to take possession of the forts and batteries on the river, and the boats of the fleet well manned, armed, and towing launches with troops, proceeding with the tide direct to the city.

Captain Sir Home Popham was next examined. He was first applied to for his opinion by Lord Mulgrave, on the 4th of June; and, on the 11th, he had an interview with the Lords Chatham and Castlereagh. He had been at Antwerp in 1794, and he thought that a landing might be effected at Sandvliet. He was well acquainted with the island of Walcheren; always knew that it was subject to agues in the autumn; had had an ague there himself in 1794; but did not think that many of the inhabitants were then so afflicted, nor did he think our troops were so much affected as in the last year. He considered, that such parts of the force as were not employed in Walcheren, were sufficient to proceed to the ulterior objects; but he always thought it possible, on Flushing being closed, that reinforcements from them might be spared. On the presumption, that there were no regular troops in Antwerp, and the whole of the Low Countries were particularly bare of soldiers, he thought

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thought it would be quite safe for an army of 20,000 men to march to Antwerp; as, in the event of a hostile army approaching, the army would have sufficient time to escape to the fleet. From the conversations which he had had with his Majesty's ministers, the general impression on his mind was, that Antwerp was in a defenceless state, and that there were very few troops in the Low Countries. The destruction of the French fleet, and of the basin and arsenals at Antwerp, could not have been effected without the troops having previously obtained possession of the fortifications at Antwerp; unless it should have appeared, on opening the river, that it was possible to storm the town on the sea-face, during the night. If the fleet were lying at the lower part of the town, and the English in possession of the river, he had thought it possible to destroy the fleet without first securing the citadel; but if the fleet lay above the citadel, it could not have been destroyed, without the general commanding the troops conceiving that the force in Antwerp was so small as to justify his masking it, or passing it, and going round with his army to erect batteries to destroy the fleet. He did not think that the fleet could run much above Antwerp; but it now appeared to the contrary.

On the fifth sitting of the committee, General Brownrigg's opinion, addressed to the commander in chief, on the 2d of June, was read. On the supposition that Ostend is the point of debarkation, he calculates that, after obtaining possession of that town, five days would elapse before the army could move forward; that, if (as might be expected) the people of the country were hostile, the army would be fifteen days more before it could reach Antwerp; that the attainment of its object was then not certain; in which event, according to the reasons assigned by Colonel Gordon, the safety of the whole force was risked. The destruction of the arsenal at Antwerp, in General Brownrigg's opinion, could only be effected by our fleet being able to sail up the Scheldt, with 10,000 troops on board, to land occasionally, to possess batteries placed to obstruct the navigation.—Fifteen thousand men might capture Walcheren; 10,000 might retain it, with the assistance of the navy; and a part of the disposable force passing over to South Beveland, and taking possession of Sandvliet, might succeed in taking Antwerp by a *coup-de-main*; or, being masters of the western Scheldt, the force by this enterprise might proceed by sea to Sandvliet.

The evidence of Rear-admiral Sir Richard Strachan, as commander in chief of the naval part of the expedition, is interesting; He was examined at the seventh sitting. He had been sent for to the admiralty, about the 19th of June, when he had some conversation about the expedition—particularly about the landing at Sandvliet, as suggested by Sir Home Popham—with Lord Mulgrave, Sir Richard Bickerton, Lord Castlereagh, Mr Pole, and Sir H. Popham. It was Sir R. Strachan's opinion, that, to enable the navy to reach Antwerp, it would previously be necessary to take the forts of Lillo and Liefkenshoek; and though it might be true, that there were very few troops in Flanders, or in Holland, he could hardly conceive it possible that our army could penetrate so far as Antwerp, without being exposed to have its retreat cut off by the force which the enemy would employ every exertion to accumulate. The French ships, he thought, would run *above* Antwerp for safety. Lord Mulgrave, and some of the other lords of the admiralty, thought differently. It might have been possible for the whole force to pass both Walcheren and Cadsand, without occupying either of those places; but, in that case, the loss must have been great, and many accidents must have happened. Sir Richard thought, from the first, that all we should do would be to take Walcheren. The possession of Flushing would greatly lessen the danger of keeping an English fleet upon the enemy's coast, with respect to ships; but the expence of retaining that port, and the loss of men which it would occasion, rendered it more adviseable to relinquish Walcheren. No part of the fleet was in a situation to proceed up the Scheldt on its first arrival off that river. It was intended that Lord Gardner should go up, after the batteries of Cadsand should have been taken, under the idea that the enemy's ships were in a situation to be attacked; but that movement was deemed unnecessary, when it was found that the French ships had gone up the Scheldt; and Lord Gardner remained at anchor in the West Putt, with the view of assisting Commodore Owen with his boats, in case it should have been found necessary to land upon Cadsand, or to push in through the Duerloo, or Weilen passage. A considerable part of the flotilla got into the West Scheldt on the 2d or 3d of August; and it might have been there sooner, had not the enemy's fleet got above the boom at Lillo, or had there been any force in the Scheldt, which the gun-boats could not have intercepted.

Our readers will recollect the letter, or rather the extract of a letter, from Sir Richard Strachan, written on the 27th of August, (vol. 71. p. 697.) after the writer, accompanied by Sir R. Keats, had withdrawn

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drawn from the meeting of *military* officers, at which it was determined to abandon all further progress of the expedition. Sir Richard Strachan acknowledges that he wrote the letter, with an impression that the country would be very much dissatisfied that more had not been done; and he thought it was due to himself, and to the navy, to state to the admiralty, that they were desirous to go on, or that they had taken all the measures necessary to do so. Sir Richard still regrets, that, brought up to the point of attack on the evening, the people having been worked up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, they should have been under the necessity of retiring; and though, from what has since happened, in consequence of the sickness of the army, he is convinced, that the measure which was adopted by the commander in chief was the wisest which could be pursued; he still thinks, that we ought to have attacked Lillo and Lieskenshoek, which might have opened the field to some farther enterprise.

In the course of his evidence, Sir Richard Strachan states, that on the 24th of August, he dined with Lord Chatham; at which time his lordship did not express any doubts about going on. On the 25th, Lord Chatham first spoke of retiring; mentioning the increased force of the enemy, the advanced season, and the sickly state of the troops. The army was just then beginning to be sickly; and Sir Richard says, that Lord Chatham seemed to him that he wished for some letter from him on the subject. Accordingly, on the next day, Sir Richard wrote to his lordship, proposing an attack upon Lillo and Lieskenshoek, with a view of opening a field to farther enterprize. On this point, Sir Richard appears to have been extremely sanguine. If the these forts been taken, the fleet (or a part of it) might have passed, and it might then have been discovered; whether the works at Antwerp could prevent them from going forward to attack the French ships above that town. The military officers, with whom Sir Richard Strachan conversed, thought less favourably of the proposal. The plan which it was Sir Richard's wish to adopt for the attacks of Lillo and Lieskenshoek, was, to lighten two ships of the line, and to place one against each of these forts; while a third and fourth ship should attempt to force the boom. In this enterprize, both the navy and the army must have lost many men. In case of failure, the fleet could not have returned without a shift of wind, otherwise than by tiding it down the Scheldt.

Lord Gardner, who was also examined on the seventh day, deposed that every exertion was made by Commodore Owen to prevent reinforcements being thrown into Flushing from Cadsand previously to the 4th of August; but the wind and weather were particularly unfavourable at that time, and part of his flotilla was otherwise employed.

On the 8th day Sir Richard Keats was examined; and, of the naval witnesses, his evidence, next to that of Sir Richard Strachan, was the most important.

Sir Richard Keats had a conversation with Lord Castlereagh on the 24th of July, the day before he received his orders to proceed off Walcheren; in the course of which, after noticing the unusually bad weather at that season of the year, he observed to his lordship, that if the fleet of the enemy at Antwerp was considered the great object of the expedition, he hoped they should not find themselves involved in the siege of Flushing, or the operations in Walcheren; but that they should proceed on to the ultimate object without delay. Lord Castlereagh *rather heard what Sir Richard Keats had to say*, than appeared desirous, as he thought, of questioning him particularly on the subject. Sir Richard knew that Antwerp was the ultimate object of the expedition; but he was uninformed of the intended plan of attack. He was present at the conversation on the subject of Lillo and Lieskenshoek, with Lord Chatham, Sir Richard Strachan, &c, on the 26th of August. Could the boom have been forced, he saw no possible good that could have resulted from it, except Lillo and Lieskenshoek could have been taken.—It would have been impossible for the fleet to pass up the Scheldt, unaccompanied by the army; and, in the event of the army retreating, the return of the ships must have been greatly dependent on the winds, the channel being in some places so narrow as to render it impracticable to tide it down. On the 14th of August, Sir Richard Keats had one 20 gun ship, ten sloops, seven gun-brigs, one rocket-ship, three divisions of gun-boats, and thirty flat-boats, armed with carronades, in the West Scheldt. His force, at that time, was not sufficient to justify him, had the army been ready, to enter upon any operations.

(*To be continued.*)

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# Historical Affairs.

## INDIA.

THE importance of every occurrence connected with the British interests in the East, must render any apology unnecessary for the length of our details on that subject. In the unfortunate disputes in this country, between the civil and military authorities, it cannot but have been observed, that the conduct of the latter has been generally condemned. The letter of Lord Minto, while it justifies the proceedings of the governor and council, shews, that a discontented and refractory spirit exists among the army, and that this appears to be pregnant with more dangerous consequences than could reasonably have been expected to arise from the nature of the objects in dispute. But it cannot admit of a doubt, that there has been some just cause of complaint, besides, for the great irritation which has appeared, among such a large body of men, distinguished as they are by a high sense of honour, and shewing, as they have done, in their deliberative acts, the most marked respect for all the rules of military subordination. Whatever may be the nature of these grievances, they have been sedulously concealed from the knowledge of the public. Any opinions, therefore, which have been formed on such imperfect evidence, must be liable to error.

The discontents which have broken out in India have, it is said, long been foreseen by those best acquainted with the state of our establishments in that country, and in particular with the relative situation of the civil and military servants of the company. The officers serving in that country have frequently complained that the fatigues and privations they had to undergo did not receive an adequate remuneration. The hardship of their situation has been considered to be aggravated, when compared with the facility with which the persons in civil employments acquired a sufficient fortune to induce them to return to their native country, at a period sufficiently early to enjoy the fruits of their labour.

But all these hardships, whether real or imaginary, will not justify the desperate extremity to which certain of the officers have carried their measures, in order to obtain redress. They had seduced several regiments of sepoys to join them, and had appointed military committees for organizing their force, and for corresponding with the other branches of the Indian army. The chief committees were formed at Hyderabad and Seringapatam. We lament to find several officers of rank and reputation among the chief leaders of this mutinous combination. Col. John Bell, of the artillery, Colonel Robert Munro, of the 1st battalion 15th regiment native infantry, Colonel O'Reilly, Major Storey, Captain Hugh M'Intosh, of the 1st battalion 8th regiment native infantry, and about 20 lieutenants and ensigns of these two regiments, appear to be most deeply implicated. In August last, Captain M'Intosh seized the command of these two battalions, and intercepted an escort with treasure belonging to the Company, to a considerable amount, between Chittledroog and Seringapatam, and was carrying it to the latter place, when he was overtaken by the 35th king's regiment, a body of Mysore horse, and some other native troops; a severe action ensued; when the insurgents were totally defeated and dispersed, and Mackintosh was wounded and taken prisoner. Lieutenant Best died afterwards of fatigue, but all the other officers, we are told, reached Seringapatam. This defeat so intimidated the insurgents, that they have since all surrendered prisoners.

Sir George Barlow quitted Fort St George in the beginning of August, and accompanied the King's troops to the field; they consisted of 11,000 effective men, and had been reinforced by several corps of native infantry.

The Governor General, Lord Minto, arrived at Madras from Bengal on the 11th September, accompanied by Mr Edmonstone, his Secretary. All apprehension had ceased of any further bad consequences from this mutinous spirit.

The following official orders have been published on this subject:

General

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General Orders by the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council.

*Fort William, July* 20, 1809.

The Right Hon. the Governor General n Council has received private but authentic advices, that orders having been issued by Major-General Gowdie, the officer commanding in chief on the coast, to Lieutenant-Colonel Innes, commanding at Mazulipatam, directing the embarkation of one or more of the detachments of the Madras European regiment, on board his Majesty's ships, for the purpose of serving as marines, the officers of the station were induced to entertain the erroneous supposition that the object of those orders was to separate, and finally, to disperse that regiment—a design which the Government of Fort St George has formally disavowed—and, under the influence of this misapprehension, declared their resolution to resist the execution of them: That Lieut.-Colonel Innes having manifested a determination to enforce them, the officers of the garrison proceeded to the barracks, and, by personal representation, succeeded in seducing the troops from their duty, and in obtaining from them a promise of support: That Major Storey, the next in command, who was then in the cantonments, proceeded to the garrison, and having endeavoured, without success, to induce Lieut.-Colonel Innes to depart from the obligation of his public duty, by abandoning his resolution to carry into effect the orders which he had received, adopted the extreme measure of placing that officer in arrest, under the charge of European sentries.

The Governor General in Council has deemed it necessary to apprise the army of Bengal of an event so deeply interesting to the feelings of every loyal subject, and especially of those who have the honour to bear a military commission. The Governor General in Council has received, with sentiments of the deepest affliction, the intelligence of the excesses into which the officers of the station of Mazulipatam have thus been gradually led by the effects of the late prevailing agitation in the army of the coast. He trusts, however, that this unhappy event will afford a serious and salutary warning of the danger to which the combined interest of the public and the army must ever be exposed, by the first and slightest departure from the established principles of military discipline on one hand, and on the other, of a just subordination to the laws of their country, and to the legitimate authority of the state.

The occurrence of this afflicting event, combined with the agitation which unhappily prevails among the officers of the army of Fort St George, renders it the duty of the Governor General to proceed without delay to that presidency, in the hope of being enabled successfully to appeal to those sentiments of loyalty and attachment to their King and their country, which his Lordship in Council yet confidently ascribes to the general body of the officers of the coast army, whose zeal, fidelity, and professional achievements, have hitherto been the theme of just and unqualified applause, and, by an accurate knowledge of all the circumstances which have attended the late agitation, to devise such means as may best tend to avert the impending dangers of anarchy and insubordination, and re-establish the foundations of public security and national prosperity in this important branch of the British empire.

N. B. Edmonstone,
Chief Secretary to the Government.

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General Orders.

*Fort St George, August* 18.

The Governor in Council has received intelligence that the troops at Chittledroog, consisting of the first battalion of the 6th and 15th regiments of native infantry, seized, in the latter end of July, the public treasure at that station, deserted the post intrusted to their care, and in obedience to orders which they received from a Committee who have usurped the public authority at Seringapatam, marched, upon the 6th instant, to join the disaffected troops in that garrison, plundering the villages in their route.

The British Resident, and the officer commanding in Mysore, prohibited, in the most positive terms, the advance of the troops from Chittledroog, and demanded from their European officers a compliance with the resolution of the Governor in Council, of the 26th ultimo, by either declaring that they would obey the orders of Government, according to the tenor of their commissions, or withdraw, for the present, from the exercise of authority.

The officers having refused to comply with the requisition, and having persisted in advancing towards Seringapatam, it became unavoidably necessary to prevent, by force, their entrance into that garrison.

In the contest which ensued, a detachment from the British force, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Gibbs, aided by a body of Mysore horse, and one battalion of the 3d regiment of native infantry, entirely defeated and dispersed the corps from the Chittledroog.

During this affair a sally was made by the garrison of Seringapatam, on Lieut.-Colonel Gibbs' camp; but was instantly



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driven back by the piquet, and 5th regiment of cavalry, under the command of Captain Bean, of his Majesty's 25th dragoons, in charge of that regiment.

Nearly the whole of the rebel force was destroyed, while one casualty only was sustained by the British troops; Lieutenant Jefferies, of his Majesty's 25th light dragoons, having zealously offered his services to carry a flag of truce, which Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs, anxious to prevent the effusion of blood, was desirous of dispatching to the rebel troops, was slightly wounded, in the execution of that duty, by a volley fired under the express command of an European officer.

While the Governor in Council participates in the feelings of sorrow that must have been experienced by the British forces, in acting against the rebel troops, and deeply laments the unfortunate, but imperious necessity which existed for that proceeding, he considers it to be due to the conduct of the British forces to express his high admiration and applause of the zeal, firmness, and patriotism which they displayed on that most distressing occasion.

Their conduct affords a further proof of the superior influence in their minds of the principles of virtue, honour, and loyalty, over every other consideration, and eminently entitles them to public approbation. Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs, Lieut.-Colonel Adam, Major Carden, Captain Bean, and Lieutenant Jefferies availed themselves of the opportunities offered to them, on this occasion, of serving their country.

The Governor in Council is also happy to distinguish the zeal and loyalty displayed by the 5th regiment native cavalry, the 1st battalion 3d regiment native infantry, and the Mysore troops, who all manifested an eager desire to perform their duty. The Mysore horse, on one occasion, put the column of the Chittledroog troops to flight, and took two guns and both the colours from one of the battalions; a memorable proof of the weakness of men acting in the worst of causes.

That a body of British officers should deliberately disobey the orders of their Government; seize the public treasure under their protection; abandon the post intrusted to their charge; march to join a party of men in open opposition to authority; plunder the dominions of a British ally; and finally, bear arms against their country, must excite grief and astonishment; but the conduct of these officers, in urging the innocent men under their command, who had the most powerful claims on their humanity and care, into the guilt and danger of rebellion, constitutes an aggravation of their offence that cannot be contemplated without feelings of the deepest indignation and sorrow.

The Governor in Council is very far from wishing to aggravate the misconduct of these deluded and unhappy men; but he earnestly hopes, that the example of their crimes and their fate will still impress on the minds of the officers, who have joined in their plans, a sense of the danger of their situation, and the propriety of endeavouring, by their early obedience and future zeal, to efface the deep stain which has been cast on the honour of the Madras army.

In announcing to the native troops the distressing event described in this order, the Governor in Council must express his concern, that any part of the native army should be so far deluded by misrepresentation, and so lost to a sense of the obligation of fidelity, honour, and religion, as to act against the Government which has so long supported them.

The general order of the 3d instant, and the conduct that has been observed towards the native troops at the Presidency, the Mount, Vellore, Trichinopoly, Bellary, Gooty and Bangalore, must convince the whole native army of the anxiety of Government to promote their welfare, and save them from the dangers into which they were likely to be plunged. The Governor in Council still places the greatest confidence in the fidelity and zeal of the native troops, and is convinced that they will not willingly sully the high reputation which they have so long enjoyed, by joining in the execution of plans that must end in their disgrace and ruin.

The Governor in Council trusts the unhappy fate of the Chittledroog battalions, who allowed themselves to be engaged in opposition to their Government, will have the effect of prevailing on any other part of the native army from suffering themselves, under any circumstances, to be placed in a situation adverse to their duty and allegiance.

The Governor in Council avails himself of this occasion to express in the most public manner, his high sense of the zeal, moderation, energy, and ability, displayed by the Government of Mysore, and by the British Resident and Commanding Officer, during the transactions that have recently occurred in that country. The British Resident and the Commanding Officer in Mysore did not permit the adoption of coercive measures, until every means of expostulation and forbearance had been exhausted, and until they were compelled to embrace the alternative of employing force, in order to prevent the most fatal evils to the cause of their country.

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The Governor in Council requests, that the Honourable Mr Cole and Lieutenant-Colonel Davis will be pleased to accept the expressions of his highest approbation and thanks, for the moderation, firmness, and ability, which they manifested on this unprecedented and distressing occasion.

A. Falconar,
Chief Secretary to Government.

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By Government.

*Fort St George, Aug.* 9. 1809.

The Governor in Council having taken into consideration the whole of the transactions that have occurred to the garrison of Mazulipatam, and being satisfied that the part borne by the men in those transactions is to be entirely imputed to the misrepresentations and seduction of their European officers, is pleased to proclaim a full pardon to the European non-commissioned officers and privates, and to the native commissioned officers of the garrison of Mazulipatam, who were concerned in these improper proceedings. The Governor in Council entertains a confident persuasion, that this act of lenity will produce a proper effect in the minds of these men, and induce them to manifest in future that fidelity to the Government which constitutes the first duty and highest praise of every soldier.

The Governor in Council prohibits the march of any body of troops from the garrison of Mazulipatam, without the orders of Major-Gen. Pater, commanding the northern division; and directs, that any troops who may have marched from Mazulipatam without due authority, shall return forthwith to that station, on pain of being considered to be in a state of rebellion to the Government.

A. Falconar, Chief Secretary.

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General Orders by the Vice-President in Council.

*Fort William, Aug.* 22. 1809.

The Hon. the Vice-President in Council has been furnished with copies of the letters addressed to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, by the officers of the several corps quartered at Muttra, Kurnaul, and Agra, and to the General Officer commanding at Chumar, by the officers of the different corps quartered in the province of Benares, expressive of their loyalty and attachment to their King and country, of their allegiance to the Government established by the constitution in this country, and on their entire disapprobation of the spirit of sedition and revolt, by which a part of the army of the Presidency at Fort St George is at present actuated; the Vice-President in Council has received these declarations of the sentiments of the officers of the army of Bengal, on this interesting occasion, with peculiar gratification; and he considers it an act of justice to declare, in the most public manner, the confidence which the Government has uniformly reposed in the unshaken zeal and loyalty of the officers of this army, and its firm persuasion that no circumstance can ever induce them to swerve from their public duty.

The Vice-President in Council has received private, but authentic information, that the same honourable sentiments are entertained by the officers of all the other military stations under the Presidency of Fort William.

G. Dowdeswell,
Acting Chief Sec. to Gov.

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General Orders by the Honourable the Governor in Council.

*Fort St George, August* 12, 1809.

The course of proceedings followed for some time past by the officers of the Honourable Company's army at this Presidency, has obliged the Government to adopt the most decided measures for the preservation of the important interests committed to its charge. These proceedings may be stated to have commenced with the transmission to the Government, by the late Commander in Chief, of a memorial addressed to the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated January 1809, and signed by a large proportion of the Company's officers. Although that paper exhibits claims of an ungrounded nature, and contains observations equally improper and unjust on the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors and the Government, the Governor in Council was induced to permit it to pass without the serious notice which it appeared to demand, by a confidence in the discipline of the army, and a persuasion that the objectionable passages in the memorial were inadvertently and unintentionally introduced.

The subsequent conduct of the Commander in Chief forced the Government to vindicate its authority, by a signal example of punishment. It was well known to the Company's officers, that the whole of this proceeding was referred to the supreme Government, and the authorities in Europe; that it would receive from their wisdom a decision conformable to the soundest principles of reason and justice; and that its discussion could not belong to the cognisance of the army, who are precluded from becoming a deliberative body. Notwith-

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withstanding these considerations, the Governor in Council, anxious to remove every cause of misunderstanding relative to a measure of so important a nature, published an order, dated the 31st January, explaining to the army the grounds on which it was adopted. The Governor in Council had a right to expect, on the most obvious grounds of discipline and respect for the laws, that the question would have been permitted to rest here, and receive its final award from the only powers competent to decide on it; and it was with feelings of equal surprise and concern he learned that a memorial to the supreme Government, of the most intemperate description, was circulated in the Company's army.

The Governor in Council, desirous to avoid a recurrence to measures of severity, and persuaded that it was sufficient to apprise the Company's officers of the improper nature of their proceedings, to induce them to desist from their prosecution, authorised the Commander in Chief to issue a circular letter dated the 5th March 1809, explaining to those officers the impropriety of their conduct, and calling upon them, by the most powerful motives of duty, allegiance, and honour, to abstain from such unjustifiable measures. A letter from the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, dated the 20th February 1809, approving of the steps adopted by the Governor of Fort St George, with respect to the late Commander in Chief, was also circulated to the army, in the expectation that the sentiments of the Supreme Government would have repressed the spirit of faction and insubordination which prevailed. These letters appear to have produced no effect; the memorial to the Supreme Government made further progress; and an address to Major Boles, an officer under sentence of suspension, written in language of determined sedition, was circulated in the army, and forced upon the notice of the Governor in Council, by a Company's officer, holding a confidential situation of his Staff —the Governor in Council was still induced to pursue a system of forbearance, by the sentiments of affection and respect which he was disposed to entertain towards the Company's officers; and by a conviction that the principles of zeal, discipline, and national attachment, by which he supposed they were actuated, would lead them to relinquish the reprehensible measures in which they were engaged, on being made fully acquainted with their impropriety and danger.—The Commander in Chief, accordingly, under the sanction of the Government, issued a second circular letter, dated 10th April 1809, again calling upon the officers of the Company's army to adhere to their duty, correcting the erroneous opinions which they had received regarding the powers of Government, and describing the unjustifiable nature and dangerous consequences of their proceedings. The Governor in Council learned, with deep regret, that these measures of moderation, these repeated and urgent appeals to the discipline, duty, national attachment, and professional honour of the Company's officers, were entirely nugatory; that the memorials continued to be circulated, and that sentiments of sedition were openly declared in many parts of the army; the further forbearance of the Government would have encouraged the progress of those evils; a course of explanation and exhortation had been pursued in vain, and it became imperiously necessary to check, by a salutary example of punishment, a spirit of insubordination that threatened the most dangerous consequences to the prosperity of the empire. The general orders of the 1st of May last were accordingly passed. The Governor in Council is concerned to state, that this example, which was confined to the persons who were principally instrumental in promoting sedition, and of whose delinquency the most ample proofs existed, and which was intended to obviate the necessity of more extensive punishments, failed to produce the beneficial effects anticipated from its adoption, and that principles of insubordination and sedition continued to prevail among the Company's officers, if possible with aggravated violence; the Company's officers of the Hyderabad subsidiary force, whose good conduct in refusing to affix their signatures to the seditious addresses, had received the approbation of the Government, intimated to the rest of the army, in an address dated in May last, scarcely less reprehensible than the papers that had incurred the animadversion of the Government, their participation in the disaffection which prevailed so extensively in the Company's army.

The officers at Hyderabad followed up this act, by threatening, in an address, dated 15th June, transmitted direct to the Governor in Council, to separate themselves from the authority of the Government, established over them by their country, unless a submission should be yielded to their menaces, by abrogating the general orders of the 1st of May, and the Company's officers at Mazulipatam imprisoned their Commanding Officer, and made preparations to desert the post intrusted to their charge, and to join the Hyderabad subsidiary force, thereby involving, on account of views personal to themselves, the men under their command in the guilt of rebellion, and furnishing to the native troops

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troops a dangerous example of resistance to authority. The Governor in Council, still anxious to impress on the minds of the Company's officers a sense of the impropriety of their conduct, published to the army the dispatch from the Supreme Government, dated the 21st of May last, which contained an entire approval of the measures of the Government of Fort St George, and stated the most forcible and conclusive arguments against the system of faction and illegal combination which had been introduced into the coast army. This solemn decision of the Supreme Authority in India, has also proved to be ineffectual; the officers at Hyderabad, although they knew the sentiments of the Supreme Government, refused, in a body, in a letter to their Commanding Officer, dated the 8th of July, obedience to the orders of Government, for the march of a battalion from Hyderabad, adding, as a threat, that its services might soon be useful to their cause; and have since forwarded to the Government, in a paper, dated the 21st of July, the conditions on which they were willing to return to their duty, and which they require the Government to accept, in order to avert the impending awful evils; evils that can result only from their own criminal determination to place themselves in the situation of enemies to their country. The conditions on which those officers presume to state that they will yield obedience to the national authorities, afford further proofs of the nature of their designs, for they demand the public revocation of the general orders of the 1st May; the restoration to their rank and appointments of all officers removed by this Government, however obnoxious and criminal the conduct of those officers may have been; the dismission from office of the officers of the general Staff, who may be supposed to have advised the Government to the trial, by a general court-martial, of the officer commanding at Mazulipatam, who was arrested by his own disobedient officers; and, finally an amnesty for the conduct of the Company's army. The garrison of Mazulipatam have placed themselves in a state of rebellion; the troops of Seringapatam and Hyderabad have followed their example; and it has been ascertained that the military authority, intrusted to commanding officers, has been usurped by self-constituted committees; and that an organised system of combination, for the purposes of subverting the authority of the Government, has been established throughout the greatest part of the army of this establishment.

The Governor in Council perceives in the foregoing course of proceedings on the part of European Officers of the Company's army, which has equally resisted the measures of forbearance and punishment, a determined spirit of revolt, that must, unless speedily repressed, produce the most fatal consequences to the constitution and authority of the Government and the interests of the nation. No means compatible with the honour and authority of the Government have been omitted to recal the Company's Officers to a sense of their duty as soldiers, and of their allegiance as British subjects. The forbearance displayed by the Government, under circumstances of aggravated indignity, demonstrate the satisfaction with which it would have regarded any disposition on the part of the Company's Officers to manifest the usual obedience required from all soldiers. No disposition, however, of that nature has appeared; on the contrary, those Officers, by a systematic course of aggression and insubordination, have forced the Government to adopt measures of the most decided nature for the support of its authority.

The Governor in Council would be guilty of a most criminal desertion of his duty and the cause of his country, if he were capable of confirming the evils of sedition and mutiny by a submission to the menaces of a body of men placed by the law under his government. Such a course of proceeding would prostrate the authority of the State before a disaffected and seditious faction; it would effectually incapacitate this and every succeeding government from executing the functions of administration, and would be fatal to the prosperity of the Empire in India, by affording an example of successful opposition to authority, and by weakening the power and dignity of the Government, which, in this country, are peculiarly essential to its existence. Influenced by these considerations, the Governor in Council has considered it to be his sacred duty to resist every appearance of concession to the threats of insubordination and faction, and to employ the power and means at the disposal of the Government for the restoration of its discipline, and the maintenance of its honour and authority

In this state of affairs, it is a source of the most gratifying reflection, that zeal, loyalty, and discipline of his Majesty's troops, and of many of the most respectable Officers of the Company's army, combined with the fidelity generally manifested by the native troops, will enable the Government to accomplish the important object of re-establishing public order. The good conduct of his Majesty's troops during the dissensions that have occurred, their zealous adherence to duty, the preference which they have manifested to the princi-

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ples of honour, virtue, and patriotism, over the personal views and disorderly passions which prevailed around them, reflect the greatest credit on their character, and demonstrate that they are animated by the same ardent love of their country which has distinguished their brother soldiers in Europe. His Majesty's troops under this Government will possess the gratifying reflection, of having deserved the approbation and gratitude of their country, and of having eminently contributed to the preservation of an important branch of the empire.

The Governor in Council entertains a hope, that the Company's Officers, who have threatened the Government of their country with the most serious evils, who have demanded, as the condition of being faithful to their duty, the execution of measures degrading to the character, and fatal to the interests of the State, will pause before they attempt to proceed further in the course of sedition and guilt which they have pursued. It has been the earnest wish and anxious desire of the Governor in Council to avoid measures of extremity, to re-establish order by the course of the law, and to give up to military trial the authors of the present seditious proceedings. In prosecution of measures so consonant to justice, so necessary for the restoration of discipline, and so conformable to the ordinary course of Military Government, the Governor in Council is persuaded that he shall have the concurrence of all persons in the civil and military services, who have not banished from their minds every sentiment of national feeling; and he exhorts the Officers of the Company's service, by submitting to that course of measures, to avert the evils which they are precipitating upon themselves. Such a result, gratifying at any period, would, at the present moment of national difficulty, be peculiarly acceptable to the views and feelings of the Governor in Council; and adverting to the zeal and patriotism by which the Officers of the Company's army have been distinguished, he still encourages a hope, that by manifesting obedience to the Government, they will obviate the adoption of measures of extremity, arrest the certain consequences of their past conduct, and promote the restoration of general confidence, order, and discipline.

By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council. A. FALCONAR.

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## FRANCE.

*Paris, January 17.*

A report by the Minister of Finance to the Emperor, after a summary of the receipts and disbursements for the years 1806 7-8, contains the following passages:

"A sufficient time has not yet been afforded, to enable me to submit to your Majesty a precise statement of the receipts and disbursements of 1809. It is however probable, that the war expenditure for the last year cannot be under 640 millions, of which sum, only 350 millions are chargeable upon the public treasury.

"The amount of this expenditure will excite no surprise, when it is considered that, besides an immense Staff, your Majesty has, during 1809, maintained an establishment of 900,000 infantry, 100,000 horses for the cavalry service, and 50,000 for the waggon and artillery train.

"If the year 1809 must thus have been of necessity expensive, there is every reason to conclude that the year 1810 will admit of great retrenchments. In fact, your Majesty levied 200,000 men in 1809, and it does not appear to be your intention to make any levies in 1810.

"Sixty thousand horses were bought and equipped in 1809. It does not seem to be in your contemplation to purchase any in 1810.

"Your Majesty also expects to be able to make a reduction of 200,000 in your military establishment, and to limit it to 700,000 men; one half of this force being intended to carry on the operations in Spain, and the other to be employed in the defence of the coasts, and in maritime expeditions.

"Upwards of 800,000 new muskets are deposited in our arsenals, exclusive of the foreign muskets which the fortune of war has thrown into our hands; and your Majesty has upwards of 40,000 pieces of cannon, with all their necessary equipments."

A long and laboured speech of the Chairman of the Committee of Finance of the Legislative Body, in support of the new *projet* of the revenue regulations, contains the following passages:—

"A political measure, which drove back to our enemy's ports every thing that their commerce and industry tried to export to the continent, occasioned a considerable diminution in the revenue accruing from the customs during the year 1808. The expenditure for that year was also augmented by the army stationed within the French territory, and by the preparations made for a new war.

"The proceeds of the customs were estimated, in the budget for 1809, at 12,000,000, that is to say, at less than two thirds of the sum to which they were reduced in 1808. This reduction cannot occasion any embarrassing deficit in our revenue system; whilst it implies an annual diminution of more than four hundred and sixty millions of francs in the exportations of

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of England; so that the measure which diminishes the proceeds of our customs must prove fatal only to that power which has rendered its adoption necessary.

"Our contributions remain stationary, whilst England, already sinking under the enormous weight of her public debt, is every year adding to it by fresh loans.

"That debt is at present 20,769,000,000 f. and the annual interest 736,000,000, which must be defrayed by permanent taxes.

"In France, the first item of the budget is 111,000,000, as the interest of the public debt of the richest empire in the universe.

"During these three years (1807-8-9,) if we compare the budgets of the respective countries, the expenditure of England will be found to have surpassed that of France by the sum of 1,304,421,000 f. It should be observed, that, under the head of expences, the budget of England includes only those incurred for the army and navy, with the subsidies granted to foreign powers.

"To institute a just comparison between the budgets of the two powers, we should subtract from that of France all that is not comprised in that of England. But one may, without much calculation, perceive the inequality of the struggle between the two countries, and it is easy to foresee the issue. In the one, the science of finance consists only in throwing into the shade an immense debt, and in finding ways and means to augment the load of taxes born by 15,000,000 of inhabitants. Her Government boasts of having perfected the ruinous system of loans. Her treasury conceals the amount of the revenues and their application; but her bank cannot any longer conceal its embarrassment, not having for a length of time paid in specie any of its notes but those of the lowest denomination. In short, such is the situation of her finances, that she is compelled, in order to perpetuate her taxes, to reject peace, and regards as a calamity the greatest blessing that Providence can bestow upon mankind."

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### Marriage of Bonaparte with the Archduchess of Austria.

This extraordinary union has been carried into completion.—The Prince of Neufchatel arrived at Vienna on the 4th of March, accompanied by Count de Laborde, Count Lauriston, and several Ladies of the new French Household, designed to escort the Princess to Paris. Next day they were presented by the Imperial Lord Chamberlain to the Emperor Francis, the Empress, and the Archdukes Ferdinand, Charles, Anthony, John, Regnier, Louis, and Rodolphe. The Imperial Court was extremely splendid, and a grand ball was given in the evening. The intended bride did not appear at either. On the 6th, the Archduchess Maria Louisa, in presence of the whole Imperial Court, renounced for herself and her issue, all right to the Imperial throne of Austria.

On the 7th of March (the day fixed for the solemn demand,) at six in the evening, the French ambassador proceeded to court with great ceremony, and was received in the same manner as on a day of audience. Having arrived near his majesty's throne, he delivered a speech, and demanded, in the name of his majesty the Emperor Napoleon, the hand of her imperial highness the Archduchess Maria Louisa. The emperor, as chief of his house, having given an answer, and the grand chamberlain having been sent to conduct the Archduchess Maria Louisa, her imperial highness entered, accompanied by the grand mistress and grand master of her court, and having approached his majesty with a profound reverence, she was placed on the left of the emperor. The ambassador then presented to her imperial highness the letter, and the portrait of the emperor of the French. Her imperial highness, having formally consented to the demand made of her, placed the portrait on her bosom. The ambassador then proceeded to an audience of the empress, and then to the apartment of the Archduke Charles, to whom the ambassador communicated the desire of the emperor of the French that his imperial highness would represent his person in the solemnity of the marriage. Having then presented to his imperial highness his full powers, he retired to his hotel.

*Speech of the French Ambassador to the Emperor.*

Sire,—I come in the name of the emperor, my master, to demand of you the hand of the Archduchess Maria Louisa, your illustrious daughter. The eminent qualities which distinguish that princess have assigned her a place upon a great throne. She will contribute to the happiness of a great people and of a great man. The policy of my sovereign is in unison with the wishes of his heart. This union of two powerful families, Sire, will give to two generous nations new assurances of tranquillity and happiness.

*Answer*

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*Anſwer of the Emperor.*

I regard the demand in marriage of my daughter as a pledge of the sentiments of the Emperor of the French, which I justly appreciate. My wishes fro the happiness of the future marriage cannot be expressed with too much truth; it will be mine. I shall find, in the friendship of the prince whom you represent, excellent motives of consolation for the separation of my dear child; our people will see the assured pledge of their mutual welfare. I grant the hand of my daughter to the Emperor of the French.

*Speech of the French Ambaſsador to the Archdutcheſs Maria Louiſa.*

MADAME,—Your august father has fulfilled the wishes of the Emperor, my master. Political considerations may have influenced the determination of both sovereigns, but the first consideration is that of your happiness. It is, above all, your consent, Madame, that the Emperor wishes to obtain. It will be delightful to see united on a great throne to the genius of power those beauties and graces which are so dearly loved. This day, Madame, will be a happy one for the Emperor, my master, if your imperial highness orders me to inform him that you participate in the hopes, the wishes, and the sentiments of his heart.

*Anſwer of her Imperial Highneſs the Archduchess Maria Louiſa.*

The will of my father has constantly been mine; my happiness will always be involved in his. It is in these principles that the Emperor Napoleon cannot fail to find a pledge of the sentiments which will actuate my conduct towards my husband; happy if I can contribute to his happiness and to that of a great nation. I give, with the permission of my father, my consent to my union with the Emperor Napoleon.

*Speech of the French Ambaſsador to the Empreſs.*

MADAME,—The Emperor, my master, has specially charged me to testify to your Imperial majesty, all those sentiments with which he is penetrated towards you. He deeply feels the obligation which he owes to you for the good example, and the care which the Archduchess Maria Louisa has received from you. He cannot conceive a better model for the union of the majesty of the throne with amiability, and the gracious qualities which your majesty possesses in so eminent a degree.

*Anſwer of the Empreſs.*

It is in the moment so interesting to my heart, in which the destiny of my dear daughter is fixed for ever, that I am charmed at receiving from your serene highness the assurance of the sentiments of the Emperor and King. Habituated upon all occasions to conform my wishes and my opinion to those of the Emperor, my dearly beloved husband, I unite with him in the confidence with which he looks to the results promised by so happy an union, as well as in the most ardent wishes for the future and unalterable happiness of our very dear daughter, which will henceforth only depend on that of his Majesty the Emperor and King. Feeling sensibly the opinion, much too favourable, which his majesty the Emperor and King has conceived of me, I can only attribute it to the excellent natural disposition of my dear daughter, and the mildness of her character. I will answer for her, that her only object will be to contribute to the happiness of his majesty the Emperor and King, and to conciliate at the same time the love of the French nation.

*Speech of the French Ambaſsador to his Imperial Highneſs the Archduke Charles.*

Monseigneur,—The emperor, my master, having obtained from the emperor, your illustrious brother, the hand of the Archduchess Maria Louisa, has charged me to express to your imperial highness the value which he sets upon it by his wish that you would accept his procuration for the marriage ceremony. If your imperial highness gives your consent, I have the honour to present to you the procuration of my master.

*Anſwer of the Archduke Charles.*

I accept with pleasure, my prince, the proposition which his majesty the emperor of the French has through you transmitted to me. Equally flattered by his choice, as penetrated with the delightful presentiment that this alliance will efface every trace of political dissension, repair the evils of war, and produce a future happiness to two nations,

who

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who are formed to esteem each other, and who will render each other reciprocal justice. I shall reckon amongst the most interesting moments of my life, that when, in token of a reconciliation as frank as faithful, I shall present the hand of the Archduchess Maria Louisa to the delegate of the great monarch whom you represent; and I pray you, my prince, to publish to all France my ardent wishes that the virtues of the Archduchess may cement for ever the friendship of our sovereigns, and the happiness of their people.

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On the 12th, March at six o'clock in the evening, the marriage of the Emperor Napoleon, with the Archduchess Maria Louisa, was celebrated in the church of St Augustin. The French ambassador extraordinary, the Prince of Neufchatel, proceeded with three of the court carriages and six, to the palace where the Archduke Charles was in waiting. That prince and the other archdukes conducted him to the emperor, with whom was the empress and the archduchess. Their majesties then passed into the grand apartments, where were assembled the ladies and the nobles of the court, and from thence to the church of St. Augustin.

The procession, arranged for the marriage ceremony, moved through the apartments of the palace, which had been previously illuminated in the most brilliant style, and ornamented with superb tapestry, girandoles, and candelabras.

When the royal family arrived at the appointed place, the prince archbishop, assisted by several bishops, having advanced towards the middle of the altar, his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles took his place by the side of the evangelists, on the praying desk, as representing the person of his majesty the Emperor Napoleon. The illustrious bride then knelt by the side of the evangelists, before a praying desk in front of the high altar, and addressed to the Almighty a short prayer.

The archbishop, assisted by the minister of the imperial parish, and the almoner of the court, moved to the altar, blessed the marriage ring, which he found in a cup, and descended three steps. At the same moment the Archduke Charles advanced with the illustrious bride to the altar, where the ceremony of marriage was performed, in the German language. After the marriage rites, an exchange of rings took place. The royal bride, however, took back the ring destined for the Emperor Napoleon, in order that she might resign it herself to her illustrious spouse. *Te Deum* was then chaunted, during which all the assembly remained on their knees. Six pages held lighted torches. The firing of the guns then commenced. The bells were rung; and the inhabitants were apprised of the happy event which had taken place. After *Te Deum*, the archbishop gave his benediction, and the royal party returned to court in the order they had arrived. During their return, the discharge of artillery and the ringing of bells were renewed. Their majesties and the bride received the congratulations at the palace, and all the nobility were admitted. The Archduke Charles, attended by his gentlemen and chamberlains, passed to his apartment, accompanied by the French ambassador, who complimented him, and withdrew.

During the whole of the ceremony, a most splendid table was covered with delicacies in the new hall, which was lighted in the most brilliant style. At the head was seated her majesty the empress; the empress of France on her right; the emperor at her left. The archdukes with the French ambassador on both sides. The officers, ministers of state, and the courtiers, in places according to rank.

The archduchesses, children of the emperor, were spectators of this repast from the gallery, which had been assigned to them. A concert of vocal and instrumental music was performed; and after the repast, the empress, the newly married princess, and the imperial family, retired to partake of a family supper.

All the Theatres were opened to the public and a general illumination prevailed, to see which their majesties passed thro' the city with the royal bride.

On the 13th the Imperial Bride left Vienna, accompanied in her chariot by the Archduke Charles, and followed by a great number of persons of distinction. A salute of 100 pieces of cannon, and the ringing of all the bells in the city, announced the departure of her Majesty. The Emperor, her father, set out before



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before the Princess, in order to give her his last adieu at St Polten, where she rested the same night. The Emperor returned to Vienna next day, and the Princess continued her journey. On the 15th she quitted the Austrian territory, and entered that of the Confederation of the Rhine. On the 16th, in the forenoon, she entered Branau, where she was received with great solemnity by the Magistrates, and an immense concourse of people. The Queen of Naples (Napoleon's sister, and spouse of Murat, Duke of Berg,) and the Prince Royal of Bavaria, had previously arrived in this town, to prepare for her reception. On the 17th, at seven in the morning, she took leave of her uncle, the Archduke Charles, and all the persons of distinction who had accompanied her from Vienna. She immediately afterwards set out from Branau, accompanied in her carriage by the Queen of Naples, and arrived the same evening at eight at Munich, where she was received with great splendour by the King and Queen of Bavaria. The town was brilliantly illuminated on her arrival. Here she passed the day of the 18th, in the midst of fetes given her by the Court. She left Munich on the 19th, and arrived at Strasburgh on the 22d, at four in the afternoon. The Mayor and Municipal Council of this city were assembled at a triumphal arch which had been erected on the east end of the bridge Napoleon. The prefect of the department, attended by the cavalry of the garrison, received the Princess and her suite at the fort of Kehl. When they arrived at the triumphal arch, the Mayor addressed the homage of the inhabitants of Strasburgh to the *illuſtrious Princeſs of the Houſe of Auſtria on her entrance into France.* The Princess *deigned* to answer him in the most gracious and condescending manner. A procession was then formed, which proceeded slowly into the city, the cavalry preceding and following the Imperial carriage, while the fine guard of honour joined and escorted it on each side. The whole streets through which the Princess passed were lined with troops. The Princess and the Queen of Naples alighted at the Imperial palace, where apartments had been prepared for their reception. The inhabitants manifested their joy on the occasion in the most enthusiastic manner. The principal houses were ornamented with garlands and flowers; a general illumination took place; even the cathedral, the steeple, the gates, and the environs, were entirely illuminated. Opposite the terrace of the palace, an allegorical transparent painting represented in an arch the alliance of the Danube and the Rhine. The Princess remained in Strasburgh all the 23d, and honoured by her presence a grand fete given by the Magistrates in the evening. The decorations and illuminations were repeated, the troops were entertained with a public banquet, and the theatre was opened both nights gratis. We are told that no less than *five hundred* horses were ready at each post to facilitate her journey, besides a reserve of 100 more.

The Emperor Napoleon set out from the palace of the Thuilleries on the 20th of March for Compeigne, where he arrived the same night, there to wait the arrival of his new Empress. His brothers, Louis and Jerome, and Murat his brother-in law, with the Prince and Princess of Borghese, also set out for Compeigne. Count Clary, chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria, was in waiting at Compeigne for the arrival of Napoleon, when being introduced, he presented letters of congratulation from the Emperor and Empress of Austria.

While at Compeigne, Napoleon, in order to signalize his nuptials, issued the following decree, as a mark of his benignity and munificence to his dearly beloved subjects:

### Imperial Decree.

*Our Imperial Palace of Compeigne, March 25.*

"Wishing to mark the epoch of our marriage by acts of indulgence and benevolence, we decree as follows:—1. All persons confined by judgements of the police, shall be liberated at the time fixed for their imprisonment, without payment of fines or expences.—2. All persons detained for forest offences shall be liberated, and further prosecutions for such shall cease.—3. Our Minister of Finance shall present a report to us of the persons detained for debts to our public treasury, that we may consider whom it may be proper to discharge—4. All debts due to the office of nurses, by

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by parents in Paris, and department of the Seine, from the 9th October 1799 to 31st March 1810, are remitted.—5. 6000 retired soldiers, having served at least one campaign, shall be married to young women of their communes, who shall have a dowry of 1200 francs from Paris, and 600 from the rest of the empire, (about 80l. sterling).—6. A free pardon is granted to all deserters from our sea or land service, at the date of this decree."

The new Empress left Strasburgh on the morning of the 24th of March, and arrived at Luneville on the 25th, from whence she dispatched a letter to the Emperor by an aid-de-camp of the Prince of Neufchatel. She arrived on the 27th at Compeigne; the Emperor went to meet her at the suburb, and they entered the town by torch-light betwixt eight and nine in the evening. On the 30th, they proceeded to St Cloud. The civil ceremony took place at St Cloud on the 1st of April, and the religious ceremony on the 2d. In our next we shall give some account of this pompous spectacle.

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## HOLLAND.

The subjugation of this unfortunate country appears now to be complete.—In spite of all the remonstrances of Louis, the territories of Holland south of the Maese, with the valuable province of Zealand, are united to France. These are to form a department to be called the "department of the mouths of the Rhine." The only indemnification given to Holland is Munsterland. Besides this, 18,000 soldiers are to take possession of all the ports in Holland, and to aid the French custom-house officers in the prohibition of all trade whatever, without licences, which are to be obtained only from the head custom-house in *Paris*, and for which enormous fees are to be exacted. These tyrannical and ruinous restrictions are adopted, without even the formality of a reference to the people, or their mock councils. The tyrant expresses his will, treaties are framed, and proclamations are issued from Paris, signed indeed by a man who takes the name of a Dutch ambassador, but who is a servile minion of the French court, and actually a French subject.—The following treaty relative to this cruel cession is given in the French papers.

"On the 31st of March were exchanged, at Paris, the ratifications of the following treaty, there concluded on the 16th, between the respective Plenipotentiaries of the King, and his illustrious brother the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, &c.

Art. 1. Until the English Government shall have solemnly abrogated the restrictions contained in its orders in Council of 1807, all commerce whatsoever is prohibited between the ports of England and the ports of Holland. Should there be reasons for granting licenses, those only shall be valid which are derived in the name of the Emperor.

2. A corps of 18,000 men, of which 3000 shall be cavalry, and consisting of 6000 French and 12,000 Dutch, shall be placed at all the mouths of the rivers, together with officers of the French customs, to see that the contents of the foregoing article are carried into complete effect.

3. These troops shall be paid, fed, and clothed, by the Dutch Government.

4. All vessels violating the first article, that may be taken on the Dutch coasts by French men of war, or privateers, shall be declared good prizes; and in case of any doubt arising, such difficulty can alone be decided upon by his Majesty the Emperor.

5. The restrictions contained in the above articles shall be revoked, as soon as England shall have solemnly revoked her orders in Council of 1807, and from that instant the French troops shall evacuate Holland, and restore to her the full enjoyment of her independence.

6. Inasmuch as it has been adopted, as a constitutional principle in France, that the *thalweg* of the Rhine forms the boundary of the French empire; and, as the duck-yards of Antwerp are, by the present state of the boundaries between the two countries, unprotected and exposed, his Majesty the King of Holland cedes to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, &c. Dutch Brabant, the whole of Zealand, including therein the isle of Schouwen, that part of Guelderland which is situate on the left bank of the Waal; so that, henceforth, the boundary between France and Holland shall be the *thalweg* of

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of the Waal, from the fort of Schenkens, leaving on the left bank, Nimeguen, Bommel, and Wondrichem, then the principal stream of the Meuse, which runs into the Biesbosch, through which, and also through the Hollands Diep, and the Wolkerak, the line of demarkation shall be continued, until it reach the sea at Dieningen or Gravelingen, leaving, on the left, the isle of Schouwen.

7. Each of the ceded provinces shall be released from all debts not incurred for its own interests, sanctioned by its particular government, and funded upon its territory.

8. His Majesty the King of Holland, in order to co-operate with the force of the French empire, shall have afloat a squadron of nine sail of the line and six frigates, armed and provided with six months stores, and ready to put to sea by the 1st day of June next ensuing; and also a flotilla of 100 gun-boats, or other armed vessels. This force shall, during the whole period of the war, be maintained and kept in constant readiness.

9. The revenues of the ceded provinces shall belong to Holland, until the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty. Until the same day the King of Holland shall defray all the charges of their administration.

10. All the merchandise imported by American vessels, that have arrived in the ports of Holland since the 1st February 1809, shall be put under sequestration, and made over to France, in order to her disposing thereof according to the circumstances and the state of her political relations with the United States.

11. All merchandise of English manufacture is prohibited in Holland.

12. Measures of police shall be adopted, for the purpose of strictly watching, and taking into custody, all insurers of prohibited traffic, all smugglers, their abettors, &c. In a word, the Dutch Government pledges itself to extirpate the contraband trade.

13. No *depot* of goods prohibited in France, and that may give a colour to contraband traffic, can be established within a distance of four leagues from the line of the French custom-houses; and, in case of trespass, all such *depots* shall be subject to seizure, though upon the Dutch territory.

14. With the reserve of these restrictions, and so long as they shall be in operation, his Majesty the Emperor shall suspend the prohibitory decree which shuts the frontier barriers between Holland and France.

15. Fully confiding in the manner in which the engagements resulting from the present treaty shall be executed, his Majesty the Emperor and King guarantees the integrity of the Dutch possessions, such as they shall be pursuant to this treaty.

16. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Paris, within the period of fifteen days, or sooner, if possible.

Done at Paris, the 16th of March 1810.

CHAMPAGNY, Duke of Cadore.
The Admiral VERHEUIL."

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"Louis Napoleon, by the grace of God, and the constitution of the Kingdom of Holland, and Constable of France.

"Taking into consideration, that the departments of Zealand and Brabant, the territory between the Meuse and Waal, including Nimeguen, together with the Bommel-waard, and the territory of Altona, have been ceded by us to France, by a treaty signed on the 16th inst. whereof the ratifications have this day been exchanged, we have decreed and hereby decree: Art. 1. The inhabitants of Zealand, Brabant, the territory between the Meuse and Waal, including Nimeguen, together with the Bommel-waard and the territory of Altona, whether public officers or others, are hereby declared to be, from the date hereof, released from their oath of allegiance taken to us. 2. Our Minister for Foreign Affairs is charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall also be published and inserted in the bulletin of laws.

Given at Paris, the 31st day of March, of the year 1810, and of our reign the 5th. LOUIS."

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## SWEDEN.

Sweden, it appears, has entered into the continental system, and agreed to break with Britain. The king of Sweden has published the following proclamation on the subject:

*Royal*

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*Royal Decree.*

"Know all men, by these presents, that we, Charles XIII. having in the third article of the treaty of peace concluded with the emperor of Russia, dated 17th September last, agreed to adopt such measures as should be regulated by the treaty then about to be entered into between Sweden, France, and Denmark, for enforcing the continental system, ordered, in our circular of the 27th of October last, that no British vessels or ships of war should, after the time therein mentioned, be permitted to enter our ports; and further, in the third article of the treaty with the emperor of France, of date the 6th of January last, having fully and in every respect acceded to the continental system, bound ourselves to shut our ports against the trade of Great Britain, and not permit the importation of British goods or manufactures, of whatever description, or in whatsoever vessel the same might arrive. And whereas, having relinquished the permission we reserved to ourselves, in the treaty with his majesty the emperor of Russia, of importing colonial produce, we now only retain to ourselves the power to import salt sufficient for the consumption of our kingdom: Further, to fulfil the treaties with the said powers, we hereby graciously command, that, on and after the 22d of April next, no goods shall be imported, neither on paying the duties nor *in transitu*, which belong to Great Britain and Ireland, the colonies or countries under the influence of the British government, or goods of any description whatsoever, loaded in vessels from Great Britain, or any of her dependencies, be admitted into our ports; and that all vessels, under whatsoever flag, which shall be proved to carry such goods as are not furnished with certificates and documents to certify the origin and full particulars of their cargoes from their ports of lading, shall, upon their arrival in our harbours, be ordered off, save and except such vessels as are solely laden with salt, the importation of which, from all foreign countries, we permit in vessels not belonging to his Britannic majesty or his subjects. For the full execution of our decree, we command all officers, and persons in our service, to exert their utmost vigilance in strictly examining the papers, certificates, and documents of all vessels that may arrive, agreeably to the gracious separate command we on this subject shall or may issue.

Given at our court of Stockholm, &c."

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## SPAIN.

The French papers contain an official report from the Duke of Dalmatia, concerning the recent military operations in Andalusia. From this document it appears, that the risings which were understood to have taken place in that part of Spain, are considerably more formidable than we had been led to suppose. They have become the chief object of French attention. With a view to their suppression, all active operations, both against Cadiz and Badajoz, have been suspended, and Joseph has removed his head-quarters to Granada, which is become the centre of the circle of hostility which is formed around him. It does not appear, however, that he has yet made the least progress. As the French accounts are very desultory and indistinct, and hardly intelligible without a close examination, the following analysis may assist our readers in understanding them.

The chief theatres of Spanish insurrection are three; one on the eastern frontier of Andalusia and Granada, directed by Blake, and supported by the province of Murcia: another extending over the Sierra de Ronda, a range of mountains in front of Gibraltar; the last, on the southern extremity of Estremadura, where that province confines with Andalusia.

We had always looked with hope to the gallantry and enterprize of Blake; but his exertions have surpassed our most sanguine expectations. It appears, that he has raised in a mass the whole inhabitants of that mountainous district; and by uniting them with the remains of Aresaga's force, has composed two formidable armies, one of which is estimated by Soult at 30,000 men. He is also making levies in Murcia. With one of these armies, he has entered Jaen, and with the other is moving along the south coast of Granada. The French seem satisfied at present with maintaining their ground against him; and we are happy to observe, that he has allowed them no opportunity of bringing him to a general action. We suspect, indeed,

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indeed, that he has given them a check at Almeria; since it is stated that Gen. Blake, after marching upon that city, had returned to Guadix.

The rising in the Sierra de Ronda we were already acquainted with, and it seems to be the chief object of Soult's immediate attention. Dropping for the present offensive operations in other quarters, he is now directing his main force against this point. He admits, however, that no impression has yet been made upon it, though, with the view of concentrating his forces, he has evacuated the important station of Malaga.—This failure he imputes to the violent rains and the overflowing of the rivers. A strong detachment is now to be sent upon this expedition. After taking Ronda, it is to re-establish the lines of St Roque, in front of Gibraltar; as till the communication is cut off between the British and Spaniards, that district is never expected to be in a state of tranquillity. The troops are then to return to Granada, and to be employed in an expedition against Murcia, which, it is said, can no longer be delayed. The urgency we presume to arise from the formidable preparations which, it is elsewhere intimated, are carrying on in that province.

Romana and the English are also stated to have excited movements in Estremadura. Mortier appears at one time to have been completely surrounded, and his communication cut off with Seville. An expedition had been sent to restore it, the result of which was not known. Xeres de Caballeros, the centre of the insurrection, is said to have been occupied by the French. But by later advices from Lisbon we are assured, that Romana had occupied that place, and had advanced his posts considerably beyond it. Accounts received lately add, that the French had been driven from Ronquillo, only about twenty miles from Seville. Romana's army is also pushing them in the direction of Madrid.

Much is said of Spanish regiments, which it is pretended are forming for the service of the new king: but this assertion loses all credit when it is added, that these new levies are to occupy the camp of St Roque, and to be thus brought into immediate contact with the British. Certainly, if these were Spanish troops in the French service, this is the very last station to which they would be sent. The evacuation of Malaga is curiously stated. The inhabitants of that city having undertaken to raise troops for their own defence, Joseph, in an excess of unsuspecting confidence, determined to withdraw his troops, which were much wanted elsewhere. We do not apprehend that he will have much reason to congratulate himself on the loyalty of the inhabitants.

The main force of the French, as we have already observed, is to be directed, in the first instance, against the Sierra de Ronda. We shall look, with anxiety, to the next accounts from that quarter, which will probably come by way of Gibraltar. We confess ourselves apprehensive of the result—destitute as the patriots must be of a secure retreat, and unsupported by either Blake or Albuquerque. The mountainous nature of the district, however, will make the French find considerable difficulty in rooting them out. At worst, from the vicinity of Gibraltar, a considerable number may probably be able to embark at that fortress, and be conveyed to Cadiz.

We now see the reason why so little activity has been lately shewn in pushing the siege of Cadiz. The French are sufficiently occupied elsewhere. But surely, if the garrison is at all qualified for offensive operations, now is the time to undertake them. Considering the extensive line necessarily occupied by the enemy, we should think it might be forced at some point, and a communication opened with the country, for the purpose of obtaining recruits and provisions.

Accounts reaching down to the 28th March have been received from the army of Lord Wellington. At that time the British and French stations were in close contact. The British head-quarters had been advanced to Pinhel, and the advanced guard had entered Spain. It is generally supposed that Lord Wellington proposes immediately to commence offensive operations, and that his object is to strike a blow against the army of Junot stationed at Salamanca, and said not to exceed 25,000 men. We look forward with trembling hope to the issue of such a conflict. From what we know of the British troops and of their commander, we feel sanguine hopes of present success; and that success, if decisive,

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decisive, might bring a mighty support to the tottering cause of Spain—yet we are not insensible, that there are perils consequent even on victory. An affair of advanced posts has taken place at a village called Barba del Porco, which terminated to the advantage of the British.

The following are the official details of the late action in Spain, which have appeared in the London Gazette.

*Downing Street, April* 14. 1810. Extract of a letter from Lord Wellington to the Earl of Liverpool, dated Viseu, March 28.

"The French corps under the command of Marshal Ney, and that under Loison, and Kellerman's corps, are in Old Castile, and in positions on the Tormes, with their advanced posts upon the Agueda. The advanced posts of the British army under Brig.-gen. Craufurd are likewise upon the Agueda, and between that river and the Coa.—The French attacked the post at Barba del Porco, which was occupied by four companies of the 95th regiment, under Lieut. col. Beckwith, on the night of the 19th inst. Immediately opposite Barba del Porco, on the other side of the river, is St Felices, and between these two villages the only bridge on the Agueda below Ciudad Roderigo, and the recent fall of rain had filled the river, which was nowhere fordable.—The enemy had collected a brigade of infantry at St Felices, and crossed the bridge with 600 men after dark, keeping the remainder on the other side.—These followed the piquet of the 95th up from the bridge, and immediately made their attack; but they were repulsed, with the loss of two officers and seven men killed, and six prisoners and 30 firelocks. I am sorry to add, that Lieut. Mercer of the 95th and three men were killed, and 10 were wounded in this affair, which was highly creditable to Col. Beckwith, who displayed the gallantry and discipline of the officers and troops under his command.—The Adjutant-Lieut. Stuart distinguished himself."

A reinforcement of no less than 10,000 troops had arrived at Lisbon from England, under Gen. Cotton, part of which had marched to join Lord Wellington's army, and 3000 we learn proceeded to Cadiz, to reinforce the army there under Gen. Graham.

CAPTURE OF GUADALOUPE.

This valuable colony, and the last possession which the French held in the West Indies, has at length surrendered to the British arms. The acquisition of this settlement is more to be valued as a final blow given to the French colonial system in this quarter, than on account of any commercial advantage that may accrue to this country by our retaining it as a mere sugar island. It likewise terminates at once an important point of the subject in dispute between Britain and America, respecting the intercourse carried on by American ships with the French colonies. The official details of the expedition are so extremely diffuse, that we have only room for an abstract of them. Lieut.-General Sir George Beckwith, K. B. commanded the land-forces, and Vice-Admiral Sir Alex. Cochrane, the navy. The General, in his dispatches to the Earl of Liverpool, the Secretary of State, dated *Guadaloupe, February* 9. 1810, says:—

"That in obedience to his Majesty's commands to attack this island, he had taken the necessary measures to collect an adequate force; and having made the requisite arrangements with the Admiral, he sailed from Martinique on the 22d of January, to the place of general rendezvous, at Prince Rupert's, Dominica, where he was detained two days by some of the transports falling to leeward. In the mean time the army was formed into five brigades. The first, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Harcourt, consisted of 1200 men; the second, under Brig. Gen. Barrow, of 1250; the third, under Brig.-Gen. Maclean, of 1400; the 4th, under Brig.-Gen. Skinner, of 1300; and the 5th, under Brig.-Gen. Wale, of 1200; with 300 artillery-men, under Col. Burton, and a company of military artificers. These brigades were formed into two divisions, and a reserve.

"The first division, commanded by Major.-Gen. Hislop, with the reserve, under Brig.-Gen. Wale, sailed from Dominica in the afternoon of the 26th of January, and anchored off Grand Terre on the 27th. In the morning of the 28th a landing was effected, without opposition, in the bay of St Mary's, and the third brigade immediately moved forward to Capesterre, while the fourth proceeded to Grande Riviere. On the

30th

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30th the division and reserve reached Three Rivers in the evening, pushing the light corps, in small detachments, on the enemy, who shewed some disposition to defend the heights d'Olot and other places strengthened with field artillery; but in the afternoon he abandoned all his posts with precipitation, leaving his ordnance behind. The first division and reserve remained at Three Rivers till the 2d of February, till the necessary provisions should be landed and brought forward. The division moved forward on the 3d, and found the posts of Langlais and Morne Houel abandoned, and the guns spiked.

"In the course of the 29th, the second division of the army, under Gen. Harcourt, weighed from the Saints, and standing across towards Three Rivers, landed next morning near the river du Plessis; and marching immediately upon the enemy's right, alarmed him so much, that he abandoned all his posts, and retired beyond the bridge of Nozière, putting the river in his front, and extending his line into the mountains, so as, in his opinion, to secure his position. The enemy was now compressed into a small compass; and the great obstacle to attacking him was the passage of the river le Noire, to the defence of which he had paid all his attention.—The General therefore found it necessary to turn his left by the mountains, notwithstanding all the obstructions both of nature and art. This hazardous but important service was entrusted to Brig.-Gen. Wale, commanding the reserve. While the Brigadier was proceeding to execute his instructions, he found an intelligent guide, who promised, at the forfeiture of his life, to lead his brigade across the river, at less than half the distance of his intended route, but the road so difficult, it would be necessary to pass it in the day-time. The Brigadier, encouraged the more to this plan, by the other divisions of the army being engaged in turning the enemy's right, and cannonading his front, decided on an immediate attack.

"At four in the morning of the 4th, the brigade of reserve was in motion, Major Henderson at the head of the Royal York Rangers (900 strong;) and Major Eden, with the grenadier battalion (300) was directed to avail himself of any opportunity that offered to force the bridge. The Brigadier and staff, with the detachment of artillery, accompanied the Rangers, and proceeded to the banks of the river, without much resistance, but a few shot and shells.—The pass of the river was by nature most difficult, but made still more so by abbatis thrown up in every direction, and lined with troops. Here the enemy first opened his fire of musketry; but the British column, braving all difficulties, soon forced the passage. They marched on for about 100 yards, thro' rugged rocks and bushes, when the front companies, branching off into three divisions, rapidly ascending the heights, and reserving their fire, while the other companies fired from both flanks on the enemy, but still following the van, they at length approached the summit of the height. Here the ascent became more difficult, and about 500 of the enemy's best troops poured down upon the British a most destructive fire. Major Henderson, with the three companies who first ascended the heights, found the enemy posted behind abbatis and stockaded redoubts. This intrepid officer kept up his fire till within 25 yards distance, and immediately closing with the enemy, followed by the rest of the regiment, in a few minutes completely routed him. This action lasted for about an hour and a half after the passage of the river, and no troops ever shewed more cool and undaunted courage than the gallant Royal York Rangers. This bold effort decided the fate of the colony. The enemy was so confounded on seeing his flank turned, and the heights occupied by the British troops, that the French Captain-General Ernouf instantly hoisted white flags at his own quarters, and in other conspicuous places, while the British troops were advancing.

"Commissioners appointed on both sides, having met on the morning of the 5th, the following articles of capitulation were agreed upon, and ratified on the 6th,—viz.—The garrison to be sent to England as prisoners of war.—Four months to be allowed the French to settle their accounts—they are to pay their debts to the inhabitants of Guadaloupe before their departure. The inhabitants are to enjoy their antient laws until his Majesty's pleasure is known on the subject. All persons whatever continuing to reside in Guadaloupe, are to take the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty.

"In

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"In this attack, Major Henderson was wounded and disabled from further service by a ball in the breast. Gen. Wale, and Captains Stark, Darling, and Grey, were also wounded near the close of the action, and obliged to retire.—By the exertions of Captains Sutherland and Mathewson, the regiment was again formed, and were fully prepared to advance next morning, when the capitulation took place. The chief loss in this important service fell upon the Royal York Rangers. The other brigades suffered little comparative loss. The three West India regiments engaged behaved with great coolness and bravery, and drove the enemy repeatedly from one battery to another. The heat of the weather was excessive, and distressed the troops much on their march over the rugged mountainous ground. The enemy's force was at first 3500 men, but it gradually decreased, and latterly suffered much diminution by the defection of the colonial militia, who fled into the interior. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded amounted to about 600; 300 were sick in the hospitals; about 800 had deserted and dispersed themselves through the country; and 1309 were embarked on the 8th of February, at Basseterre, on board of transports for England."

[On the 29th of March, the Loire frigate arrived at Portsmouth from Guadaloupe, with Gen. Ernouf, all his staff and guard of honour, and several officers as prisoners of war.]

*Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the attack upon Guadaloupe.*

| | K. | W. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Staff, | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Royal Artillery, | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Royals, | 3 | 13 | 0 |
| 23th foot, | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| 15th ditto, | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 46th ditto, | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| 60th ditto, 2d bat. | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| Ditto, 4th bat. | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| 63d ditto, | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 96th ditto, | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Royal York Rangers, | 31 | 82 | 5 |
| Royal West India Rangers, | 1 | 24 | 0 |
| York light inf. volunteers, | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1st West India reg. | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| 3d ditto, | 1 | 50 | 0 |
| 4th ditto, | 4 | 29 | 1 |
| Total, | 52 | 250 | 7 |

*Officers Killed.*—Royal York rangers—Lieutenants Symonds, Copley, Martineau, and Gregg.

*Officers Wounded.*—Brigadier-General Wale. Royal York rangers—Major Henderson; Captains Stark, Darling, Blosset, and Were. 8th West India regiment.—Capt. Grey, Assistant-Quarter-Master General. 15th foot—Capt. Grierson, slightly. 1st West India regiment.—Captain Cassidy. 3d ditto—Capt. Ross, Lieut. Gloster, Mr Minn, Quarter-master. 4th ditto, Capt. Reid. 4th battalion 60th foot—Lieut. Reynell and Lieut. Bidgood, slightly. 96th foot—Lieut. Campbell. Ensign Sadlier, of the 3d West India regiment, died of fatigue.

N. B. Besides the above officers and men, there were 30 slightly wounded, who joined their corps, when dressed, during the action. Many of the men are severely wounded, but the wounds, in general, look well.

The dispatches of Sir Alex. Cochrane respecting this enterprize, only confirm the accounts given by the General of the movements of the army, and state, that the shipping contributed much to distract the enemy's attention from the attacks of the British troops. The Admiral anchored off Basseterre on the 2d of February, and demanded of the inhabitants possession of the forts commanding the town; on which the chiefs of the provisional government sent off a flag of truce, stating that they had no power or controul over the troops in these garrisons, and imploring safety for themselves and the town, which contained only peaceable and defenceless inhabitants. The Admiral therefore forbore to fire on the town, but next day sent Commodore Fahie, with strong detachments of marines, to take possession of it, and to guard all the avenues to the forts, which kept these garrisons in check, till the enemy surrendered. The only loss sustained by the navy is that of Lieut. Elliot, of the Sceptre, who was killed by a cannon shot in the advanced battery, where he was a volunteer, and Capt. Abbot, of the Pompee, slightly wounded.

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Proclamation by their Excellencies Lieut.-General Sir George Beckwith, K.B. and Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, K.B. commanding



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manding the land and naval forces of his Britannic Majesty at the Windward and Leeward Islands, &c.

*Planters and Inhabitants of Guadaloupe,*

Since the commencement of the French revolution, you have been a prey to every species of calamity that can be brought upon man in a state of society, by a despotism at times unjust and arbitrary, at others atrocious, and at all times rapacious.

Providence has at length decreed, that a scandal which has lasted too long should cease, by the removal from these countries of the pernicious influence of the man who has spread mourning and wretchedness throughout Europe.

We come, in his Majesty's name, to determine your fate, and recal amongst you days of happiness, by making you participate in the prosperity enjoyed by the countries subjected to the King's paternal government.

These beneficent intentions are supported by a land and sea force, formidable to those who would oppose it, but offering protection to those who are attached to peace and to their own interests.

We order all the planters and inhabitants of towns to return to their homes; they will find themselves protected there in their persons and properties.

We direct the civil Commissioners to repair to their posts, and to remain at them to maintain internal order, for which they are responsible, and to execute such instructions as they shall receive from the persons delegated by us.

All planters and inhabitants taken in arms will be treated as prisoners of war, of whatever description they may be.

Masters will be responsible for the acts of their slaves.

Ministers of religion! do not forget, on so critical an occasion, the duties imposed upon you by the divine religion you profess. It is his Majesty's intention that it should be maintained and respected, and that its ministers should be protected, if they preach obedience and fidelity to the Monarch we represent.

Done at head-quarters, Guadaloupe, 27th January 1810, in the 50th year of his Majesty's reign.

(Signed) G. Beckwith.
A. Cochrane.

The grenadier companies of the 2d and 4th battalions of the 60th regiment, employed in the reduction of Guadaloupe, are said to have deserted their commanding officer, Captain Howard, at a moment when the most decisive opportunity presented itself of overwhelming that part of the enemy's force opposed to them. This charge is substantiated by the divisional orders issued by General Harcourt, who, after noticing the good conduct of the other troops, and the officers of the above companies, adds, that their men were a mortifying exception to the intrepidity evinced by the other troops. It is said that the grenadier companies of the 2d and 4th battalions consist, for the most part, of foreigners.

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### Capture of the Dutch Islands.

The London Gazette of the 31st of March contains the details of the surrender of the Dutch settlements of St Eustatia, St Martin, and Saba, the last possessions of the enemy in the West Indies. The enterprise was conducted by a detachment under the command of Brigadier-general Harcourt and Commodore Fahie. St Eustatia and Saba fell without an attempt at resistance; but the governor of St Martin's, who was summoned on the 14th Feb. refusing to enter into a capitulation, a landing was effected, and part of the island taken possession of by the British. On the 16th, the governor proposed to surrender, provided the garrison should be conveyed to Holland; but this article being declared inadmissible, and dispositions being made for an attack, the colours were struck, and the garrison surrendered at discretion.

Admiral Cochrane, in his dispatches, says, "The flags of France and Holland no longer wave in the Antilles; an event singular in itself, and I hope will prove beneficial to my country."

By accounts from Barbadoes, of the 11th of March, it appears, that the prisoners of war, and some of the inhatants, at Martinique, had availed themselves of the absence of our troops on this expedition, to attempt the seizure of Fort St Edward. The plot, however, had been discovered by General Carmichael in time to defeat this treacherous project.

SCOT-

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# Scottish Chronicle.

## High Court of Justiciary.

Monday, Jan. 22d. the Court proceeded with the trial of Charles M'Queen and Alexander Bailey, alias Lyon, accused of house-breaking and theft. The interlocutor of relevancy having been read, and the jury sworn in, Mr Hamilton, on the part of the prisoner M'Queen, stated, in defence, 1st, That his client was not guilty of the crimes charged.—2d, That although the circumstances libelled were proven, it could not be inferred from thence that M'Queen was guilty, because, when he went to the shop which was broken into, he did so under the employment of the Sheriff, in whose confidence, and that of his predecessor, Mr Sheriff (now Baron) Clerk, he had been for a long time prior to the commission of the crime libelled; and that, in consequence of this understanding, he addressed a letter to Mr Sheriff Rae, on the evening of the house-breaking, previous to its commission, informing him that it was that evening to take place, which clearly demonstrated that, whatever part M'Queen had in the business, was merely with the view of aiding the Sheriff in discovering the offenders; and having his (the Sheriff's) express sanction to act in this way, nothing criminal could be imputed to him:—and, 3dly, it was stated, That a fatal objection lay against the indictment itself, the shop of Mr Ker, which was broken open, being stated to be situated in "Picardy Place, in the parish of St Cuthbert's, and county of Edinburgh," whereas it was alledged that the lands of Picardy, anciently so called, had been separated, by express act of Parliament, from the parish of St Cuthbert's, and annexed to that of St Giles.

The defence for the other prisoner resolved into a denial of the libel, and the misnomer as to the parishes alluded to in the defence for M'Queen.

*Robert Ker*, merchant tailor, Picardy Place, was then examined. He deponed, that on the evening of the 11th November last, he arranged his goods in the shop in a regular way, after which he fastened a bar that runs across the window, bolted the shutters of the door, and locked it himself, carrying the key to his dwelling-house. In the morning he was called upon, and, on going to the shop, found that the door had been forced open, and the goods in the shop very much disordered, but no articles taken away.

*George Ross*, blacksmith in Leith, was applied to by the prisoner Bailey, to make an iron crow, in the beginning of November last, for which he paid 2s. 6d. On being shewn the one mentioned in the indictment, which had been found near Ker's shop on the night of the house-breaking, the witness deponed that it was the one he had made to Bailey's order.

*James Wilson*, sheriff-substitute of Edinburgh, deponed, that on Wednesday 8th November, three days previous to the house-breaking, he received information, but not from M'Queen the prisoner at the bar, that a plan had been laid to break into a jeweller's shop at the head of Leith Walk, by M'Queen, Bailey, and another person of the name of Brown or Jamieson, by means of an iron crow. Mr Wilson proceeded to state, that in consequence of this information he went, about 10 o'clock on the night the robbery was expected to take place, accompanied by Mr Scot, the procurator-fiscal, and the officers of the court, to Picardy Place. From 10 to 12 o'clock they continued nearly about the spot, during which they heard several attempts made on different shops, none of which succeeded. In passing at one time through Picardy Place, Mr W. saw two men, one of whom he knew to be M'Queen. About 12 o'clock, the noise of breaking open a door was again heard, and, on proceeding to the spot, they discovered Mr Ker's shop-door open, and a light within. The officers immediately entered, and though the light was extinguished, secured the two prisoners; Bailey made great resistance; M'Queen made none, but appeared

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peared much agitated. On searching Bailey, two picklocks and two keys were found upon him, and other keys upon the floor, near to where M'Queen stood. A tin case, containing phosphoric matches, was also found in the same place. The goods in the shop were very much tossed about, and part of them had the appearance of being packed, with the view of carrying them off. The iron crow before-mentioned was found lying on the Walk, near to the shop. Mr Wilson also deponed, that he was present on a Friday, soon after the shop of Mr Robertson of Dalkeith was broken into, when M'Queen was brought before the Sheriff, who then stated to him that he suspected he had got the greater part of the goods which had been stolen on that occasion, in his custody; and, therefore, as he was anxious to recover them, he promised him his protection if he would discover the whole that he knew concerning that robbery; but, declining this, he was informed by the Sheriff, that if he was engaged in any matter of this kind, without giving previous information, and had his sanction to do so, he should be seized and brought to punishment.

The Hon. Baron *Clerk* deponed, that, in the month of April, M'Queen was brought, as a prisoner, to his house, by two officers, when he proposed to disclose something of importance relative to a gang of house-breakers, if he was not hardly dealt with himself: and at that time he made a particular communication respecting a noted offender, whom the Hon. Baron did not think it prudent to name, but whom he anxiously wished to detect; and this information he had, from other quarters, ascertained to be correct. At this time he informed his Lordship, that several capital house-breakings were to be attempted in the course of a few days; and he then received his permission to attend the meetings of the gang, in order to ascertain their places, and seemingly to join with them, and, although found in the act, he was informed that he would never be proceeded against by his Majesty's Advocate, provided the information previously given proved accurate. Lyon, the prisoner at the bar, was not the person against whom M'Queen was required to give information. He was restricted, most positively and particularly, not to concur in any act, without giving previous information. On witness being appointed a Baron of Exchequer, he communicated the nature of the understanding between him and the prisoner M'Queen, to Mr Rae, the present Sheriff; and, at an after meeting with Mr Rae, in the presence of M'Queen, he informed him, that Mr Rae now stood precisely in the same situation as he had done, and was possessed of the same powers.

*William Rae*, Esq. Sheriff, deponed, that at the meeting before-mentioned, he told the prisoner M'Queen, that whatever assurances had been given by his predecessor would be held sacred by him. These assurances he considered to respect a particular individual, and that it was his conviction only was had in view. Shortly after Mr Robertson's robbery, at Dalkeith, his Lordship had some conversation with M'Queen on that subject, from which he suspected he was not dealing fairly, and, on telling him so, he intimated his intention of taking him into custody. This, however, he did not carry into effect; but cautioned the prisoner against ever participating in any similar act, without previously giving information, as he would give directions to watch him, and certainly bring him to justice. This happened on the Friday se'ennight previous to the apprehension of M'Queen. No information whatever, after this, was given by the prisoner, as to the intention of breaking into Ker's shop. On a question by the Counsel for M'Queen, it was answered, that the information given by M'Queen to the witness, and to Mr Baron Clerk, related to a gang, having a particular person at their head, whose conviction alone was the object particularly in view. When the prisoner was brought before him for examination, he said he wanted to speak with him; but was told, "You are a person now accused of a crime, what you have to say will be taken down in writing, and used in evidence against you." The prisoner did not send any message before this, wishing to have any conversation with the witness.

*Alexander Bailey* declared he was a native of Colchester, county of Essex; had been at sea for some time, and came to Edinburgh about a fortnight before the house-breaking. He had no fixed lodgings,

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ings, and having got very drunk on the night the robbery was attempted, he sat down by mere accident at Ker's door, which, on his leaning back, opened of its own accord, and he then went in.—After a few minutes another person came in, whom he did not know, and then the sheriff officers who apprehended them. He denied having intended any harm, and also all knowledge of the iron claw, and of the picklocks found upon him.

The proof being closed, Mr Maconochie addressed the Jury on the part of the Crown; Mr Murray, on the part of Bailey; and Mr John Clerk, on the part of M'Queen. After which the whole was summed up by Lord Justice Clerk. Next day the Jury returned a verdict, "all in one voice finding the said Charles M'Queen and Alexander Bailey, alias Lyon, pannels, both and each of them *Guilty*, art and part, of feloniously breaking into, and entering the shop of Robert Ker, merchant tailor in Picardy Place, libelled, with the felonious intent of stealing therefrom."

The Court having delayed passing sentence till the 25th, the Lord Justice Clerk then, after a suitable admonition, declared the judgment of the Court, by which both prisoners were sentenced to transportation beyond seas for the term of 14 years, with the usual certification.

## MARRIAGES.

*Feb.* 19. At Edinburgh, Captain A. M'Lean, 21st regiment of foot, to Jessy, youngest daughter of the late Niel Maclean, Esq. Lochnaddy.

21. At Edinburgh, Dr B. Bartlet Buchanan, to Mary Ann, second daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Ross.

*March.* 20. At East Grange-house, Mr George Panton, merchant, Leith, to Maria, daughter of James Ker, Esq. of East Grange.

20. At Edinburgh, James Erskine, Esq. of Cambus, advocate, to Jane, second daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Patrick Tytler.

20. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Douglas, W. S. to Janet Hardie, second daughter of Mr Robert Bow, merchant, Edinburgh.

21. At Bruntsfield Links, Lieut.-Colonel Gerard of Rochsoles, formerly Adjutant-General to the Bengal army, to Dorothea Montagu, second daughter of the Rev. Archibald Alison, Prebendary of Sarum, &c. and senior minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh.

## DEATHS.

Lost at sea, in the Lady Jane Dundas Indiaman, Lieut.-General Hay M'Dowall, late Commander in Chief at Madras, and Colonel of the 41st regiment of foot.—Also, Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Orr, East India Company's service, eldest son of the late Alexander Orr, Esq. of Waterside, writer to the signet, Mrs Colonel Orr, daughter of the late Major-General Sydenham, and their three children. And Dr Robert Drummond, of Kelty, surgeon in the East India Company's service, on the Bombay establishment.

*May* 25. At Mysore, Captain Walter Shairp, of the royal artillery, youngest son of Thomas Shairp, Esq. of Houstoun.

*Nov.* At Bandon, near Cork, Ireland, Captain Colin Campbell, brother of the deceased Alexander Campbell, Esq. of Barcaldine.

15. In Jamaica, William Baillie, Esq. son of the late George Baillie, Esq. of Leys.

*Jan.* 13. At Madeira, Mr Alexander Wallace, youngest son of the late Alexander Wallace, Esq. banker in Edinburgh.

31. At Tobago, Ch. William Irvine, Esq. youngest son of the late John Irvine, Esq. of Chancery, Edinburgh.

*Feb.* 4. At Madeira, Mr William Simpson Burnet of Edinburgh.

15. At Edinburgh, Miss Mary Stewart, last surviving daughter of James Stewart, Esq. formerly collector of the ministers' widows fund.

16. At the manse of Lonmay, the Rev. Mr Hugh Shearer, minister of that parish.

16 At London, after a long illness, aged 78, Rich. Chandler, D.D. celebrated for his learned travels in Greece and Asia Minor.

17. At Ardglass Castle, the Right Hon. Lord Lecale, Vice-Admiral of the Red, and uncle to the Duke of Leinster.

*March* 2. At Amat, Ross-shire, Munro Ross of Pitcalnie, Esq.

4. At Broughton Park, Margaret, eldest daughter of John Corbett, Esq. of Tolcross.

5. At London, Mrs Colquhoun, wife of Patrick Colquhoun, Esq. late merchant in Glasgow.

6. At Bellfield, the Rev. Colin Gillies, one of the ministers of Paisley.

6. At Whitehouse, near Edinburgh, Richard Wooley, sen. Esq. aged 78.

7. At Edinburgh, Thomas M'Grugar, Esq. advocate.—Mr M'Grugar was a gentleman possessed of a competent share of professional knowledge, as well as of general science, joined with modest and inoffensive manners, inflexible integrity, and persevering application.—Zeno's Letters, on the Reform of the Scots Burghs, particularly in respect to their Parliamentary repre-

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representation, addressed to the citizens of Edinburgh, in 1783, attracted considerably the public notice; and his supplement to Lord Kames's Dictionary of Decisions in the Court of Session was favourably received. His remains were consigned to the earth in presence of a numerous, though select company, among whom were to be found some of his professional brethren of the first eminence, who thus signified their respect for a man whose merits were not sufficiently known to be universally acknowledged.

*March* 8. At Newington, near Edinburgh, Mr Francis Reid, second son of Mr James Reid of the Exchequer.

8. At Springfield, near Kinross, William Halkerston, Esq. late of Halkerston's Beath.

10. At Whitehouse, near Musselburgh, Mrs Susanna Forrester, wife of Mr Alexander Findlater, collector of the Excise.

10. At Edinburgh, James Keay, Esq. of Snaigou, writer there.

11. At Edinburgh, Mrs Hill, wife of Ninian Hill, Esq. writer to the signet.

13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Mary Gadderar, daughter of the late Dr Gadderar, physician, and relict of Mr John Robertson, accountant.

14. At Edmonstone, John Wauchope, Esq. of Edmonstone.

16. At Dumfries, Mr Robert Ramsay, writer there.

16. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert M'Farlane, many years teacher of a numerous Charity School in this city. He was a most exemplary christian, and having an uncommon facility in communicating religious knowledge to the youth under his care, their progress, in this respect, was great.—Notwithstanding his advanced age (89 years), he continued to teach till within a few weeks of his death. His wife, a pleasant companion, of similar dispositions, died only 56 hours before him. They were interred in one grave.

17. At St. Bernard's Place, aged 74. Mrs Erskine Douglas, widow of the late Dr Erskine Douglas of Kelhead.

17. At his house on Leith walk, aged 27, Mr Thomas Somerville, Superintendant of the Royal Botanic Garden, Leith Walk; a young man of great abilities, both as a professional gardener and botanist.

18. At Edinburgh, Mr Archibald Hume, of the General Post-office, universally regretted, as a kind husband, an indulgent father, and a worthy member of society.

21. At Theddingsworth, Leicestershire, the Rev. Sir Charles Cave, Bart.

22. At Whitburn, Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart. hereditary high sheriff of the county of Durham.

23. At London, the Right Hon. Richard Earl of Courtown. His Lordship was in his 79th year, and is succeeded in his estates and titles by his eldest son, Viscount Stopford, member for Marlborough.

23. At Newton, Mr John Traill, son of James Traill, Esq of Hobbister.

24. At Edinburgh, in her 83d year, Mrs Margaret Thomson, daughter of the late Mr John Thomson, writer in Edinburgh.

25. At Hermandston, East Lothian, Charles, infant son of the Right Hon. Lord Sinclair.

30. At London, in the 73d year of his age, Mr Robert Baldwin, bookseller, Paternoster-Row.

31. At Dalkeith, James Cleghorn, Esq. aged 79 years.

*April* 2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Isabella Brown, wife of Mr Patrick Cunningham, jeweller in Edinburgh.

3. At Castlesemple, William MacDowall, Esq. of Garthland, Member of Parliament for Renfrewshire, and his Majesty's Lieutenant for that county.

5. At Perth, in her 78d year, Mrs Robertson, widow of Dr C. Robertson, Perth.

8. At Edinburgh, Mrs Catherine Strachan, daughter of the late Mr Francis Strachan, writer to the signet.

6. At Abbeyhill, Mr William Kinnaird, an eminent chemist.

7. At Carlisle, the Hon. Mrs Douglas, sister of the late Earl of Seaforth.

8. At Edinburgh, Mr John Butter, late factor on the estate of Clanranald.

10. At Edinburgh, Mrs Janet Dundas, widow of Colonel John Hamilton of Pencaitland, and youngest daughter of the late Right Hon. Robert Dundas, Lord President of the Court of Session.

10. At Leith, Mrs Eliz. Couper, wife of Mr W. Henderson, wine-merchant, Leith.

11. At Westfield, Linlithgowshire, Mary, third daughter of Alexander Forbes, Esq.

14. At Morningside Lodge, the Right Honourable William Coulter, Lord Provost, and his Majesty's Lieutenant for the city, and county of the city of Edinburgh.—His Lordship had for some months laboured under an internal complaint, which his physicians had but little hopes of being able to remove. His dissolution was however sudden. His Lordship has left a widow and an only son (a Lieutenant in the army, now in Portugal,) to lament his loss.

The Magistrates and Council having resolved to honour the Funeral of their late worthy Chief Magistrate, by a public procession, on Saturday the 21st of April, the following form of the ceremony was printed and circulated by their order. It is nearly the same as was observed at the Funeral of Provost Kincaid on the 28th of January 1777.

ORDER

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

First Regiment Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, with Drums muffled
Officers of the three Regiments of Edinburgh Local Militia
Six Baton Men, two and two
Two Mutes
The City Arms
Two Mutes
Six Ushers, bare headed, two and two,
The Society of High Constables, four and four, their short batons in their right hands.
The Moderator Constable in their rear
The Society of Candlemakers, four and four their Preses in their rear
The Society of Barbers, four and four—their Preses in the rear
The Fourteen Incorporations, according to their precedency, four and four.
The late Deacons behind their respective Incorporations; the Officers before
The Company of Merchants, four and four
The Assistants and Master in their rear
The Teachers of the English Schools belonging to the city
The Masters of the High School in their Gowns—the Rector in the rear, and preceded by the Janitor.
The Professors of the University in their Gowns, two and two, preceded by the Janitor and University Mace—the Principal in their rear
The Established Clergy of the City in their Gowns and Bands, two and two—the senior Clergyman in their rear.
Two Maces
The Macer of the Lyon Court in deep Mourning, and bare-headed.
Pursuivants, two and two
The City Clerks, Accountant, Agents, and Procurator-fiscal
The City Assessors in their Gowns
The resident Magistrates of Easter and Wester Portsburgh, Canongate, and Leith, in their Robes, and preceded by their Officers with their Halberts
The extraordinary Deacons four and four
The ordinary Council Deacons, in their Gowns.
The Deacon Convener and Trades Counsellors in their Gowns.
The Merchant Counsellors
The old Magistrates, and the present Magistrates in their Robes.
The City Sword of State, covered with Crape, the point towards the ground; on the right the City Mace, on the left another Mace; each Mace carried nearly level in the right hands of the Macers
Heralds, two and two
A Person in deep Mourning, bare headed, bearing the Rod of office levelled before him.
The Lord Provost's Robe, covered with Crape, carried by the City's Wardrobekeeper; on each side of which, and of the Sword, and Maces, four Baton Men.

THE BODY,

Placed under a Canopy, drawn by six horses, decorated with the City Arms
Above the Pall the Lord Provost's Chain and Medal—his Sword and Sash, covered with Crape
The City Officers, with Halberts covered with Crape and reversed, walking upon each side of the Pall
The Chief Mourner and Supporters of the Pall
Noblemen and Gentlemen, four and four
His Lordship's Servants
The Company of Sharpshooters attached to the First Regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers.
The procession to return reversed to the different places of assembling.

THE FUNERAL.—SATURDAY, APRIL 21.

The body was conveyed in a hearse, privately, from his Lordship's house at Morningside, the preceding evening, at nine o'clock, to the aisle of the High Church, accompanied by a few of his nearest relations, where it was received by the Magistrates.

At twelve o'clock the flag upon Lord Nelson's monument, the building of which Provost Coulter was very active in promoting, was hoisted half mast high, and two streamers of crape displayed from its top.

At one o'clock the bells of the several churches began to toll, which they continued to do until the ceremony was over.

At half past 12 o'clock, the different public bodies connected with the city, assembled in the Parliament house and Old Church, and the nobility and gentry, naval and military officers, &c. in the High Church.

At a quarter past one, the procession began to move in the order above prescribed.

The car, upon which the body was placed, consisted of a double platform, the under one covered with black, forming large festoons, round the wheels; the upper one, on which the coffin was placed, covered with black velvet, with the city arms, impaled with his Lordship's initials, on each side; above which rose a lofty canopy, richly finished on the exterior, with appropriate emblems, and the city motto inscribed along the sides, upon a silvered ground, with the word *Resurgam* on each end, and supported by silver columns, the upper parts of which were covered with deep festoons, and terminating in a dome, decorated with large plumes of black feathers, and drawn by six horses, covered with black cloth, with plumes of feathers on their heads, each horse led by a groom in deep mourning.

The

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The following gentlemen supported the pall:

Claud Thomson, Esq. chief mourner.

| RIGHT. | LEFT. |
|---|---|
| H. Thomson, Esq. | R. Meikle, Esq. |
| John Wilson, Esq. | W. Meikle, Esq. |
| Tho. Henderson, Esq. | Dr Thomas Hay |
| James Eyre, Esq. | Rev. Dr Simpson |
| John Brown, Esq. | John Pollock, Esq. |

The coffin, which was of crimson velvet, richly ornamented with appropriate emblems, had the following inscription plate upon it:

The Right Honourable
WILLIAM COULTER,
Lord Provost of the city of Edinburgh,
&c. &c. &c.
DIED
14th April 1810,
Aged 56 years.

Upon the top of it lay his Lordship's chain of office, and his sword and sash.

The first regiment of royal Edinburgh volunteers, commanded by Major Jardine (in absence of the Lord Justice Clerk,) paraded at twelve o'clock, and moved off at a quarter past one o'clock, forming the van of the procession, and playing the Dead March in Saul. Upon coming to the gate leading to the Greyfriars Church, they opened ranks in funeral order, through which the procession passed into the churchyard, when it formed nearly a square, leaving the Magistrates and Council, with the relations of the deceased, to occupy the centre. The first regiment of volunteers then took up their ground in front of the church, and, after the body had been lowered into the grave, and the senior herald having received the rod of office from the person who carried it, he pronounced the following words:

"Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to remove, from this life to a better, our worthy chief Magistrate, the Right Hon. William Coulter, Lord Provost of this city, and Lord Lieutenant of the city and county of the city;" he then broke the rod, and dropt it into the grave; after which the first regiment of royal Edinburgh volunteers, of which his Lordship was officially Colonel, fired three vollies over the grave while the earth was putting on.

The procession then returned reversed, the royal Edinburgh volunteers still marching in front. Upon arriving at the Cross, they took open order, saluting the Magistrates, &c. who passed along the line, uncovered, to the Council-chamber. The rest of the public bodies walked to the Parliament Close, where they dismissed.

The city arms were borne by a person 6 feet 7 inches high, dressed in proper costume for the occasion.

The conducting of the arrangements of this extensive procession was confided to Mr Trotter, of Prince's Street, whose promptness and taste in the execution of the whole reflect upon him the highest credit.

*Price of Stocks.*

| 1810. | Bank Stock. | Omnium. | 3 per cent Consols. |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 2. | 276 | —— | 68½ |
| 9. | —— | —— | 68¼ |
| 16. | 269½ | —— | 68¼ 69 |
| 23. | —— | —— | 68½ |

*Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.*

| 1810. | Wheat. | Barley | Oats. | Pease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. s. | s. s. | s. s. | s. s. |
| April 2. | 72 106 | 36 46 | 23 32 | 44 48 |
| 9. | 72 106 | 36 45 | 22 32 | 44 49 |
| 16. | 72 104 | 36 44 | 22 32 | 44 48 |
| 23. | 72 102 | 36 46 | 22 33 | 44 50 |

*Prices of Grain at Haddington.*

| 1810. | Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. | Pease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 6. | 30 s. 46 | 27 s. 34 | 22 s. 28 | 24s. 30 |
| 13. | 30 46 | 25 32 | 21 27 | 24 30 |
| 20. | 32 46 | 28 32 | 23 29 | 28 30 |
| 27. | 32 46 | 27 31 | 23 30 | 28 30 |

*Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.*

| 1810. | Oatmeal. | | Pease and Barley Meal. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bolls. | Price. | Bolls. | Price. |
| April 3. | 350 | 20 19½ | 40 | 17 16 |
| 10. | 300 | 20 19½ | 46 | 17 16 |
| 17. | 320 | 20 19½ | 52 | 17 16 |
| 24. | 260 | 20 19½ | 62 | 17 16 |

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*Ambulator* will appear in our next.

*G. F. G.* will appear in our next, or an early number.

*J. R.* and *J. C.* are under consideration.

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THE

# SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

# *Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,*

## FOR MAY 1810.

*With an Engraving of a Silver Chain, &c.*

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## State of the Barometer, &c.

From the 26th April to the 25th May, 1810, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

| 1810. | Barom. | Thermom. M. | Thermom. N. | Rain. in pts. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April. | | | | | |
| 26 | 30.2 | 40 | 56 | —— | Clear |
| 27 | 30.21 | 38 | 66 | —— | —— |
| 28 | 30.2 | 36 | 58 | —— | —— |
| 29 | 30.15 | 40 | 70 | —— | —— |
| 30 | 30.05 | 42 | 60 | —— | —— |
| May 1 | 30.05 | 42 | 53 | —— | Cloudy |
| 2 | 30.05 | 41 | 53 | —— | —— |
| 3 | 29.8 | 40 | 60 | —— | Clear |
| 4 | 29.9 | 38 | 47 | —— | —— |
| 5 | 30. | 28 | 48 | —— | —— |
| 6 | 29.95 | 29 | 47 | 0.02 | Snow |
| 7 | 29.95 | 29 | 47 | —— | Clear |
| 8 | 29.8 | 28 | 41 | —— | Cloudy |
| 9 | 29.78 | 28 | 42 | 0.81 | Rain |
| 10 | 30.05 | 32 | 56 | —— | Clear |
| 11 | 30.25 | 40 | 52 | —— | —— |
| 12 | 30.24 | 42 | 50 | —— | —— |
| 13 | 30.19 | 42 | 56 | —— | —— |
| 14 | 29.81 | 42 | 52 | —— | —— |
| 15 | 29.8 | 41 | 53 | —— | —— |
| 16 | 29.67 | 40 | 56 | 0.02 | Showers |
| 17 | 29.58 | 34 | 54 | —— | Clear |
| 18 | 29.71 | 36 | 58 | —— | —— |
| 19 | 29.84 | 44 | 58 | —— | —— |
| 20 | 29.91 | 46 | 62 | —— | —— |
| 21 | 29.61 | 46 | 49 | 0.15 | Rain |
| 22 | 29.91 | 46 | 60 | 0.5 | —— |
| 23 | 30.03 | 44 | 59 | 0.02 | Showers |
| 24 | 30. | 44 | 58 | 0.25 | Rain |
| 25 | 30.05 | 44 | 62 | —— | Clear |

Quantity of Rain,.....1.77

## High Water at Leith, For June, 1810.

| Days. | | Morn. H. | Morn. M. | Even. H. | Even. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. | 1 | 1 | 38 | 1 | 57 |
| Sa. | 2 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 33 |
| Su. | 3 | 2 | 52 | 3 | 10 |
| M. | 4 | 3 | 26 | 3 | 43 |
| Tu. | 5 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 19 |
| W. | 6 | 4 | 36 | 4 | 55 |
| Th. | 7 | 5 | 13 | 5 | 33 |
| F. | 8 | 5 | 55 | 6 | 16 |
| Sa. | 9 | 6 | 41 | 7 | 6 |
| Su. | 10 | 7 | 34 | 8 | 5 |
| M. | 11 | 8 | 36 | 9 | 9 |
| Tu. | 12 | 9 | 44 | 10 | 18 |
| W. | 13 | 10 | 50 | 11 | 22 |
| Th. | 14 | 11 | 51 | —— | —— |
| F. | 15 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 50 |
| Sa. | 16 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 42 |
| Su. | 17 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 33 |
| M. | 18 | 2 | 59 | 3 | 22 |
| Tu. | 19 | 3 | 46 | 4 | 10 |
| W. | 20 | 4 | 33 | 4 | 57 |
| Th. | 21 | 5 | 22 | 5 | 45 |
| F. | 22 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 34 |
| Sa. | 23 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 28 |
| Su. | 24 | 7 | 58 | 8 | 27 |
| M. | 25 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 34 |
| Tu. | 26 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 43 |
| W. | 27 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 43 |
| Th. | 28 | —— | —— | 0 | 10 |
| F. | 29 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 58 |
| Sa. | 30 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 38 |

### MOON'S PHASES FOR JUNE, 1810.

*Apparent time at Edinburgh.*

| | D. | H. | M. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Moon | 2 | 4 | 22 | morn. |
| First Quart. | 10 | 8 | 6 | morn. |
| Full Moon | 17 | 8 | 5 | morn. |
| Last Quart. | 23 | 10 | 36 | even. |

June 4.—King George III. born. (1738.)
5.—Duke of Cumberland born. (1771.)
22.—Longest Day. Sun enters Cancer 42 min. past three morning.

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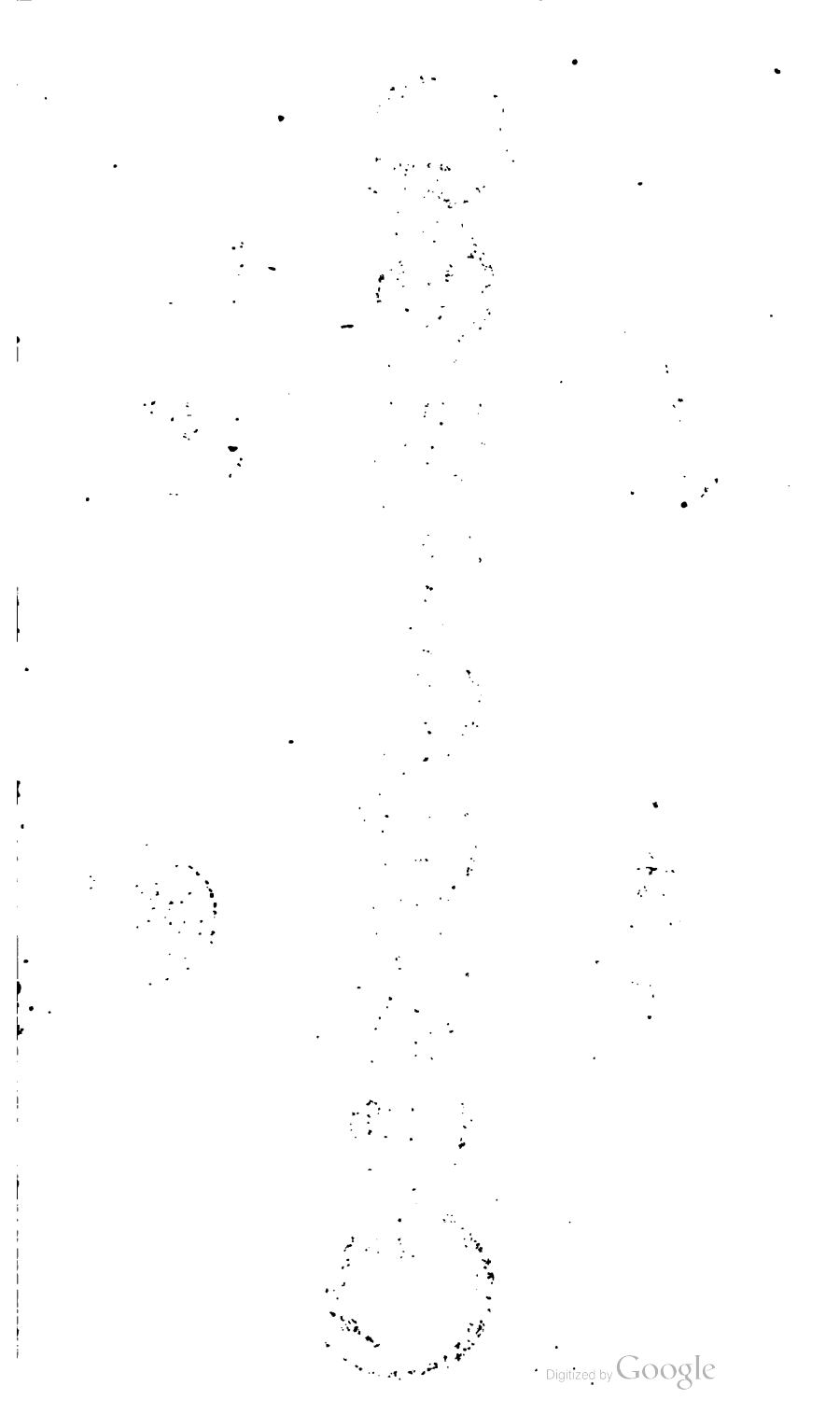
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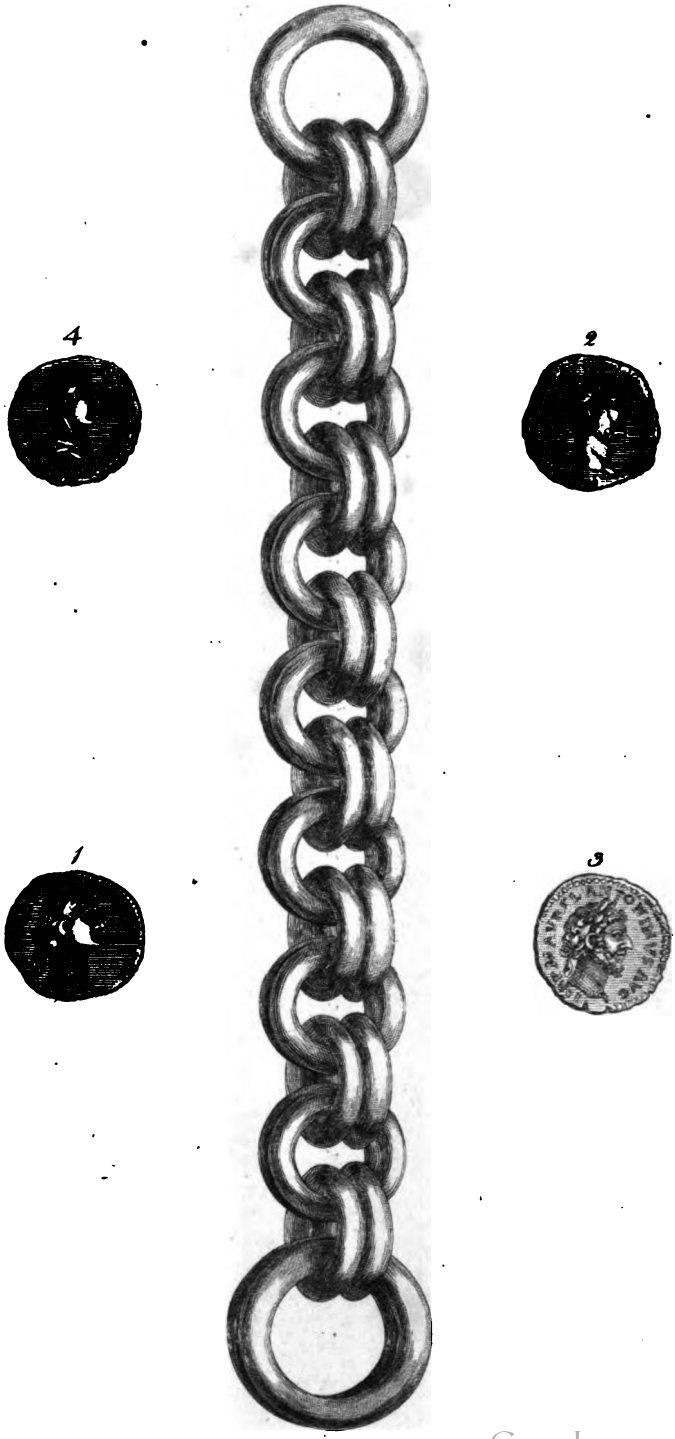


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*Engraved for the Scots Magazine. May 1810.*

THE

# Scots Magazine,

AND

# EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

*FOR MAY*, 1810.

*Description of a SILVER CHAIN found on the Line of the Caledonian Canal.*

THIS Chain, of pure silver, was found, in the course of last year, by the workmen employed in digging the Caledonian Canal. It is now in the possession of the Honourable Barons of Exchequer, and is conceived to be an object of considerable curiosity. We were anxious, therefore, to preserve a drawing of it; which we have been enabled to gratify our readers with, through the polite attention of Sir G. Mackenzie, Bart., who has not only supplied us with the engraved plate, but also with the following extract, from a communication made by him on the subject to the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

"The chain was found at the depth of two feet, among gravel. The length is 18 inches, exclusive of a grooved link, which has not reached Edinburgh with the chain. The single ring at one end is 2 inches and one tenth in diameter. The rings at the other end, 2.8 inches in diameter. The thickness of the rings at the end is .45 of an inch; that of the others .4. The whole chain weighs 92oz. 12dwts. It was reported that a ball of silver was found with the chain; but it has not been recovered. Sir George is of opinion, from the general appearance of the chain, that it has been used for ornament, and that it probably had suspended a lamp in some Roman Catholic Church, whence it had been stolen during the ferment excited by John Knox, and buried. Perhaps it had been concealed by the rightful owners; and, owing to some accident befalling the possessor, had lain concealed till dug up in the line of the Canal."

*Description of Ancient Roman Medals, found in the Parish of West Calder.*

BESIDES the chain described in the preceding article, we are able, this month, to present to the public some other antiquities, which appeared to us worthy of their notice. They consist of some ancient Roman Silver Medals, which, about the end of last month, were found in the peat earth cast out of the bottom of a deep moss ditch at Crosswood Hill, (the property of Andrew Steele, Esq. W. S.), in the parish

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parish of West Calder, in the county of Edinburgh. These Mr Steele has been so obliging as to communicate to us. They are in great preservation. It is probable, as there was a Roman Camp in the neighbourhood, that these coins had belonged to some one of the Roman officers stationed there, perhaps in the time of the emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, as one of the medals bears his name, and others have the names of the Empress Faustina, his wife, and of his predecessors, Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian, and Pius.

From the circumstances in which these coins were found, it is probable they were dropt on the surface of the ground upwards of sixteen hundred years ago. That the ground was then covered with a growing wood, is obvious, from the branches of birch trees (that have still their form and bark entire) in which the coins were enveloped. Even the peat bog into which this wood is now converted (the Romans, while in possession of this country, having commonly burnt down, or otherwise destroyed the woods) still bears the general name of Colinshaw, i. e. the herd's wood. The medals were lying five feet beneath the present surface; and the solid peat earth formed above the remains of the wood, and composed of half decayed sphagnum, and other moss plants, must have taken all the above mentioned number of years to increase five feet in thickness.

The medals which we have caused to be engraved are four:—1st, of Domitian; 2d, of Adrian; 3d, of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus; and, 4th, of the Empress Faustina. The inscriptions, so far as they could be read, are as follow:—

I.—Domitian.
DOMIT. AVG. GERM. &c.
*Reverse.*
IMP. XXI. COS. &c.

II.—Adrian.
HADRIANVS. AVG. COS. &c.
*Reverse.*
SALVS. AVG.

III.—Marcus Aurelius.
IMP. M. AVREL. ANTONINVS. AVG.
*Reverse Illegible.*

IV.—Faustina.
FAVSTINA. DIVA. AVG.
*Reverse.*
PIETAS. AVG.

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## *Biographical Account of the late Dr Adam.*

DR ADAM was born, in 1741, near Rafford, in the county of Moray. His parents were farmers, and persons of highly respectable characters; but it is only necessary to consider what farmers were at that time, and in that country, in order to see, that if young Adam ever attained to eminence, it could only be by his personal efforts. There was a grammar-school in the place which he attended; but still the imperfections of that institution were such as to make every thing which the young scholar acquired there almost entirely his own acquisition. Such was the proficiency which he made under every disadvantage, that his friends conceived the plan of sending him to study at the University of Edinburgh; and to this they were encouraged by Mr Watson, then minister of the Canongate, who was related to his mother. To that metropolis, accordingly, he removed in 1758. Here his unwearied and successful industry soon brought him into notice; and three years after he was elected, on a comparative trial, to the important situation of master of Watson's hospital. The high character which he now attained soon paved his way to

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to that situation in which he was destined to act so long a distinguished part. Mr Matheson, rector of the High School, being disabled by illness from teaching his class, selected Mr Adam, young as he was, to supply his place. The new teacher performed his part during the rest of Mr Matheson's life in a manner which gave universal satisfaction; and upon the death of that gentleman, which took place in 1769, the Magistrates, considering the approved manner in which Mr Adam had taught the class, and his general reputation for classical learning, conceived him, notwithstanding his age, which was only twenty-eight, to be the most proper person for supplying the place of Mr Matheson. From that time till his death, during the long period of forty years, he performed the duties of that important station with unvarying zeal and fidelity. Strongly impressed with the importance of his public duties, the ambition of fulfilling them in the most superior manner, became his ruling passion. The whole powers of his mind were dedicated with unremitting exertion to this favourite pursuit, and the labours of a most laborious life devoted to its attainment. After the most animated activity, during the hours of teaching, to render his pupils good scholars, and inspire them with the knowledge and admiration of Greek and Roman excellence, the remainder of his time was rigidly devoted to the preparation of works of great labour, which appeared to him wanting for facilitating the attainments of the youth, and exciting a relish for the study of letters. And though very susceptible of pleasure from the society of friends, and though the fatigue of great exertions required from him, as from other men, some interval of repose, the former was ever considered by him as an indulgence, which it became him to sacrifice; and the latter as a want, which was to be abridged as much as nature would permit: In short, he had imbibed the principles and fervour of the ancients whom he studied, and a Stoic as to all personal indulgence, he was an enthusiast as to the importance of his undertakings, and a zealot for their accomplishment. In this way, by the concentration and perseverance of his efforts, he was able to produce works of first-rate utility and merit; and which, though neither distinguished by much originality of thought, nor refined by the nicer touches of discriminating taste, afford a lesson and an example to mankind, of what may be achieved by resolution and well-directed industry.

His first work was his Latin Grammar, which was calculated to supersede both the Rudiments and Grammar of Ruddiman. The universal use and estimation, however, of these works, rendered it difficult to procure the adoption of the new substitute in the High School. Nicoll, a man of strong powers, but of coarse manners and habits, and jealous of the pre-eminence of Adam, took the lead in this opposition. The question was referred to a committee, consisting of the Professor of Humanity, (then Dr George Stewart,) and several other persons of learning, and the decision was given in favour of Ruddiman. Whether habit and prejudice might not have had weight in this determination, we shall not inquire. Certain it is, that Dr Adam's Grammar has passed through numerous editions, and has come into very extensive use throughout the High School, though not as a principal, yet as an auxiliary. He then published his Antiquities, and his Classical Biography; useful works, the general reception of which sufficiently shews the value set upon them by the public. His Summary of History and Geography contained

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ed a vast mass of information, somewhat crowded and indigested perhaps, but still affording honourable proofs of unwearied diligence. His last publication was his Latin Dictionary, which, however, formed only a specimen of one on a much more extended scale, on which he had been for many years occupied. The plan was ingenious and useful. After every word was arranged, in alphabetical order, all the phrases and idiomatical forms of expression in which it assumes a peculiar signification, which could not have been discovered from the mere knowledge of its general meaning. These forms of expression compose one of the principal difficulties which obstruct the progress of the student; and the present appears to us the best contrivance of any that we have yet met with for removing them. It is to be regretted that he should not have lived to publish it on a more complete and uniform plan. At present the arrangement is somewhat whimsical; as the illustrations become continually fuller and fuller as the volume approaches to its close, and the last letters of the alphabet occupy a space extremely disproportionate to that occupied by the first.

In the loss of such a valuable man, therefore, however abundant may be the source of regret which an intelligent public must feel, to his pupils and friends, (and the latter character belonged to all the worthy among the former,) that loss will be felt in much more interesting aspects. His kindness, his humanity, his candour, his impartial justice, his warm applause of virtue and merit, his honest indignation at meanness and vice, and the deep and paramount interest he displayed for their improvement, rendered him for life dear to his scholars. And those persons who knew more particularly his private worth, his zealous rectitude, the steadiness of his attachments, and liberality; even approximating to munificence on proper occasions, though, by habit and principle, averse to all wasteful expence, will cherish his memory, as intimately allied with their most pleasing, virtuous, and approved of recollections.

Dr Adam died on the 18th December 1810, aged 69. He had been twice married, but had the misfortune to survive all the children of his first marriage, the eldest of whom, Mr James Adam, late of the Elphinstone East Indiaman, died so recently as the 14th December, at Heavitree, near Exeter, where he had gone for the recovery of his health. He is survived by a widow, a son, and two daughters.

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*Biographical Account of M. Bitaubé.*

THIS elegant writer was born at Konigsberg, of a family of French refugees, who had been obliged to leave their native country by the edict of Nantz. His early studies rendered him intimately acquainted both with scripture and with the writings of the Greek poets. To this last study he devoted himself with the utmost enthusiasm. Eager to return to the country of his ancestors, he hoped to accomplish this object by distinguishing himself in the world of letters. The work by which he sought this distinction was of a very daring character. He resolved to tread in the footsteps of Madame Dacier, by attempting a new translation of Homer. He published first an abridgment of the Iliad, which obtained such a favourable reception as enabled him to return to Paris. There, in 1780, he published an entire translation of the Iliad; and, afterwards, a translation of the Odyssey. Both these works experienced the most flattering reception. This encouraged him to undertake an original work. A dispute was then agitated, whether epic poems can with propriety be translated

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lated into prose. M. Bitaubé, in support of his own practice, was naturally led to support the affirmative of this question; and thence passed by an easy transition to the defence of original poems in prose. In illustration of his principles, he produced his "Poem of Joseph," founded on a well-known part of scripture history. There is no story more affecting than that of Joseph; and the fine and pathetic manner in which it is related in the sacred writings, surpasses every other style of narrative. It was a bold attempt to enter on ground already so occupied. The reception of the work, however, not only among his own countrymen, but among foreigners, and particularly in this country, and the numerous editions through which it has passed, fully proves that the author has overcome every obstacle.

M. Bitaubé's next attempt was of a bolder cast. He undertook to celebrate the praises of Liberty, in the persons of William Prince of Orange, and other heroes, who, in the sixteenth century, raised Holland to independence. This poem appeared, in 1796, under the auspices of the French Revolution. He had suffered severely during the earlier periods, from tyranny exercised under the name of that liberty which he now celebrated. He had been imprisoned; had for some time been separated from his wife, whom he tenderly loved; and had been deprived of his pension from the Court of Prussia. His freedom and his pension were now restored to him; he became a member of the National Institute, and returned to the possession of all those enjoyments of which the tempest of the Revolution had deprived him. In this situation he translated a poem of Goethe's entitled "Herman and Dorothea," founded on the adventures of an innkeeper's son. It had required all the genius of Goethe to struggle against the meanness of the subject; it is not surprising, therefore, that M. Bitaubé's prose translation totally failed, and that it was the least successful of all his works. He soon after removed from the class of literature and the fine arts to that of history, and devoted himself assiduously to its duties. His happiness, however, received a fatal blow from the loss of his wife, a most respectable and amiable woman, to whom he had been united upwards of fifty years. It was easy to foresee that M. Bitaubé would not long survive this dreadful separation. He sunk under it; and, in less than a month, followed his beloved wife to the grave. He died on the 22d of November, 1808.

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*Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts.*

THE following details, relative to the coal-gas light, one of the greatest improvements of which modern times can boast, are taken from an interesting Memoir read before the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, by Mr Richard Gillespie, by whose public spirit, and at whose works, this great experiment of permanently lighting an extensive manufactory by gas, was first undertaken in Scotland. The apparatus, made by Bolton and Watt, was fitted up at Anderston the latter end of last summer, in this manner at the beginning of November. Since that time some great improvements have been made; and the whole now constitutes a very pleasing exhibition — Two iron retorts, of a semi-cylindrical form, each capable of containing about one cwt. of coal, yield at every charge

750

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750 cubic feet of gas, which, after being washed, so as to deprive it of any disagreeable smell, is conducted into a large cubical plate-iron gasometer, of a capacity equal to 1120 cubic feet. The gas evolved by the regular process of carbonization, during the day, is here stored up for use. From this magnazine, which floats in a water cistern, a main pipe issues, which afterwards branches into innumerable ramifications, some of them extending several hundred feet under ground; thence to emerge, diffusing over a multitude of apartments a kind of artificial day; so vivid is the illumination. The flame, however, though exceedingly bright, is very soft and steady, and free from that dazzling glare which has been so greatly complained of in the otherwise beautiful light of the Argand lamps. No trouble attends this mode of illumination; the occasional attendance of one man in the gas-house, to charge the retorts, and mend the fire, being all that is necessary. On turning a stop-cock, any particular flame may be kindled immediately, and no trimming or snuffing is required;—neither are any sparks thrown off, as from a burning wick: 1½ cubic feet of gas yield the same quantity of light as a moulded candle of six in the pound, which is found, on the average, to last 2½ hours. The contents of the gasometer are therefore equal to 900 such candles. To fill it requires three cwt. of coals, value at 6d. each cwt. 1s. 6d.; coal for heating the retorts during the composition, 1s.—Hence, for 2s. 6d. a quantity of light is procurable from coal gas, which obtained from candles would cost about L. 10. But from the above charge for coal, we must deduct the whole expence of what goes into the retort, for this acquires additional value by being charred, and is eagerly brought up by the iron-founders. A large quantity of tar is also obtained in the condensing pit, as well ammoniacal liquor, from both of which considerable returns may be reasonably expected.

A new method of ornamenting all kinds of glass, in imitation of engraving, &c. has recently been discovered. By this invention, the tedious and expensive process of grinding by means of a machine with wheels is exploded, and in lieu of it, an additional surface or coating of glass, prepared for the purpose, is substituted; which, when subjected to a proper degree of heat, will incorporate with the glass to be operated upon, so as to produce an effect similar to that which has hitherto been obtained by means of grinding. The inventor has taken out a patent for the claim.

M. Descroizilles, sen. has described a method of making pickle of violets, instead of syrup of violets, for a chemical test, the latter being apt to spill. It is as follows:—On the petals of the violet, slightly pressed into a small pewter measure, pour double their weight of boiling water, and stir them together. Cover the measure and expose it for a few hours to a heat somewhat greater than that of water-bath; after which, let the liquor be strongly pressed out through a very clean linen cloth. Weigh the infusion accurately, and add to it one-third of its weight of common salt, stirring it till dissolved. Very fine white salt should be chosen for this purpose. In a small phial corked, this liquor will keep without alteration, even when exposed to the rays of the sun. He presumes that several other blue flowers, as those of the iris, larkspur, &c. would afford a pickle of sufficient sensibility. The latter, indeed, he has tried with success.

M. von Humboldt has recently presented to the King of Prussia's cabinet of minerals, the only lump of native platina that is known. He found it in 1800, in the soap manufactories of the town of Taddo, in the province of Choco, in South America. This ingot is of the size of a pigeon's egg; its absolute weight is 10,886 grains, and its specific weight 16 grains.

Account

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*Account of the IRON RAILWAY, proposed to be made between Glasgow and Berwick.*

THERE is nothing to which this country is so much indebted for its unexampled prosperity, even under so heavy a pressure of war, taxes, and commercial exclusion, as to the great extension of its internal communications. The facility of exchange is the life of all industry; and in an extensive country like Great Britain, the home trade is always of much greater extent and importance than the foreign. The formation of navigable canals, which has been carried, in this country, to an extent and perfection scarcely paralleled in any other, has been productive of the most important benefits both to its agricultural and commercial interests. But there are many situations in which the construction of canals is opposed by natural obstacles of such magnitude, as to become either impracticable, or not productive of any benefit sufficient to compensate for the expence. In such cases, iron railways have been found a most useful substitute. Here the carriage wheel, formed of iron, and of a peculiar construction, moves upon iron plates laid along the road; and the friction is thus so far diminished, as to augment in a wonderful degree the efficacy of the forces employed in dragging the machine. The advantage thus gained is often so great, as to be not inferior to that afforded by water carriage.

The communication proposed between Glasgow and Berwick, seems to present almost every advantage which can be expected from such an improvement. Berwick is a county completely agricultural; while the neighbourhood of Glasgow, from being entirely devoted to manufacturing industry, does not produce grain sufficient for its own support. It can return to Berwick, however, not only its own manufactures, and the articles imported from America and the West Indies, but also coal and lime, of which it produces great abundance, and which are entirely wanting in Berwickshire. Every thing is unfavourable for the formation of a navigable canal; the great length of the way, the high level over which it must be carried, and the difficulty of procuring a sufficient supply of water. None of these obstacles, however, are found to operate against the formation of an iron railway; by which districts, so well calculated for the supply of each others wants, may be mutually connected. Several public spirited gentlemen, accordingly, among whom the lead was taken by the late Merton Dalrymple of Fordel, Esq. have set on foot a plan for this purpose: A subscription has been opened; reports and surveys have been made; and an application is about to be made to Parliament for an act sanctioning the measure.

We have always made it a peculiar object to record every valuable improvement which is undertaken in this part of the United Kingdom. The present claims peculiar attention; not only on account of its importance, but of its being the first of the kind which has been attempted in Scotland on a great scale. A railway has been formed by Lord Elgin, at his coal-works in the neighbourhood of Dunfermline; another has been employed in the conveyance of materials for the erection of a light-house upon the Bell-Rock; and a third has recently been formed between Kilmarnock and a place called the Troon, in the county of Ayr, a distance of about ten miles; but none of these can be compared with the present undertaking, which extends nearly the whole breadth of the kingdom, and connects together such



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such a variety of important and flourishing districts.

In treating this subject, we shall give a view, first, of the line by which the railway is proposed to be carried, and then of the advantages which are likely to result from it. The first is the subject of an elaborate report by that distinguished engineer Mr Telford, the fruit of a very painful and accurate survey. We should not, we conceive, be doing justice to that gentleman or the public, did we not give it at full length in his own words:—

"The objects here being to form a connection with the river at the Broomielaw, and likewise with the Forth and Clyde Canal, interfering as little as possible with private property or the streets of the city; with these views, I have chosen a point at the bottom of a garden, belonging to Bailie James Cleland, convener of the Trades' House. This point is ninety-nine feet above the level of the highest tides, at a stair at the Broomielaw, and fifty-three feet below the surface of the water in the Forth and Clyde Canal at Port-Dundas.

"By means of an inclined plane between Port-Dundas and the Broomielaw, which is now in contemplation, ready access will be had with the above-mentioned ports; or the railway may, if found advisable, be carried to some other points of the river Clyde and the Great Canal.

"From the point of commencement at Bailie Cleland's garden-wall, the line is carried to the east of the stone quarry, and across two roads at Cowcadden toll, having crossed one field, in order to avoid some ground appropriated for a public purpose. Mr Maccaslen has permitted the line to cross St Enoch's Burn, and pass along his land. It then passes along Dobbie's Loan or Lane, and crosses Castle Street, so as not to interfere with any houses; and passes to the north of the Infirmary burying-ground. Being carried past the city in this direction, it interferes not essentially with any valuable private property. Access with all the principal streets is preserved, which having declivities from the railway, renders it easy to transport coals by merely removing the waggon-chest from the rail-road wheels, and placing it upon others suitable for passing along the streets of the city.

"From the before mentioned point, in order to avoid some houses and gardens situated on the north bank of the Mollindinar Burn, it is necessary to cross the valley, the section of which is narrow, and about forty-six feet in depth. The line is then carried along the south side of the valley, and enters the lands of Provost Mackenzie of Craigie Park; but it runs in the bottom of a dingle, and nearly along the edge of his fields at a distance from his house. It then continues on still the same inclination to Kenny Hill, where the rise from the commencement is twenty-six feet, and twenty-seven feet below the Monkland Canal. From thence it passes along gently sloping ground by High Carntyne and Lightburn to Springbog; here the line is rather too near the dwelling-house: the ground having a considerable declivity, prevents the situation being changed; but by placing the railway in the manner of a sunk fence, the inconveniency may be much lessened. After passing this place, it proceeds near to Sandyhill and Barachney collieries, and along the north side of the turnpike-road opposite to the gate to Bailiestown house, where the total rise is ninety-four feet.

"From Bailiestown gate, in order to obtain the most advantageous place to cross Logie Burn, the line is carried on a level; the section at this burn is deep, but narrow, and the

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the banks are freestone, so that a bridge will be comparatively cheap. After crossing Logie Burn, the line begins again to ascend regularly along favourable ground, and passing on the north side of the village of Old Monkland and Rosehall, it reaches the north bank of the Calder water at a coalwork on the property of Miss Douglas of Rosehall, and then passes along this bank to a favourable place for crossing the valley a little distance above a mill. At this point, the distance from a branch of the Monkland Canal is only thirty chains, and the rise seven feet. A junction with the Monkland Canal may therefore be very conveniently formed here at a small expence. The section of the Calder valley is here only forty-nine feet deep, and the banks are freestone. After crossing this valley, the line proceeds along the south bank, passing, opposite to the Calder Iron Works, to a valley which divides the property of General Bailie from Woodhall, belonging to Mr Campbell of Shawfield; then turning southwards along that valley, it proceeds on the west side, and nearly parallel to a road which leads from the turnpike-road to Mr Campbell's house. In order to have preserved the best inclination, it ought to have crossed this road near to the porter's lodge, and proceeded towards Holytown; to avoid crossing it, the line is carried with a gentle rise to near the road from Glasgow to Edinburgh, which passes through Holytown. As here will be about twenty feet of cutting, the railway will pass under the public road without causing any additional rise. It will then get into the valley of Holytown burn, and proceed up the same to the bottom of an inclined plane, which it will be necessary to form at this place. This inclined plane will have a rise of seventy-eight feet.

"From the top of this inclined plane, the line passes along very favourable ground above Cleland House, and will cross the burn a little way below the Iron Work. The section is deep, but narrow; and from some deep cutting on the southern bank, earth will be very conveniently had to form the embankment across the dingle. The banks of the burn are composed of freestone. From this place the line passes along the north side of the South Calder water, to within about half a mile of Murdiestown. Where the valley is crossed, the section is considerable, but the immediate banks are composed of good freestone, and earth is convenient on both sides for embanking. Having crossed the valley, the line follows the course of the Calder water for nearly a mile, and then turns southward up the Auchter water, to within less than half a mile of the Chapel Collieries. After having proceeded nearly due south along flat ground, it turns a little to the eastward, to a bank well calculated for the second and last inclined plane, the height of which will be ninety feet.

"From the top of this inclined plane, which is 635 feet above the high-water at the Broomielaw, the line, with some unavoidable circuits, reaches the village of Carluke, through the upper part of which it passes, then, turning eastward, follows the bend of the valley of Carluke Burn, crosses it at a very easy section, and proceeding along suitable ground reaches Fidler Burn, and passing it likewise at a very favourable place, keeps a southerly direction for about a mile, then turning to the east up a valley, passes immediately under the extensive Craigenhill Lime Works, and along gently-sloping ground to the porter's lodge at Cleghorn House. Here I have purposely placed the railway in a depth of cutting, by which its being partly

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partly in a tunnel, and partly in the manner of a sunk fence for some distance, will avoid incommoding the entrance to Cleghorn House. The situation occupied by the house and garden, is that upon which the railway should have been placed: the inaccessible ravine immediately below the garden, and the steep ascent above the porter's lodge, confine the line to the direction I have chosen. This point is 743 feet above high-water at the Broomielaw.

"The general shape and direction of the ridges and valleys in this part of the country, having, after many trials of levels, and full consideration, obliged me to make this a fixed point in the survey, I was very desirous of having the railway carried from thence by Westshiels, Umpherly, and Dunsyre, to the water summit of the country at Garvaldfoot. For that purpose, a regular survey was made in that direction. But from the ridges and valleys crossing the desired line, I found this plan impracticable, without being embarrassed with a variety of summits and great circuits. Another survey was made from Cleghorn gate by Westshiels and Carnwath to the North Medwin; but this was found to be nearly five miles longer than a line between the same extreme points by way of Carstairs; this last had also the advantage of being on one inclination, whereas that by Westshiel had an intermediate summit. These circumstances induced me to adopt the direction by Carstairs for the general line of communication, and leave the country, which forms the upper part of the valley of the Mouse, to be connected by a collateral branch, which is very practicable.

"From Cleghorn porter's gate the line is continued along the north bank of the river Mouse, for about a mile and a half, it then crosses that river. The section is considerable; but stone for a bridge, and earth for embanking, are very convenient. In passing amongst the sand-hills on the south side of the river, several small sections occur. The line crosses a public road about a quarter of a mile east of the village of Carstairs: then passing upwards of two miles along open fields and morassy ground, it crosses Lampit's Burn, about a quarter of a mile south-west of the town of Carnwath; proceeds in a very good direction to the North Medwin, and crosses it a little above its junction with the South Medwin. From Cleghorn gate to this place, the fall is 113 feet.

"From this point the line is carried along the north side of the South Medwin, about three miles and a half, and, crossing this stream, passes on the south side of it, chiefly on sloping ground, to the water-summit at Garvaldfoot, which is 785 feet above the level of high-water at the Broomielaw. From this point the water begins to fall to the river Tweed; the pass is very level, and the ground is favourable for a railway; it is partly arable and partly meadow. The stream which takes its rise here, is named the Tarth. The railway proceeds down the west side of this stream, crossing the road from Edinburgh to Biggar, at Dolphingstoun, it passes to the east side of the valley, a little below the New Mill, and continues on that side, crossing the Edinburgh road to Moffat, and afterwards, in very favourable ground, to the junction of this brook with the river Lynn, near Drachel Castle: it here crosses the Lynn, and passes along the eastern bank, immediately under a Roman Camp at Lynn Kirk, reaching the east bank of the Tweed, where the Lynn falls into that river: proceeding along the same,

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same, where the bank is very steep, it passes immediately below the old Castle of Nidpath, and reaches the flat ground which is adjacent to the town of Peebles. In order to avoid as much as possible injuring private property, I have kept the line very near the river bank, and at the town, by taking the breadth necessary for the railway from the channel of the river Tweed, which may be done by building a stone-wall to protect the side next to the river, scarcely a house or garden will be affected. A bridge will be necessary over the small river which falls into the Tweed at this place. From the water-summit at Garvaldfoot, to a point twenty feet below the top of the highest part of the parapet of Peebles Bridge, and eight feet above low-water, the fall is 212 feet.

"The railway is carried along the western side of the town, and through Kerfield brewery; it then passes nearly parallel to the turnpike-road, and crossing some flat haugh land, proceeds to Horsburgh Castle; passing immediately under the western side of it, and along very favourable ground, to Nether Horsburgh, where, on account of an acute bend in the river, and the bank where the road passes, this bend being very perpendicular, it will be necessary to take the breadth of the railway from the river channel, and cut off a small part of the sharp point of land on the western side of the river; also, perhaps, shift the road for a short space on the eastern side. The railway, then, is continued near to the bank of the river, until after it has crossed the Leithen water; it is then found advisable to quit the banks of the river, and passing immediately on the west side of Pirn House, again come in contact with the public road, and pass between it and the river for the whole of the way, until the road turns eastwards towards Galashiells. The railway continues still along the river bank, and joining the road from Edinburgh to Carlisle by Selkirk, proceeds along the lower side for some distance; then crossing it, passes under Fernielee, and opposite to Yair House. Here the river, valley, and consequently the railway, turns nearly at a right angle; and continuing still along the north bank of the Tweed, to a point about half way between the mouths of the rivers Etterick and Gala, and there crosses to the southern bank of the Tweed. At this place the fall from the water-summit is 431 feet.

"Having crossed the Tweed, it was, after various trials, found advisable to continue the line upon a level for nine miles, in the course of which it passes immediately on the south side of Melrose, and again crosses the river Tweed between Old Melrose and Dryburgh, where the section is unavoidably deep. It then passes along a steep bank, covered with whins; and after passing under the Dryburgh road by a short tunnel, terminates the level at the eastern extremity of a steep part of the river bank, the top of which must be cut down.

"From this point, the most direct course to Berwick is chosen. In following it, the railway passes through the estates of Merton and Mackerstone, in a manner which effectually accommodates the farms, and avoids the pleasure-grounds and plantations: it also goes to the north of all the parks of Fleurs; and after passing a little to the southward of the Heriotfield toll-gate, bends considerably to the north, in order to pass the Eden valley. Here the country being intersected by deep dingles, the line, notwithstanding every exertion to the contrary, passes through the grounds of Sir Alexander Don, Bart.; and therefore, to lessen the inconveniency, some deep cutting and a short tunnel,

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nel, will be required. At this point, the fall from the water summit is 523 feet.

"In order to get out of the valley of the Eden, so as best to preserve the general direction, it is necessary to carry the line past Calderon Brae and Kainsflat, for three miles on a level: this is upon favourable ground. From thence it passes, upon a very gentle descent, along the northern side of the public road at Eccles, to Orange Lane, where there is a small bending; after which the line is very direct, by the south side of the Stone Rig, and across the Lamden Burn; after which, on account of some rising ground, there is a considerable bend; but returning to the general direction, it passes a little to the southward of Swinton: the fall below the water-summit is here 567 feet. From thence the line is carried along the north side of Stridling's Burn, along the south and east sides of Horndean farm, on the north side of the public road at West Mains, and to near the junction of sundry roads leading to New Water Ford. Here, in order to avoid Paxton House and parks, the line takes a very considerable bend to the northward, and passes, by some deep cutting, a little to the south of the village of Paxton; it then reaches and passes down the south bank of Whitadder water, to opposite the stone quarry, a little above the present public road bridge: it then crosses the Whitadder, and passing parallel with it, reaches the north bank of the Tweed, down which it passes to the north end of Berwick Bridge, under which an archway must be made, to enable the railway to be carried upon the quays. For the last two miles, the banks are very steep, but as they chiefly consist of rock, which may be cut and used in the works, there is no reason to apprehend any very serious difficulty in the construction of a railway.

"Having described the particular directions of the railway from Glasgow to Berwick, I shall explain the motives which induced me to adopt these directions.

"I have constantly had in view, the establishing the most perfect mode of intercourse between Berwickshire and Lanarkshire, ultimately between Glasgow and Berwick. I have endeavoured to lay down the line, in the directions which shall most fully embrace the great objects of intercourse, grain, coal, lime, ironstone, and iron; and it so happens, that the arrangements which suit these principal objects, are also suitable to the local interests of the eastern and western districts.

"On the eastern side of the summit, for seven miles from Berwick, the ascent, in order to clear the banks of the Tweed, previous to reaching Paxton Park, is at the rate of eighteen feet per mile; in another instance, for a distance of three miles, the inclination is at the rate of fifteen feet per mile; in all other instances, as far as Peebles, the ascent does not exceed twelve feet per mile: in some districts the line is level, in others it has a very small inclination. From Peebles to the summit, the rise is fifteen feet per mile. The whole distance, from Berwick to the water-summit, being 77¼ miles, and the total rise 753 feet; the average inclination is under ten feet in a mile. Inclinations so very easy, over such extensive districts of country, will enable the intercourse, by means of railways, to be carried on in both directions, at a comparatively small expence; and it will appear still more perfect, when it is considered, that the heavy articles of coal and lime are all to be passed downward. On the before-mentioned side of the summit, for

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for a distance of about 26 miles, the line is precisely determined by the narrow valley of the Tweed; at this distance, the country opens to the south and east, and to a great extent, is in want of coal and lime. Besides the inconveniency, and, in some cases, the impracticability of carrying the railway down the north side of the river by Gladswood, the carrying it across the Tweed below Etterick Foot, and by Melrose to near Dryburgh, affords ready access from all the upper parts of the counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk, by the eastern and western ends of the Eldon Hills, at the same time, that the lower part of Gala water is also well accommodated. Having thus accomplished the supplies of the valleys of the Etterick and Tiviot, and finding any farther extension on the southern side of the Tweed very circuitous, and frequently intersected by deep ravines, I determined to recross the Tweed between Old Melrose and Dryburgh, and proceed in the most direct course for the town of Berwick, by this means not only obtaining the shortest possible line, but passing through a continued tract of excellent farming country, which lies at the greatest distance from both the English and Scotch coal and lime; and I likewise arrived at the town and wharfs of Berwick, in the way best calculated to avoid injuring private property, and promoting the interests of the town, and consequently the railway.

"On the western side of the summit, the objects were to preserve the general line of communication as direct, and render the intercourse with the east as regular and easy as the nature of the country would admit; for these purposes I have, in the upper parts of Lanarkshire, where there is abundance of coal and lime, endeavoured to preserve the inclination as easy as possible; and, accordingly, as far as Carluke, none of these inclinations exceed fifteen feet six inches per mile. By introducing only one inclined plane, a command of the country, as far as Holytown, is obtained with no inclination exceeding 17 feet per mile; and as this inclined plane will be worked at the expence of the railway proprietors, the general carrier may make arrangements between this place and Berwick, upon the before-mentioned inclinations. Also from passing by Carluke, Chapel Collieries, and Cleland Iron-Works to Holytown, the great dingles and slipping banks of the Clyde are avoided, and equally ready access provided for all the works which lie on each side of the railway, and which, to a great extent, may be connected by branches where local conveniency may determine.

"From Cleland Iron-Works, and Holytown to Glasgow, the great proportion of carriage must evidently be always downwards; the inclined planes, therefore, and the comparatively greater inclinations of the railway itself, which are in this district, will not operate against the intercourse. In one instance, on account of the interference of the property of Woodhall, the inclination for about a mile, is at the rate of forty-five feet per mile, and elsewhere, for about three miles, at the rate of 19 feet per mile: the others are only from 10 to 16 feet per mile. I have already described, in what manner the line is carried adjacent to Glasgow, and my motives for fixing upon this particular direction."

We have thus given our readers ample materials for judging, both of the line by which the proposed communication is to be carried, and of the motives for adopting that line. The length to which the article has already extended, induces us to postpone

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pone till our next, the consideration of the advantages to be expected from this measure; and we hope, by that time, to be furnished with some new documents, which may enable us to exhibit a satisfactory view of this branch of the subject.

*(To be continued.)*

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*Narrative of the Campaign of Portugal under Sir A. Wellesley, in the Spring of* 1809. *By Captain Robert Dalrymple of the Guards.*

(Concluded from our last.)

MARSHAL Soult, on quitting Oporto, directed his march to Amaranthe. He had previously detached great part of his army to occupy the bridge over the Lamego, at that place; but though they succeeded after repeated and most destructive attacks, in driving the Portuguese General, Silveira, from it, yet Marshal Beresford arriving afterwards from Lamego, the French were dispossessed in their turn. Soult, finding it impossible to escape by this route, turned to the left to Guimaraens. Between Amaranthe and Guimaraens, he destroyed the whole of his artillery, and then crossed the country to Salamonde. The bridge over the Douro being destroyed, it was very difficult to get over the Commissary's stores, and the French army had taken all the bread that was in Oporto with them; General Murray's brigade, therefore, (the Germans) could not march till mid-day on the 13th. They made directly for Guimaraens, and gained several miles on Soult, who had first gone to Amaranthe. Soult left Guimaraens on the 15th; General Murray arrived there the same day; but there had been some unfortunate dissensions among his troops, relative to their bread not being issued; and, in consequence, he was several hours behind his time, and the French escaped. The Guards, and some other regiments, left Oporto on the 14th, and proceeded by Villa Nova to Braga. The rest of the troops could not move from Oporto till the 15th, from want of bread. We left Braga on the 16th, but as General Murray's brigade from Guimaraens, was to join at a certain part of the road towards Salamonde, we were obliged to time our movements accordingly; and, therefore, did not march till near six A. M. The French marched at seven, and were only six or seven miles short of us. It was 24 miles to Salamonde, an infamous road, and perpetual and violent rains. The French were drawn up in front of Salamonde. On their left were prodigious mountains, on the right, steep precipices down to the river Cabado, and in front a narrow plain. Sir A. Wellesley imagined this to be the whole French army; so we were halted an hour and a half for two little 3-pounders, that were with General Murray's brigade. Four companies were detached up the mountains to turn the enemy's left, while the main column moved along the high road to Salamonde. Unfortunately this was only the rear-guard; and though they were defeated immediately, yet dark came on and we could not follow. At Salamonde the roads divide; one goes to Chaves, the other to Montalegre. Soult, not being able to get into Leon by the Amaranthe road, it was supposed he would take the one by Chaves. Marshal Beresford marched there to intercept him. Below Salamonde there is a deep and violent current, called the Cabado; over it are two bridges, one on the Chaves road, and the other on that to Montalegre. The peasants had destroyed the former bridge, but not the latter. Soult, therefore, took the route to Montalegre, and had left his

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his rear-guard at Salamande to amuse us, while the main army filed over the bridge. Had this bridge been broken down, the whole French army might have been prisoners. Beyond it about four miles is another bridge, called the Ponte de Minerela, which crosses a torrent as furious as the Cabado. Had this been destroyed, the enemy must have equally been prisoners. Marshal Beresford had detached his aid-de-camp, Captain Watt, to get these bridges broken; but the peasants would not work. It was 28 miles to Montalegre, but the weather was so shocking, and the troops so fatigued, that we only marched four miles; on the 17th indeed we could not have gone on for want of bread. On the 18th we marched to Montalegre. The French left it the same morning; farther pursuit was useless, so we gave it up, and returned to Oporto. General Silveira was already at Montalegre, but he had too small a force to annoy the enemy. General Tilson, it is said, unfortunately mistook some order, and therefore did not join Silveira in time, otherwise they would have been strong enough to attack. General Tilson, I hear, is going home in consequence. The retreat of the French was marked by every circumstance of barbarity and outrage. All the villages and houses were burned, and the people had fled to the mountains. The peasants took a terrible revenge; every straggler or sick soldier, was murdered without mercy. It was the fear of the peasants that alone kept the army together; for notwithstanding their extremely harrassing marches, the weather they had to contend with, and the number of sick with the army, the quantity of prisoners taken was comparatively trifling. There had been great discontent for some time past in the French army, and there is no doubt but they would have come over to us in great numbers, if we should ever have got near enough to allow them to desert without fear of the peasantry. Soult is said to have entered Portugal with 26,000 men, and it is not thought that he has taken 10 or 11,000 away with him. Those are put *hors de combat* for sometime; they have lost all their artillery, many of the soldiers have thrown away their arms and knapsacks, and great numbers have destroyed their ammunition. Soult has no doubt made a capital retreat; but all Gallicia is in arms, and numbers of his troops must die from want and fatigue. The sort of misery we suffered in the pursuit is hardly to be conceived; for six successive days it scarcely ever ceased raining. From Braga to Oporto the country consisted of prodigious piles of mountains, the scenery of which was as grand and wild as any thing I saw among the Appennines. The cold in these mountains was very great, the roads were infamous from the rain, the villages were burned, the people had fled; oxen for slaughter we drove with us, but neither bread nor wine were to be procured. The road, as we went along, was strewed with the wrecks of our army; dead horses, muskets, ammunition, knapsacks, bodies of French soldiers murdered and stripped by the peasants, and now and then a solitary soldier lying on the road side, and dying from fever, want, and fatigue. The scene at the bridge over the Cabado, was most striking and affecting. The bridge is very narrow, and the confusion had been so great, that the cavalry, in passing, had trampled down the infantry. Vast numbers of men and horses had been precipitated over the battlements. The bed of the torrent was covered with drowned horses, or such as had been lamed in their fall, the banks were strewed



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strewed with baggage of every description—arms, knapsacks, beat horses, dead bodies, &c. &c.; and if, to this assemblage of sad and melancholy desolation, you add the effects of the surrounding scenery, immense mountains, a furious and rapid torrent, forcing its way among piles of rocks, and continually augmented by long cascades from the mountains, you may form some opinion of the sort of feelings which such a view must inspire. The quantity of plunder collected in Oporto by the French army, must have been enormous; there is hardly a species of property, but what we found in the knapsacks that were thrown away; plate of every description; jewellery, quantities of money, women's ornaments, clothes of all sorts. A man of the 83d regiment got a bar of solid gold; another found one of silver. The Portuguese troops behaved uncommonly well, and they have now acquired so much confidence from our success, that I think they will defend themselves against any attempt which the enemy may hereafter make to enter Portugal. The country is so strong that it may be defended by a mere handful of men. The people are very stout and hardy, and the soldiers are patient of fatigue and privation to an astonishing degree. The French have their partisans in all countries, and in Portugal they have many among the higher clases, particularly in the capital. The hatred of the lower orders against the French is most deadly and inveterate; and if proper advantage was taken of this feeling, it might be turned to good account; but the regency is universally unpopular, and suspected in the country; and our Government, notwithstanding this feeling, upholds and supports them. Marshal Beresford is taking a great deal of pains with the army, and has given universal satisfaction by the reforms he has introduced. A good many English officers have been appointed to commissions in the Portuguese regiments; this is an excellent measure, as the Portuguese troops have unlimited confidence in an English officer, but little or none in those of their own nation. Portugal is a fine country, and worth defending; but the government is bad, and the laws ill administered. The chief sway is in the hands of the clergy; hence a great part of the land is wholly uncultivated, and the population exceedingly scanty. The northern part of the kingdom is much more fertile and better cultivated, than the southern, and the inhabitants are a far stronger, and in every respect, a much finer race of people. Throughout the country, the Portuguese have behaved to us with the greatest kindness and friendship; but the conduct of the army has latterly been most scandalous. The people have been treated rather as enemies than friends, and there is not a species of pillage that has not been committed upon them. I am happy to say, that the Guards are exempt from this charge. The peasants are beginning to revenge these outrages, and two or three of our soldiers have been already murdered. I can speak Portuguese, which is a great advantage, and in the course of our marches, I have made acquaintance with some very estimable and worthy people. The English are generally partial to their own ways and customs, and on that account, the greater part of the army dislike the natives of this country: but as far as I have seen, I have every reason to be pleased and satisfied with their conduct.

We are now arrived on the Tagus, after a march of near 600 miles, and are quartered at Punhete, a small but beautifully situated village, immediately at the confluence of the Zezete,

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Zezete, and Tagus. We are nine miles from Abrantes, and about 100 miles from Lisbon. The rest of the army are halted on the left bank of the Tagus, two miles beyond Abrantes. The troops have hitherto been very healthy; dysentery has now broke out, and is spreading fast; this is owing to the constant wet. The climate is most truly unpleasant. There has not been a week of continued fair weather at a time, since we came into the country. I do not know what our future movements are to be. Reports are very contradictory. Some say that we are to wait here for instructions from England; others assert, that we are to join the Spanish army, under General Cuesta, and move towards Madrid; time will shew; I only hope we may not make a second edition of the Corruna business. If the game is up with Austria, I am afraid we shall do little good in the Peninsula. Marshal Victor must have suffered very severely in the battle of Medellin, for though it took place on the 29th of March, he has never been able to advance a step to the southward. Where his army is, I know not. We get all our information from the English papers. A French force advanced the other day to Alcantara, in consequence of which, the bridge over the Tagus was blown up to prevent their passing. This is all the news I have heard, and I imagine that these troops had been detached from Victor's army, probably for the chief purpose of creating alarm.

I find that I have unconsciously written you a much longer letter than I intended to have written when I first sat down. If you have any good map of Portugal, and can follow our movements upon it, you will perfectly understand the plan of operations. The campaign has been short, but highly useful to this country; and though Soult has escaped us, it has been at the expence of the greater part of his equipment. For myself I have no opportunity of ever consulting a book. I had hoped to meet with something at Coimbra, which is the seat of the Portuguese University, and has attained considerable celebrity; but our stay there was very short, and every thing of consequence had been removed from fear of the enemy.

Adieu, my dear Sir, and, with every good and kind wish for your health and happiness, believe me always, most affectionately, yours.

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*Letters written during a Tour through Scotland, in the Year* 1788. *From the Italian of Angiolini*.*

ALTHOUGH Scotland should have no other men of letters besides Adam Smith, Robertson, Blair, and Mackenzie, even without Ferguson, Cullen, Black, Anderson, and many others whom I do not personally know, these would suffice to render her as respectable in the republic of letters as any other nation. I owe the acquaintance of these, and of many others of less distinction, to Sir William Forbes, who has treated me with so much attention, that, calling up all my recollection, I shall, with pleasure, endeavour to give you an idea of this man, who is a true model of the social virtues. I willingly lend myself to this design, because I know that you would wish,

* Lettere sopra l'Inghilterra, Scozia e Olanda, due volumi 8vo. Firenze, 1790. Presso Pietro Allegrini. Con approvazione.—Scotland has been described both by French and German writers; but we do not recollect to have seen an account of it from an Italian. For this reason, a translation of some of the most interesting passages in these letters, will probably be gratifying to our readers.

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wish, preferably to all other qualities, to see these virtues in man; and you are in the right; without these, the goods which nature and fortune bestow, may dazzle him who possesses, and those who contemplate them; but, at the long run, they neither console the one, nor interest the other. I wish, first of all, to give you his history, though he be a private man, like ourselves. Society has such rare and small need of heroes, that it is almost superfluous to know that concerning them, which is always inimitable, and often useless. Come then, and I will give you an example of what is more useful—of what we ourselves may be; and we shall be much in the eyes of reason, much for our own felicity, and that of others, if we be like Sir William Forbes.

He is of a distinguished family, son of one of the first magistrates of the city, who died while he was yet an infant. After a liberal education, he entered into the mercantile career, and is now at the head of the only private bank in Edinburgh. You may judge of the credit which he has been able to acquire, from the extent of his transactions; and you may judge of these by the circumstance of his keeping about twenty-five persons employed. His notes, payable to the bearer, which he never chose to make larger than twenty pounds sterling, circulate as current money throughout all Scotland; such is the favourable opinion which is entertained, not only of the wealth, but of the character of Sir William Forbes. He had lately a brilliant opportunity of proving it. Being involved in the mercantile failures of England, to the extent, it is said, of 30,000*l.* sterling, his friends were afraid that the loss would fall heavy on him: to prevent this, some of those most interested, ran with the offer of considerable sums. In a very graceful and courteous manner, he declined their offer, and continued to carry on his business as if nothing had happened, answering to the influx of notes which fear and distrust made return with unusual haste upon the bank. This promptitude, and his unaltered tranquillity, in a few days reassured the minds of the Scots, and things resumed their ordinary course. Sir William Forbes has never changed his character and behaviour, being always unalterably the courteous host of his countrymen and of foreigners. Of no person, in no country, have I heard so much good more generally spoken, than of him; and, really, it is not possible to have manners more noble and more obliging than he has. Above all, he must have an inexhaustible fund of excellent moral qualities, to be extolled, as he is, by the acclamations of a whole nation. An affectionate husband, a tender and watchful father, an anxious and steady friend, exerting the utmost activity towards all, and on every occasion—he overlooks, in the rapid course of the day, none of his duties. He makes no boast of literature, nor of the exercise of the fine arts; he entertains, however, a zealous attachment to both, and particularly to the men by whom they are professed. He has taste, desires and pursues it: a collection, continually augmenting, of the best modern books, well arranged, and well kept, is always ready for his friends, and to occupy his few leisure hours. He has the best possible collection of medals, and excellent Italian and English designs. Sir William Forbes gladly embraces any opportunity of bringing together strangers and the men of letters of his country, and making them acquainted; because he esteems the one, loves the other, and delights to bring both into notice. It was in his

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his house, as I formerly mentioned, that I saw, for the first time, the persons whom I have named; and, among these, Dr Robertson is the man whom I have since seen oftenest in private, and to whom, in fact, I owe most of what I write to you, concerning this nation.

The following is a picture of Dr Robertson. He is a man 69 years of age, of a lively, but grave and venerable aspect: he is most agreeable in company, complacent, and always obliging, frank, judicious. It is a real misfortune that, on certain days, his deafness should be such as to render him wholly unfit for dialogue. He lends himself to it, however, as much as he possibly can; and as the object of a traveller ought to be, not to speak, but to hear spoken, he is always of the greatest service to those who wish information about Edinburgh. As a man of letters, he enjoys an unrivalled reputation; and also as a man of policy, of prudence, of probity. As an ecclesiastic, he has not all the credit which is due to him. Dr Blair is here more highly esteemed. The latter is all church, morals, retirement. The former, accustomed to explore the vicissitudes of passed events, cannot overlook the present, and is accused of mingling too much in civil affairs, and in the administration of his country. Presbyterian rigorism is the cause of this accusation. As to myself, I will never condemn Dr Robertson; superior as he is to others in information and experience, I can only praise him if he endeavours to contribute, as far as lies in his power, to the good of the nation. I have always believed, that true virtue is the exercise, to the positive and voluntary advantage of another, of the good moral qualities which man possesses; nor could I ever give the name of virtue to merely not doing ill: this, I confess, appears to me not even to be goodness. But the examples being very rare, of men who do good because they wish it, the examples being even rare of those who do not do mischief, the few who are guiltless of that mischief, although they often refrain only from inability or from fear of loss to themselves, are called good and virtuous, either because men have no other idea of these qualities, or because rarity makes them set upon this character a value greatly superior to what it deserves. The Italians ought particularly to love Dr Robertson; he speaks of us as those beyond the mountains seldom speak. He said to me one day, that one of the regrets of his old age was that of not having visited Italy in his youth. And was the not having visited Italy, indeed, a subject of regret to so great a man? You may imagine the feeling with which I replied to so courteous an expression, which, either from modesty or prudence, I applied to our beautiful climate, and to our monuments of antiquity; however, I said "past greatness!" but the philosopher, who was in earnest, and did not wish to humble me in my humiliation, pointed out the object, distinguished times and circumstances, observed me uneasy, and perhaps could not help being uneasy himself; then, listen! he consoled me, and you may be consoled also: he said, "I know what "you were, but I know also what "you are, and what you can be. "Upon my honour," added he, with emphasis, "upon my honour, "I am persuaded that there is more "wit in Italy than in all Europe be"sides." Perhaps few foreigners think otherwise; certain it is, that few own it. In fact, little or nothing is spoken of our literature; people form their ideas upon those of others: they conceal, not without impudence, our new works, in order

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order to make them pass for their own; not even the name is known of the great men whom we even now have. Felice Fontana, Castegno, Toaldo, are the only names whom I have found known; but it is necessity, not justice, that these great and happy discoverers of nature should be known by whoever is not wholly ignorant, and, much more, by those who follow in their footsteps. Justice would be to know those whom we have, and who contribute, not without effect, to the progress of science and literature. But if foreigners are unjust to us, we are so to them. I continue my plan.

Dr Blair is curate of the principal church in Edinburgh. I have been present at many of his sermons, which I have always found full of that sound morality which is so useful for the conduct of life. Delivered, as they are, in a simple and persuasive manner, they are easily understood; and, being fuller of sentiment than of reasoning, make a profound and lasting impression upon the people—to whose benefit, in all countries of the world, such discourses should be solely directed. Dr Blair has published some of these his excellent sermons, and the two volumes of his lectures upon rhetoric justly enjoy the most extensive reputation. He is a man of about seventy, easy and free in conversation, loves company, and does not withdraw from its pleasures: well furnished with the goods of fortune, he spends, tranquilly, a great part of his old age in the country, without chusing to interfere in any business. It is thought becoming in the Presbyterian system, that ecclesiastics should follow this line of conduct. For my part, I love active virtue in every one who is qualified to exercise it; and I can scarcely excuse Dr Blair for wanting it, although he makes compensation to society by instructing it admirably with words. When those, then, whose compositions want the distinguished merit of his, think they have done enough in merely attempting to be useful by such means, I cannot help, at least, suspecting a meanness of character, which never belonged to manly and positive virtue; to that which renders dear and perpetual the memory of him who possesses it, and which makes us pardon and forget the defects, as well as the vices, which may have been annexed to it.

*(To be continued.)*

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## *Tour from Arbroath to Montrose.*

(Continued from p. 263.)

LEAVING the grounds of Redcastle, we cross Lunan water, and enter the parish of Lunan, the antiquities of which have, in some measure, been anticipated. Lunan has been analysed; Hawkhill, Courthill, Cothill, and Knap o'Castle, as connected with the antiquities of Redcastle, have already been adverted to.

Through the whole extent of the parish, a line of knaps can be distinctly traced. Within these twenty years, most of them were in a tolerable state of preservation; but, owing to the rapid progress of agriculture, several of them have been eradicated, and all of them considerably injured. The most remarkable are the Knap of Cothill, the two Knaps of Newton, the Dale's Knap (erroneously called the De'il's Knap), and Blackhillock, on the farm of Drumbartnott, and the Cotter Knap, on the estate of Inverlunan. Almost every eminence seems to have had its knap.

The use of these knaps cannot be mistaken. The uniform testimony of tradition, their local situation, and the quantity of ashes found in such of

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of them as have been demolished, clearly point it out. They served as beacons, whereon fires were kindled, to indicate alarm, on the appearance of danger, or the approach of an enemy. Of these fire telegraphs, Mr Scott, in his Lay of the Last Minstrel, has given a very accurate and natural description.

No place of strength, either in name or reality, can be traced in this parish, if we except Fast Castle, situated on the western extremity of the farm of Courthill. So completely, however, is this castle buried in oblivion, that tradition does not even hazard a conjecture concerning it, and nothing but the name has survived the wreck of time. If a fastness, or place of strength, it must have derived its importance from art, and not from its local situation.

Arbikie is situated on the south-west extremity of the parish, and occupies the highest ground, on that chain of eminences with which it stands connected. The name appears to be Ard-Bican, i. e. the high little point or summit, a name strictly appriate. *Ard* is the radix of the Latin *Ardnus*. *Bican* is the dimimutive of the Gaelic *Bic*, and rendered, according to the English mode of forming diminutives, *Bickie*.

About a quarter of a mile due west of the farm steading, stands an antiquity which, taken *in toto*, bears a resemblance to nothing which I have any where met with. It commences with a small conical artificial mount. To this mount is attached a *dorsum*, or ridge, about seven yards in breadth, which can be very distinctly traced upwards of one hundred yards. Where the dorsum terminates it is succeeded by a range of small tumuli, at equal distances. These tumuli are in the same straight line with the dorsum aforesaid, and extend about half a mile. About one hundred yards in the rear of this straight line, and exactly opposite to the termination of the dorsum, stands another conical artificial mount, considerably larger than the former. The name given to this antiquity, viz. Black Laws, is merely descriptive of their colour, and throws no light on the antiquity.

They cannot have been Justice Hills; for we never find two so nearly contiguous; and even though this difficulty could be got over, still the dorsum and other tumuli are unnecessary and superfluous. The conjecture that it is a Roman camp, is still more absurd. This antiquity, as it stands on an uncultivated waste *(immunis uratro)*, may be presumed entire. There is not the least vestige of a fosse; and a dorsum of one hundred yards, in one direction only, could not have been erected for the purpose of defence. Neither of these mounts bear the least resemblance to the Roman prætorium, for they are conical, and terminate in a point.

I had left this antiquity as hopeless and inexplorable, and was proceeding to the northward, where, having occasion to cross a small moss, in front of the said antiquity, my guide told me, this was the Cathie Loch. I was highly gratified with this accidental discovery; for Cathie (Cathan) is the diminutive of *Cath*, i. e. a battle. Having retraced my steps, and reviewed the antiquity, I feel no hesitation in pronouncing that a battle was fought here, and that, under these mounts, tumuli and dorsum, the slain were buried. The minor mount, and dorsum attached to it, contain the dead of the vanquished army; and the major mount, with the small tumuli, contain the dead of the conquerors. The conquerors shewed, in all cases, more attention to the burial of their own dead, than those of the enemy.

We have an antiquity somewhat resembling

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resembling the present, about three miles south of the river Dee, on the turnpike road, where two cairns mark the graves of the leaders and principal men who fell in the battle, whilst the common soldiers lie under a great number of small tumuli, in the same indiscriminate order in which they fell. I must, however, confess, the present is the only instance I know of, in which the slain have been buried in a straight line. The battle in question must be of great antiquity, for the Battle Loch, is now a moss.

About a mile to the northward, at a small Loch called Winkan's Holes, tradition points out the spot where a mill stood, which is reported to have sunk. Whatever may have been the fate of the mill, there is no doubt of its *quondam* existence, as the *mill lade* is still very distinct.

The only remaining gaelic name in this parish which has not been adverted to, is Drumbartnott, which may signify the Ridge of the Hasty Meeting, and may, perhaps, have been a place of rendezvous, in cases of danger or emergency. But I give this merely as a probable conjecture. Perhaps Bartnott may be a proper name, and then Drumbartnott would signify Bartnott's Ridge.

I shall endeavour to conclude the Tour in another communication; and am, Sir, your's, &c. MILO.

*9th May*, 1810.

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THE OBSERVER. No. IV.

——Facies non omnibus una,
Nec diversa tamen. OVID.

THE objects of human knowledge are so many and so widely diversified, that a great proficiency in every part of it is not to be expected from any single mind. The limited state of man, in respect both to his faculties, and the measure of his life, imposes upon him the necessity, in order to success, of concentrating his powers, and of confining their operations within a space comparatively narrow. There may be something more gratifying to the pride of his nature in ranging over a vast field; and his relish for amusement may be the longer maintained in vigour, as the sources are multiplied from which he has it in his power to derive it; but it is not by a smattering in any department of science, that the means can be afforded of rendering essential service to society, nor is an intimate acquaintance with even one or a few branches of knowledge to be attained otherwise, than by long-continued and sedulous application. Though the season of youth, therefore may, without impropriety, be occupied about many things, of which the tendency is rather, generally, to exercise and strengthen the mind, than to engage it in those particular pursuits which are to form the business of after life, yet there is a period in the progress of every one, in which it becomes his duty to consider seriously the purposes for which he was brought into existence, and to determine by what means he may best fulfil them. For this end, it is fit that he should take the most precise view that his circumstances will allow, of the condition and design of human society, and after a deliberate and just estimate of his own powers, endeavour, as far as may be consistent with the established order of things, to lay them out in that tract in which they may be most advantageously employed for the community. It is not to be doubted, that his private interest will, in this case, coincide enterely with the public. For the greatest share of enjoyment does not fall to the share of him who makes it the business of his life to collect

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collect it, from whatever quarter, for the indulgence of a pampered appetite. It is found in true purity, and in the highest perfection of those who seek it not—its surest source being the consciousness of usefulness; in aiming at which, the mind acquires a liberal expansion which it could not have derived from any merely selfish pursuit, and, without having any such thing immediately in view, is placed in the direct path to the most substantial improvement and happiness.

To put this subject in the clearer light, the effects of the economy in question, may be compared with those resulting from the application of a similar principle of division of labour in the practice of the mechanical arts. Every one knows how astonishing is the difference between the accommodations, that are within the reach of the unassisted exertions of even the most ingenious individual, and those which, in the progress of society, become open to the least considerable of its members. The single basis of this remarkable improvement, is that sort of interchange which takes place among great numbers of persons, of their several talents and capacities of usefulness. In consequence of this, the attention of each individual being allowed for a length of time to remain occupied about one subject, a high degree of expertness is acquired in it, and facilities are afforded for the union of the exertions of many, either collectively or in succession, for the accomplishment of purposes which could never have come within the contemplation of a single mind, however active or however copious in resources, and which must be not less above the efforts even of the greatest force, unless guided by art and informed by professional experience. The necessities of mankind, it may therefore be admitted, lay, in this department, a natural foundation for a system beneficial perhaps, upon the whole, but in which the mixture of alloy is too considerable to escape observation, and of too deleterious a quality not to excite regret. In the progress of such subdivision, of which it is the tendency to proceed gradually further, as a society advances in refinement, a great proportion of the whole members of a community come at length to have the sphere of their action and observation so extremely limited, as, in effect, to differ little from mere machines. Their intellectual faculties, from being seldom put to use, become dull and useless. In the uniform round of a life without incidents and without variety, there is no room for the exercise of the best affections. A character of stupidity and unsociableness gains ground among some of the classes of society, in the same proportion and through the influence of the same causes which give to others the leisure and the inclination for mental improvement. In these circumstances it is almost unnecessary to observe, that there must subsist at least one marked distinction between the principle of a division of labour, as applied respectively to the liberal and to the mechanical arts. It is upon the supposition only of a greater degree of intellectual and moral excellence being diffused through the entire mass of civilized society, than among hordes of savages of equal extent, that there can be the least foundation for giving a preference to the former. The outward appendages of human life are a matter comparatively of little moment. It is from their tendency to form men themselves, and to invest them with the proper dignity of their nature, that any just criterion can be derived by which to compare



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compare together different institutions, or different degrees of social advancement. And unless there be somewhere, in cultivated life, an adequate counterpoise to those debasing influences upon which, in one view, it may be said almost to be established, instead of being regarded as any advantage, it will merit to be considered as the bane and the pest of whatever nation may unhappily come within the reach of its contagion.

While, therefore, the principle of a division of labour is not less deserving of the attention of those who are engaged in the higher department of mental exertion, than it is admirably suited to the occupations of the mechanic and the artisan; while similar advantages are to be gained from it in the one case as in the other; it is evident that these things can be so only upon the supposition of that principle undergoing such modification as may adapt it aright to the nature of the scenes severally into which it is to be introduced. The consequences of a continued poring over a single object will be nearly the same, whatever the object be which receives that consideration. The mind fatigued and dissatisfied will contract a degree of feebleness and languor, most unfavourable to its highest improvement, and particularly to be deprecated as existing in those classes of society to which it belongs to give a tone to its remaining parts, and by the example of just and liberal sentiments to correct in some measure the degrading effects which have been alluded to, of mechanical drudgery, and an unvarying minute application. It is not to be denied, that mankind have been much indebted to individuals who have devoted the labour of their lives to the elucidation of particular difficulties, and to smoothing the way to certain parts of knowledge for such as should come after them. But, in a general view, it is an arrangement infinitely more adapted to the exigencies of human life, that there should be found in society numbers of persons with highly cultivated and well informed minds, than that the only aspect exhibited by it, in all its departments, should be the single one of a collection of workmen, however expert each division of these in the business of its respective calling. It may be added, that in all cases where there is occasion for any great degree of mental exertion, the surest road to eminence is not in effect, by detaining the thoughts for ever within the limits of that particular tract in which it is endeavoured to acquire it. It will answer a much better purpose, that by some diversification of the pursuit—by the engagement of the mind in different paths of inquiry—in short, by a degree of attention to general knowledge, there be formed or kept alive by vigour of intellect, an energy and capacity of perseverance in research, which may be called the health of the thinking principle, and of which the importance cannot be better illustrated, than by comparing its influence upon particular directions of thought, to the similar influence which the health of the body has upon the agility of any individual members. The true idea, then, of a division of labour, as applied to those departments of industry which are conspicuously of an intellectual character, is, that a choice having, in the first place been made of some one great object, to the advancement of which, every effort of reflection or activity is ultimately to tend, a certain latitude may be allowed to the mind, and it may be suffered to roam abroad occasionally, as well for the purpose of being invigorated and kept in a sound state by the exercise

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cise, as of collecting, during such excursions, any materials that may come in the way, likely to be of use towards the particular ends which it has proposed to itself. Of the beneficial effects of such a system, it is unnecessary to offer any explanation. The tendency of it is evidently to unite, in some degree, advantages apparently not always compatible—to give the precision of knowledge requisite to acting a useful part in civilized society, without impairing the force of mind which may best furnish resources to meet incidents new or unexpected; or destroying that reasonable boldness which should carry a man out of the beaten track, when he has the prospect of reaching some valuable improvement.

In addition to the reason for these occasional variations of the subject of inquiry, which may be drawn from the common tendency of every part of science, to strengthen and enlarge the mental powers, there is a more particular ground for the same thing laid by the close and intimate connection which subsists between some parts of knowledge and others. Examples of this kind are without end. Thus, mathematics, which treat of the universal and unchangeable properties of matter, are the best basis on which to fix an acquaintance with the actually established system of nature. In like manner moral science, it may be affirmed, will not be most advantageously prosecuted, either as to speculative or practical effect, by the mere casuist who busies himself about a thousand niceties, the discussion of which, often, may be of little use to himself, or to any one else; but never goes so far without what he considers his proper sphere, as to bring into operation in it the influence of enlightened views of the attributes and character of the great Creator, or of that delightful glow, favourable to virtue and humanity, which may be inspired by an acquaintance with the liberal arts; the greater part of any individual's knowledge, in whatever science, being not the result of his own observation, but a collection from the stores of many other minds, an acquaintance with the languages which are the vehicle of that information becomes a necessary preparative to the acquirement of it; as the proper use of this instrument, and of the thoughts of which it is the representative, either in the search after truth, or in the communication of it—in other words, the principles of a sound and rational logic, are an indispensable auxiliary in every field in which there is occasion for correct reasoning, or regular investigation.

In time, the man who has taken an enlarged and comprehensive view of human knowledge—who has considered the relative importance of its various branches; and, having determined with care what those parts of it are which either are most deserving of attention in themselves, or most suited to his capacity and turn of thought, has marked out a definite yet open path for his future progress, will, in more respects than can easily be enumerated, have a superiority alike over such as have no precise object in their studies, and such as, having engaged themselves at hazard in some particular and isolated train of inquiry, plod on in a dull career without usefulness, perhaps, as without rational enjoyment. It is the former much more than either of the latter, who will be secure against the unhappiness of trifling away life about matters of no consideration, and wasting unprofitable genius and industry, which wanted only proper direction to be productive of the most valuable results. It is in him that we may expect to find that liberality

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rality of sentiment which will not withhold the tribute of esteem from occupations and researches different from his own. Possessing a mind richly stored with various information, he will be able to taste and to communicate in his turn all the pleasure that is to be found in the society and converse of the wise and the enlightened. He can, without difficulty, adapt himself always to the present occasion. He acquires a facility of examining, under different aspects, whatever subjects come before him, and by means of ideas, images, illustrations drawn from several sources, of presenting his sentiments respecting them in a more impressive and efficacious form. In the varied intercourse of life, as in the seasons of solicitude and meditation, he bears about him a mind always open to improvement. His faculties are invigorated as the sphere of his observation is enlarged; and as he adds to the measure of his private satisfaction, a similar increase takes place in his capacity of public usefulness. M.

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*Letters which passed between the late Lord Dreghorn, M. Chevalier, and Lord Monboddo.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

CONCEIVING the inclosed letters, to and from several persons of eminence, to be curious literary relics, and such as will give both information and amusement to the better informed part of your readers, I have copied and translated them for insertion in your useful Miscellany. I have also a letter from the late Sir James Stewart of Coltness, the celebrated political economist, which I will take an early opportunity of transmitting to you. Those now sent will, I apprehend, be as much as you can find room for in one number.—I am, Sir, your's, &c. C. M.

*Copy of a Letter from M. Le Chevalier to the late Lord Dreghorn, relating to his Essay to prove, that Troy was not taken by the Greeks; read before the Royal Society in* 1780, *and published in the 1st Volume of their Transactions; and, afterwards, in the 2d Volume of his own Works, in* 1798.*

Edinbourg, 10th Oct. 1790.

MY LORD,

Je suis tres faché de ne m'etre pas trouvé ches moi lorsque vous aves pris la peine d' y passer, et d' avoir manqué une occasion de cultiver, de plus en plus, votre connoissance, à la quelle, je vous prie de croire, que j'attache le plus grande prix.

J'ai lu, avec un veritable interet, votre dissertation Angloise sur la Guerre de Troie. Un saint respect pour l'exactitude geographique d' Homere, et pour l'immense etendue de ces connoisances, en tout genre, ne me permettoit pas de soupconner sa veracité dans l'histoire; vous avez dissipé tous mes scrupules, et il ne me reste plus le moindre doute sur son mensonge. Ce n'est pas le seul avantage que j'ai retiré de votre ouvrage, puisqu'il m'a fait faire connoissance avec Dion Crisostome. L'autorité de cet elegant critique confirme l'authenticité des monuments que je publie, comme ils viennent reciproquement eux memes à l'appui de son opinion. Jettes un coup d'œil, my Lord, sur la page 119. vous y verres, que de son temps, (c'est à dire, je crois, sous Trajan,) les tom-

* M. Le Chevalier himself, when in Edinburgh, about the year 1790, published a Dissertation on Troy. He afterwards went to Russia; then taking the benefit of the act in favour of French Emigrants, returned to France, became, at last, secretary to Talleyrand; and, now, is much in favour at the French Court, and much esteemed by Buonaparte.

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beaux des guerriers Grecs etoient, encore, en evidence, dans la plaine de Troie; que celui d'Ajax s'y voioit aussi, et que personne n'ignoroit que ce guerrier avoit peri dans les environs de la ville de Troie. Vous trouveres aussi (p. 179.) que le tombeau d'Hector etoit trouvé dans la ville, et qu'il est, par consequent, un de ceux que j'ai decouverts sur la citadelle de Troie, et aux quels je n'avois pas osé, jusque à present, donner une denomination.

Toutes ces remarques sont infiniment precieuses pour mon ouvrage, my Lord; mais il s'en trouve encore une autre, a la page 180, qui m'a d'autant plus flatté, que je l'avois faite moi même, avant d'avoir lu Crisostome, et que j'avois, en même, l'honneur de vous en faire part, en dinant chez vous—elle a pour objêt la course d'Hector et d'Achille autour des murailles de Troie. Etant sur les lieux en 1787, et ayant fixé, d'une maniere mathematique, la situation de l'ancienne Ilium, je trouvois, dans la disposition des precipices qui l'environne,—une impossibilité physique à l'execution de la course des deux guerriers. Penetré, d'ailleurs, comme je l'etois, de l'exactitude d'Homer, dont j'avois admiré tant d'examples, je n'osois l'accuser d'en avoir manqué dans cette seule occasion; mon esprit etoit à la torture, cependant, a force de relire le combat d'Hector et d'Achille, a force de le comparer avec celui de Turnus et d'Ænée, qui en est une imitation servile, dans tous les points, excepte dans la course ridicule des guerriers autour de la ville, je finis, par prononcer, quoique en tremblant, mon premier arrêt contre le plus grand des poetes; et je soutins, qu'il etoit absurde de supposer, que les Grecs, animes comme ils l'etoient contre Hector, eussent pu rester tranquilles spectateurs du combat "*achivos autem* videsse tanquam adessent spectaculo."—*Dion. p.* 180.

Je suis avec respect,
my Lord,
votre tres humble, et tres
obeissant serviteur,
(Signi) Le Chevalier.

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*Translation of the preceding Letter.*

My Lord, *Edin. Oct.* 10. 1890.

I am very sorry that I was not at home, when you took the trouble to call on me, and thus, have missed an opportunity of cultivating more and more your acquaintance, on which, I entreat you to believe, that I set the greatest value.

I have read, with much interest, your English dissertation on the war of Troy. A sacred regard for the geographical accuracy of Homer, and for the immense extent of his knowledge of every kind, did not suffer me to suspect his historical veracity; you have overcome all my scruples, and I have no longer any doubt about his fable. This is not the only advantage which I have derived from your work, since it has made me acquainted with Dion Chrisostom. The authority of that elegant critic confirms the authenticity of the monuments which I published, as they themselves reciprocally support his opinion. Do cast your eye, my Lord, on the 119th page, you will there find, that, in his time, (that is to say, in the reign of Trajan, I believe), the tombs of the Greek warriors were still existing in the plain of Troy; that that of Ajax was also to be seen there; and that no body was ignorant that that hero perished in the vicinity of the city of Troy. You will likewise find, (p. 179), that the tomb of Hector was found in the city, and that, consequently, it is one of those which I discovered

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discovered on the citadel of that town, and to which I have never dared, to this day, to give a name.

All these remarks are of infinite consequence to my work, my Lord; but there is another yet to be found at page 180, which has flattered me the more, that I had made it myself, before I read Chrisostom, and which I had, at the same time, the honour to communicate to your Lordship, when dining at your house; it relates to the course of Hector and Achilles, round the walls of Troy. Having been on the spot in 1787, and having ascertained, in a mathematical manner, the situation of ancient Ilium, I found, in the disposition of the precipices which surround it, a physical impossibility in the course of the two warriors. Convinced, besides, as I was, of the accuracy of Homer, of which I had admired so many examples, I durst not accuse him of having been wanting in this respect, in this single instance. My invention was tortured; however, by the combat of Hector and Achilles, by comparing it with that of Turnus and Æneas, which is a servile imitation of it in every respect, except as to the ridiculous course of the warriors around the town, and I finished with giving, though in trembling, my first verdict against the first of Poets. I maintain, it was absurd to suppose, that the Greeks, exasperated as they were against Hector, could have remained peaceable spectators of the combat.

I am, with respect, my Lord,
your very humble and obt. servt.
(Signed) LE CHEVALIER.

N. B. In our next Number, will be given a very curious and interesting letter from the late Sir James Stewart, of Coltness, author of many valuable political works, to Lord Dreghorn, which could not be inserted here on account of its length.

C. M.

*Une Lettre a mi Lord Monboddo, ecrite par feu Lord Dreghorn.*

J'ai bien des graces à vous rendre, mi Lord, car vous m'avez fait present d'un livre & je l'ai trouvé un chef d'œuvre. Comme le sujet en est assez sec & n'a jamais eté de mon gout, je ne doutois point, lorsque j'en commencai la lecture, que je ne m'en ennuyasse bientot; mais je me trompois; l'auteur y a scû mettre un interet à quoi je ne m'attendois pas, ainsi je fus entrainé de page en page, sans pouvoir m'arreter, avant que de l'avoir lû presque tout entier. Quel eloge pour un traité de metaphysique! Mais comme j'ecris en ami, & pasen adulateur, il faut que je prenne la liberté de faire quelques remarques sur l'ouvrage que je viens de louer, & je les fais d'autant plus volontiers, que le preface de ce troisieme tome annonce qu'un quatrieme ne tardera guere à paroitre.

Il me semble que l'auteur a parlé avec trop d'aigreur de feu Mr. Home, je ne l'ai connu que peu, & je ne me suis jamais entousiasmé de ses ouvrages, mais il etoit philosophe & homme de lettres, à coup sur il est mort, voila des raisons bien fortes pour que ses antagonistes, en combattant sa doctrine, menageassent leurs termes.

Il me semble aussi que c'est a tort que l'auteur a parlé avec mepris, de ces philosophes, qui travaillent à faire des experiences.

Grand nombre de scavants pensent que toute theorie qui n'est pas appuyée sur des faits doit etre suspecte, mais quoique qu'il en soit, l'auteur a dû se rappeller que lui meme a suivi cette methode dans l'ouvrage dont il s'agit.

L'auteur nous donne les Egyptiens pour les inventeurs des arts, mais il y a grand sujet de croire qu'ils n'en ont eté que les depositaires, & que c'etoit un peuple plus au nord, detruit & oublié il y a grand nombre de siecles, qui les leurs a enseigné

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enseigné. Voyez un tres scavant ouvrage qui a pour titre, " Lettres sur l'Atlantide de Platon & sur l'Ancienne Histoire de l'Asie;" par M. Bailly (a Paris 1779.) Les anciens ont parlé de ce peuple, selon lui, sous le nom d'Hyperboreans.

Je ne sais pas mauvais gré a l'auteur d'avoir lancé un trait contre moi, c'est ce qu'il a fait dans un certain passage, ou apres avoir fait de sanglantes reproches au siecle ou nous vivons a cause de son incredulité, il ajoute, qu'il y a des gens qui ne croient pas meme á la prise de Troye par les Grecs. Assurement il s'en trouve & en assez grand nombre, & je me pique d'en etre le chef. Encore ne suis je pas incredule; il est vrai que je ne crois pas aux hommes à une jambe & que je balance à l'egard des hommes à queue, mais je crois aux geants; je crois que l'usage de feu dans nos maisons est malsain; je crois que l'espece humaine se decroit tous les jours; & je n'ajoute aucune foi au recit d'Homere parce qu'il est rempli d'absurdités & de contradictions qui sautent aux yeux.

Je m'etonne que l'auteur se soit contenté d'une simple raillerie sur cette question sans repondre aux arguments, par lesquels les infidèles pretendent prouver qu'Homere a menti. La matiere est assez importante, me semble, pour meriter d'etre discutée dans quelques pages du quatrieme tome. Qu'il y fasse voir, comment Paris a pû enlever Helene de Lacedemone, ville eloignee de mer de plusieurs lieues; comme Patrocle a pu combattre sous le poids de l'armure d'Achille, dont Hector n'auroit pu se servir, si Jupiter ne l'eut pas pris la peine de l'ajuster a son corps; comment le siege de Troye a pu durer dix jours, vû que, de l'aveu d'Homere lui meme, on pouvoit le plus facilement en escalader les murs, ou suppose que cela ne fut pas vrai, pourquoi les Grecs ne l'ont pas pris par blocus en tres peu de tems.

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*Translation of Lord Dreghorn's Letter to Lord Monboddo.*

I have many thanks to offer you, my Lord, for the present of a book which I have found to be a masterpiece. As the subject is abundantly tiresome, and has never been agreeable to my taste, I had no doubt, when I began to read it, that I should be soon tired of it; but I was mistaken, the author has contrived to give an interest to what I thought incapable of having any; thus I was led on, from page to page, without being able to stop, until I had read almost the whole of it. What an eulogy on a metaphysical treatise! But as I write as a friend, and not as an encomiast, it is necessary that I take the liberty of making some remarks on the work I have been just praising; and I do so the more willingly, that the preface to this third volume, announces that a fourth will soon appear.

It seems to me, then, that the author has spoken with too much asperity of the late Mr Home. I was only a little acquainted with him, and I was never very fond of his works; but he was a philosopher, and a man of letters; at any rate, assuredly, he is dead; these are powerful reasons why his antagonists, in combating his doctrine, should be guarded in their expressions.

It appears to me, also, that the author is wrong in speaking with contempt of those philosophers who labour at experimental philosophy. A great number of learned men think, that all theory which is not founded on facts ought to be distrusted; but, be that as it may, he ought to

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to recollect, that he himself has followed this method in this his work.

The author holds out the Egyptians to us as the inventors of arts; but there is much reason for thinking that they were only the guardians of them, and that they learned them from a people more to the northward, destroyed and forgotten for many ages. It is worth while to consult on this subject a very learned work, entitled, "Letters on the Atlantides of Plato, "and on the Ancient History of "Asia," by Mr Bailly, (Paris, 1779.) The ancients, according to him, have spoken of this nation under the name of the Hyperboreans.

I am not displeased with the author, for having aimed a blow at me, in a certain passage, where after having reproached very severely this age, for its incredulity, he adds—"there are some who do not even "believe in the taking of Troy by "the Greeks."—Assuredly there are such, and these too a pretty numerous body, and I pique myself on being the chief of them. However, I am not incredulous; it is true I do not believe that there is a race of men with one leg, and I doubt even if there are men with tails; but I believe in the existence of giants—I think that the use of fire in our houses is pernicious to health—I believe that the human race is degenerating daily,—and I have no faith in Homer, only because he is full of palpable absurdities and contradictions.

I am astonished that the author has been satisfied with mere raillery, in regard to this question, without answering the arguments in consequence of which such infidels pretend to prove that Homer has been guilty of falsehood; and the subject is sufficiently important, I think, to merit discussion, in some part of the fourth volume. Let the author there shew how Paris could carry off Helen from Lacedemon, a town several leagues distant from the sea; how Patroclus could fight under the armour of Achilles, which Hector could not have made use of had not Jupiter taken pains to fit it to his body; how the siege of Troy could indure ten days, since, according to Homer himself, it could have been easily escaladed; or, supposing that not true, why the Greeks did not take it by blockade in a short time? C. M.

* See a treatise of Lord Dreghorn's, in the Edinburgh Magazine for May 1775.

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*Strictures on Dr Edmonstone's History of the Zetland Islands.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for February, you gave your readers a very favourable account of Dr Edmondstoune's View of the Shetland Islands. Having since perused the book, I propose to send you a few remarks on some parts of it. Although I do not entirely agree with you, either as to the general accuracy of the author, or the agreeableness of his style, I have certainly no wish either to revive discussions that might involve you in controversy, or to write a review of the book. I shall therefore confine my observations to the Natural History department; on which you did not enter, and on which, I should suppose, there is little danger of writing with asperity.

You must, however, allow me to premise one observation:—You might with propriety have claimed for your journals the merit of anticipating Dr Edmondstone in several of the most important remarks which he makes on the present state of Shetland, and on the means of its improvement. Any one must be satisfied of this, who, after reading Dr Edmondstone's View, recurs, as I have done, to your Miscellany for the year 1804-5.

Dr

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Dr Edmondstone treats at great length of the Birds of Shetland, and he seems willing that his readers should consider his observations as both correct and original. "The frequency and ease," he says, "of observing their habits and modes of life which this country affords, have enabled me to acquire certain facts respecting the economy of some of them which are not generally known." Ornithologists must rejoice at this information; and if the Doctor has fallen into some mistakes, it must be doing a service to science to point them out.

He begins with stating, that there are no birds "peculiar" to Shetland(*a*). I must, however, remark, that the *Skua-gull* is peculiar, or at least is not found in any other part of the British dominions. Colonel Montagu no doubt says, that it breeds in the Orkney islands (*b*); but in this he has been misinformed; or, perhaps, in the south of England, the Orkneys may be understood to include the Shetland islands. Dr Edmondstone mentions that the Skua breeds only in Unst and Foulah. It is true that three or four pairs yearly attach themselves to those places; but it seems strange that a native of Shetland, as the Doctor is, should not know that the chief breeding-place of this curious gull is Rona's Hill, the highest mountain in the country, and situated in the Mainland or largest island. The skua, it may be remarked, is the Port Egmont hen, mentioned in voyages round the world.

Dr Edmondstone takes notice only of one species of eagle as inhabiting Shetland—the Falco albicilla, White-tailed Eagle, or *Erne*(*c*)." But other two species occur both in Orkney and Shetland; and Falco albicilla is perhaps the least common of the three. By most ornithological writers, the Erne is stated to be the Falco albicilla; and this seems to have misled the Doctor. In our northern islands, the name *Erne* is applied promiscuously to this species, to the Ringtail (Falco fulvus), and to the Sea Eagle (Falco ossifragus.)

I was not a little surprised to find Dr Edmondstone asserting that the "*Merlin* is common in Shetland, and builds its nest in the rocks (*d*)." This is accounted a rare migratory hawk: It appears in the south of England in October; but does not breed there. Colonel Montagu mentions, that he had never seen its eggs. It would be a curious fact, if the Merlin really were common in Shetland, and bred among the rocks there. I am doubtful, however, how far ornithologists can depend on the Doctor's accuracy. The probability is, that he means the *Kestril* (Falco tinnunculus), which is pretty common, and does make its nest among the rocks both in Orkney and Shetland. In Orkney it is well known by the name of *Windcuffer*.

After telling us, that the Corvus Corax, Corby-crow, or Raven, breeds in Shetland in considerable numbers (*e*), the author, rather inconsistently, proceeds to say that the Corvus Cornix, or Hooded-crow, is "the only species of crow constantly resident in Shetland." (*f*) The former species is as constant a residenter.

Of the Starling it is remarked, that it "successfully imitates the tones of almost every bird, but has a harsh cry of its own." (*g*) The author, it would appear, has never listened to the vernal warblings of the Starling, while, from the steeple of Lerwick, or the tops of the most elevated buildings, it salutes its mate with a melodious love-song.

Of

(*a*) Vol. ii. p. 226.
(*b*) Ornithological Dictionary, *in loco*.
(*c*) Vol. ii. p. 227.
(*d*) Vol. ii. p. 230.
(*e*) Vol. ii. p. 230.
(*f*) Vol. ii. p. 232.
(*g*) Vol. ii. p. 237.



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Of the Wren it is asserted, that it never sings, but utters occasionally "a faint unmusical note." (*h*)

The Doctor's musical taste seems to be of a peculiar cast. The cry of the Starling is denounced as "harsh;" the note of the Wren as "unmusical;" —while the spring-call of the Plover is commended as "extremely sweet and plaintive;" (*i*) and the "native note" of the *Whaap* as "wild and interesting." (*k*)

Of the Cormorant it is remarked, that "it has been said to build its nest in trees; but that, in Orkney and Shetland, it forms it on the shelves of the rocks, and is never seen to rest upon grass, unless in the immediate neighbourhood of rocks."—"Indeed (it is added) the large web-feet of this bird are but very ill calculated for sitting upon trees." (*l*) The Doctor is evidently inclined to insinuate that it never does so. But in this he is quite mistaken; for wherever there are large trees on the margins of lakes, even in the inland parts of the country, detachments of cormorants are occasionally seen perching upon them; and they seem to perch with great facility, and to sit on the branches in perfect security, notwithstanding that they have the misfortune to possess feet "very ill calculated" (in Dr Edmondstone's opinion) for this purpose. It is really awkward for philosophers who may happen to be possessed of a little of what is called anatomical knowledge, thus to broach theory in opposition to fact. The prince of epic poets is therefore perfectly correct, as a naturalist, in his celebrated comparison of Satan to a Cormorant, when he represents that cormorant as perching on the tree of life:

So clomb this first grand thief into God's fold.
Thence up he flew, and on the tree of life,
The middle tree and highest there that grew,
Sat like a Cormorant.——

ORCADENSIS.

*May*, 1810.

(*h*) Vol. ii. p. 238.
(*i*) Vol. ii. p. 238.
(*k*) Vol. ii. p. 241.
(*l*) Vol. ii. p. 249.

*(To be continued.)*

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*Genealogical Table of the Mixtures of the Different Human Races. From "Histoire Naturelle du Genre Humain," by J. J. Virey. Paris.* 2 vols. 8vo. Année ix.

FIRST GENERATION.

| *First Parent.* | *Second Parent.* | *Offspring.* |
|---|---|---|
| Male or Female individual, of European or White origin | Male or Female Negro | Mulattos |
| | Asiatic Indian | Metics |
| | Native American | Mestizos |
| Individual Negro | Caribbee American | Zambis or Lobos, &c. |

SECOND GENERATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| White | Mulatto | Tercerons or Moriscos |
| | Metic | Indian Castizos |
| | Mestizo | Quatralvis or Castizos |
| Negro | Mulatto | Griffos or Cabros |
| Caribbee | Zambi | Zambaigis |
| | Mestizo | Tresalvos |
| | Mulatto | Deep Mulattos |

THIRD

THIRD GENERATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| European | Terceron | Quarterons or Alvinos |
| | Indian Castizo | Postizos |
| | American Quatralvi | Octavons |
| Terceron | Mulatto | Saltatras |
| Mestizo | Quarteron | Coyotes |
| Griffo | Zambi | Giveros |
| Mulatto | Zambaigi | Cambujos |

FOURTH GENERATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| White | Quarteron | Quinterons |
| | Caribbee octavon | Puchuelas |
| | Coyote | Harnizos |
| Mulatto | Cambujo | Albarassados |
| | Albarassado | Barzinos |

OBSERVATIONS.

*First Generation.*—These beings equally resemble the two races in the form of the body, figure, colour, habits, &c. The mixtures which they make in each of their progenies remain like; they produce what are called *casques.*

*Second Generation.*—In these branches, one of the fundamental stems form only a third, while the other forms the remaining two thirds. The characters which the offspring receive vary in the same proportion as the original races from which they spring.

*Third Generation.*—The first division here has only one part against four others. In the second, the proportions vary; but they will be easily found by going back to their origin. There is no description of all the mixtures which might take place here, either because they have not occurred, or because authors have not observed them.

*Fourth Generation.*—Our readers will easily see, that these varieties may be multiplied in arithmetical progression, and may be combined in a very great number of proportions. Each of these will retain, more or less, the features of its origin, in proportion to the different degrees of affinity with an original stock.

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*Picturesque Survey of Asia Minor; with some particulars respecting the Troad. (From Voyage en Grece, &c. par J. S. S. Bartholdy.)*

THE first city which I visited in the Levant was Smyrna, "the great flambeau of Asia," the most beautiful, according to Philostratus, of all cities which the sun shines upon; it overlooks the sea, and zephyrs sport around its shores. The ancients were rarely mistaken when they assigned certain characters to certain countries; for they passed the greater part of their life in observation. It was the character of luxury and effeminacy, which they assigned to the colonies of Ionia and Asia Minor. A gentle indolence, accordingly, was the chief feature in the manners of the happy inhabitants of those countries. They cultivated indeed, with the greatest success, poetry and the sciences, painting and sculpture; but the first aim of their life was pleasure, not virtue and liberty. They never knew how to maintain their independence, like the Greeks of the mother country, and of the Archipelago. Sometimes they were subject to the Kings of Persia, sometimes to tyrants sprung

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sprung up from among themselves. They found it more convenient to relate heroic actions than to perform them. Miletus was likely to have invented history; Halicarnassus produced the father of it. Graceful contours, a sea of a beautiful azure, a pure sky, a balmy air, the finest fruits, the most delicate herbs, smiling vallies intersected by mountains, which Pliny says are the most magnificent in this quarter of the world; the aspect of which has nothing terrible, and which afford protection against the heat of the sun and the violence of hurricanes; such, on the side of Smyrna, were the countries of Asia Minor, and such they in general are. It is probable that the ancient city was in the place where is now the village of Burnabad, the most agreeable summer habitation of the Franks and rich Greeks, in a situation somewhat elevated, so near the sea as to have a view of it, so far as not to have the weariness of its eternal murmur. It was by this way that the Meles passed, as is proved by the well known inscription of the Mosque; and it appears from an oracle cited by Pausanias, that Alexander, son of Philip, inspired by a dream, after having consulted the oracle of Claros, actually transported the city to the banks of this river. "Thrice happy those who inhabited the Pagus, on the other side of the sacred river of the Meles."

The village of Bournabaschi, situated not far from thence, is of the highest beauty. Numerous sources of silver water there reflect groupes of platane trees. Narlikeu, surrounded by a grove of pomegranates, is equally beautiful, whether it display the pomp of its flowers, or the richness of its fruits. Let us not omit the plain of Nyf, or Nimfa, in a forest of cherry trees, surrounded by the mountain of Pagus, of Sypilus, where we still think we distinguish the image of Niobe, in stone, and which stretches from thence towards the north; and of Tmolus, which furnishes gold, and the top of which, called Tempsis, enjoys so pure an air, that those who inhabit it reach, according to Mutian, the age of a hundred and fifty.

The following, among the cities of Asia Minor, are those, the situation of which made the greatest impression upon me:

Bursa was the residence of the Emperors, before their degeneracy. There were still to be seen, a very few years ago, in its fields, flocks of the race of those which Sultan Arean himself fed.

The mountain Olympus, on which it rests—the force of vegetation—the dwarf mulberries, on which the eye plunges, as on a plain—lastly, the warm baths of which a Turkish poet has said "that they flowed from the source of paradise"—every thing contributed to give it a peculiar charm in my eyes.

Sardis remains with its citadel in ruins, and the temple of the Great Mother. At the place where the Persians, instructed by an accident, scaled it with so much boldness, I saw feeding, the most beautiful flocks of goats, with hanging ears.

The plain of Ephesus, confusedly strewed with ruins, across which the Cayster, filled with swans, directs its course, forming windings without number; this plain was remarkable while the gods of antiquity reigned there; and has been still more remarkable since, by the history of the apostles, and the remembrance of the early ages of Christianity.

But what can be more interesting than the Troad, which besides, like the plains of Magnesia on the Sypilus, presents every symptom of active cultivation and extreme fertility? The beautiful and venerable forests of Mount Ida, swarm with game of every description; but neither is it rare to meet with wild beasts. Here it is, that, through Bairamitsch, flows the Scamander, or the Simois, as you please to name it. Its bed is large, and its current accelerated by slight rocky

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rocky cascades. Its water is limpid, and is regarded as very salutary. Patients come to drink it, even from Constantinople.*

The heights of Priene are also very beautiful, and nothing is more smiling than the view of the valley of Lethe, taken from the mountain near Magnesia, upon the Meander, where was found the revered temple of Diana with the white forehead (Leukophrine), the tutelary goddess of Themistocles.

But all is effaced, by the aspect of grandeur and abundance presented by Miletus, now Palatcha, and its plain covered with laurel-roses, and *agnus-castus*. Palm trees, rising even above the cupola of a mosque, overshadow the winding stream of the Meander, which waters it. The *Catmus*, which is perceived in the distance, and which the moon still delights to caress with its rays, as if the shepherd always reposed there; the lake Biblis, whose rushes are inhabited by birds of the most varied plumage; the ruins of that opulent city, serving as a retreat to the storks; flocks of camels feeding, and of buffaloes reposing under the vaults of its immense theatre; a colouring, the liveliness of which equals that of the Campagna di Roma; every thing disposes the imagination sportively to create agreeable fictions; and there accordingly it was, that the Milesian tales took their birth.

The population of Miletus was immense, and continued always increasing in an inconceivable degree. It numbered ninety colonies, all sent out from it. Besides distinguished philosophers, astronomers, historians, and artists, Greece was indebted to it likewise for the most amiable of her women. Spoiled children of nature, these happy inhabitants anticipated the delights of Elysium. The finest wools, dyed with the most brilliant colours, served for their dress; and the most exquisite dishes were alone allowed to cover their tables. No perfume equalled that of their garlands, and their twelve-leaved roses were the most beautiful in the world.

* Lord Aberdeen, who spent several days at Bairamitsch, and who surveyed the Gargarus, and the forests, along with the commandant, Osman Aga, is convinced, that the large river, the two fountains of which he visited, is no other than the Scamander. These two fountains are situated at a very great height, and are about seven leagues from Bairamitsch; the grottos whence they spring are of very difficult approach. His Lordship plunged into their waters his travelling thermometer, and found a sensible difference of temperature between the two; the least cold indicating 60 degrees of Fahrenheit, the other 40. The sources near Bournabachi, on the contrary, which are generally regarded as those of the Scamander, shew no difference in this respect, as I have assured myself by personal observation; for the observation which has been made, that they appear to the touch warmer in winter than in summer, or even that they produce smoke, might be applied to almost all fountains; and besides, what is required is, that one should be colder and the other hotter. According to Herodotus, the fountain of the Scamander is situated very high upon the Ida, not at some leagues distance from the sea.

## *On Cotton Mills.*

SIR,

UNDER the head of "Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Arts, &c." in your last Number, I was particularly struck with the ingenious invention of Christopher Steen's loom, that performs all the different operations of weaving by itself. Although no advocate for the introduction of machinery to preclude manual operation in *healthy* employments, I am one who should rejoice at every expedient to lessen the number of those who are engaged in what is the reverse; and as I cannot help thinking, that the employment of weaving is any thing but favourable to health, I should be among the foremost to encourage whatever might tend to diminish the number of hands occupied in this branch of

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of trade, provided the work were equally well executed. On reading the article above mentioned, it immediately occurred to me, that were similar inventions brought forward to lessen the crowds daily assembled in our numerous Cotton Mills throughout the kingdom, incalculable benefit would result to the community. For my own part, whatever others, influenced by different motives, may think, I conceive that nothing could contribute more to the preservation, not only of health, but of morals among our youth, and to the prevention of those scenes of universal corruption and ruin that exist in those receptacles of depravity. I am well aware of the objection that will be started to this proposal, namely, what is to become of those who are now engaged in these operations, were they cast adrift? to which may be added, how should our numerous youth be usefully and industriously employed without the aid of our Manufactures? As I am unwilling to occupy an unnecessary portion of your Miscellany with long dissertations on a subject which may be shortly discussed, I shall content myself with asking in my turn, how have all those done, who, previous to the introduction of our lately invented machinery of various descriptions, were employed in different operations, ten for one to what are employed at present? There can be no doubt, that considering the present state of things, where every individual is excited by the prospect of gain, and all are pushing forward to the attainment of wealth, there can be no want of employment for the industrious, and no risk of their being excluded from earning a sufficient and comfortable livelihood wherever they turn. One circumstance of material advantage would inevitably follow what has just been hinted at, namely, that a considerable proportion of our youth would remain occupied in rural healthy operations in the country, under the guidance of sober industrious parents, while a number would be removed from pernicious examples of debauchery and vice, where thousands are yearly immolated at the shrine of corruption. To effect this even in part, and as far as human means can accomplish, to check and lessen the evil, is certainly a matter of no trifling consideration; for, exclusively of what has just been mentioned, increased population, health, happiness, and national vigour, would be materially promoted.

I have long thought, that could any plan be devised to supersede the necessity of employing so many hands in our Cotton Manufactures, and to increase the number in our Agricultural operations, it would be the happiest invention that ever was contrived for the general benefit of mankind: And the object of this short paper is simply to call the attention, and excite the ingenuity of my countrymen to what I am persuaded is of more importance to society, than is generally imagined. The powers of Machinery have already effected much, nor can any one be ignorant of the benefits derived from them. What has not the power of *steam* alone done to lessen manual labour, and what advantages have not been experienced from the introduction of the *Threshing machine*, now universally adopted, not to mention a number of other ingenious inventions to expedite labour, and preclude unnecessary exertion? While our Manufactures are therefore engrossing the attention of all, shall nothing be done to mitigate the calamities annexed to them? and amidst the general avidity for gain, shall nothing be blended to produce the sweeter sensations arising from a consciousness of having done our best to promote the health, morals, and happiness of a numerous description of devoted beings, sacrificed yearly on the altar of Mammon? These considerations, I am sorry to say, seldom or never come across the mind, or disturb

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disturb the tranquillity of men, actuated by an insatiable love of wealth, and indifferent to any thing but an attention to their daily emoluments. Provided operations go on, and profits flow in, every thing else is thrown into the back ground of the picture, as unworthy of notice, while the disease that has invariably enfeebled the strength, and finally overwhelmed the power and grandeur of former empires, is rapidly increasing to the ruin of all that is permanently valuable to our own. Lest these reflections, flowing from a sincere love of my native land, and a desire to promote its happiness, may appear unfounded and illiberal, may I not be allowed to ask, what has been done these last 30 years to prevent the intermingling of youth of both sexes in the receptacles of our Cotton Mills? Could not something have been devised, to preclude the evil necessarily connected with it? For instance, might not the males have been all occupied in one department, and the females in another, without any injury to the general operations that went on, and might not certain regulations have been established under the superintendance of persons properly qualified and appointed, to prevent this pernicious intercourse? It is *possible* that I may be mistaken in these conjectures, although I confess, I cannot perceive any impediment that stood in the way, and should this really be the case, what a load of neglect and blame rests on those, who, for so long a period, have carelessly looked on what was daily passing before their eyes, without one attempt made to remedy what was so evidently destructive of purity and morals!—But let me take leave of this painful and distressing subject, which more properly belongs to the pen of the philosopher and the poet, than to mine. It is with no small pleasure I perceive, that some of our Scottish bards have lately taken up this subject, and handled it in a manner, which at least ought to make some impression even on hearts rendered nearly callous to every thing but their own interest. Yet, notwithstanding what has been represented in the tale of "James and Mary," and in the "Town Fashions" of Edinburgh, I am next to certain, that the author, whoever he may be, will receive little thanks from our manufacturing and rural gentry, but will be pronounced a visionary stupid blockhead, totally ignorant of what so materially contributes to the *welfare, happiness*, and *prosperity* of his country.

PHILOTECHNUS.

## SCOTTISH REVIEW.

*The Lady of the Lake; A Poem. By Walter Scott, Esq.*—4to. 2*l.* 2*s. Ballantyne.*

THE attention of the public for some years back, has been particularly arrested by a witching strain of poetry, which, if not absolutely new, was, however, from its long disuse, rendered nearly so at its revival by Mr Walter Scott. But it was not the revival, nor the mere novelty of this species of poetry, that operated so powerfully to attract literary notice, and enchain the mind of the reader, but the uncommon powers displayed by the poet in the execution of the productions that came from his magic pen. Neither was it the singularity of the versification he adopted, which resembled no other with which we are acquainted, nor the introduction of a language or idiom altogether uncommon, that awakened either attention or surprise; but a combination of these happy talents or powers of the human mind, when a glowing imagination is conjoined with a boundless invention, and when the force and energy of language represents in the fewest words objects in a luminous point of view, and paints them in their genuine colours. Lost in the fascinating attraction of these united powers, and hurried along by

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by the impetuosity of description, we passed over the minor defects and incongruities of a heated imagination, and disregarded those minutiæ of polished composition, and musical measure, which constitute a material part of legitimate poetry. Time, however, and no doubt *repetition*, operated to diminish the influence of those witching strains, in so far at least, that the public mind wished less for a continuance of similar *subjects* conducted in the same *manner*, than for something from the pen of Mr Scott, where, in addition to his uncommon talents, the adoption of a more regular and polished composition would enhance the value of his productions; and where instead of sanguinary scenes of Border warfare, softer subjects and manners might be introduced, more accordant with the natural sentiments and feelings of mankind. It can hardly be supposed that Mr. Scott was ignorant of these general wishes and sentiments of his readers, and impressed with a conviction of the propriety of conforming himself to public taste, he has now gratified these wishes by the production, which we mean to make the subject of our present review.

We consider it not only unnecessary, but improper, to give the outlines of this interesting and highly wrought-up story, as it would lead us into a tedious detail of circumstances interwoven in the piece; and we are likewise impressed with a belief, that it would rather bewilder than assist the reader, in forming an accurate and clear idea of the whole plan. The scene is laid chiefly in that district of Perthshire immediately adjoining Loch Kattrine, which the author has judiciously chosen on account of the numerous assemblage it displays of romantic and picturesque objects, which he has distributed with his usual glow and felicity of colouring, and which cannot fail to delight those who are attracted by the bold and sublime scenery of the Highlands. The principal actors in the drama are four personages, namely, Sir James Fitzjames, at first introduced as a Welch knight and warrior, but who afterwards proves to be King James V. of Scotland.—Roderick Dhu, the chief of the Clan-Alpins—Douglas, one of the proscribed relatives of that once powerful and illustrious house;—his daughter Ellen, the heroine of the poem, and "Lady of the Lake," which furnishes the title of the work; and Malcolm Græme, who is her lover, and to whom likewise she is attracted by the most pure and disinterested passion. The delineation of these four characters, all different and distinct, is pourtrayed with singular art and fidelity, and supported throughout with a consistency and effect true to nature and probability. In particular, the character of Roderick Dhu, furious, brave, sanguinary, and honourable, is drawn with the hand of a master, while that of Ellen, gentle, firm, affectionate, generous, and humane, is depicted with such sweetness, magnanimity, and filial tenderness, as would do honour to the pen of a Shakespeare. We shall gratify our readers with the poet's description of this interesting maiden, on her first introduction, when deceived by the sound of Fitzjames's horn, which she mistook for that of her father's on his return from hunting, she leaves her retreat in the island on Loch Kattrine, and repairs with her boat to receive him on shore.—The following extract will likewise enable the reader to form a pretty correct idea of Fitzjames, one of the most prominent characters in the poem:

"The boat had touched this silver strand,
Just as the hunter left his stand,
And stood concealed amid the brake
To view this Lady of the Lake.
The maiden paused, as if again
She thought to catch the distant strain,
With head up-raised, and look intent,
And eye and ear attentive bent,
And locks flung back, and lips apart,
Like monument of Grecian art.
In listening mood she seemed to stand,
The guardian Naiad of the strand.

XVIII.

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XVIII.

And ne'er did Grecian chizzel trace
A Nymph, a Naiad, or a Grace,
Of finer form, or lovelier face!
What though the sun, with ardent frown,
Had slightly tinged her cheek with brown,
The sportive toil, which, short and light,
Had dyed her glowing hue so bright,
Served too in hastier swell to show
Short glimpses of a breast of snow;
What though no rule of courtly grace
To measured mood had trained her pace,—
A foot more light, a step more true,
Ne'er from the heath-flower dash'd the dew;
E'en the slight hare-bell rais'd its head,
Elastic from her airy tread;
What though upon her speech there hung
The accents of the mountain tongue,—
Those silver sounds, so soft, so dear,
The listener held his breath to hear.

XIX.

A chieftain's daughter seemed the maid;
Her sattin snood, her silken plaid,
Her golden brooch, such birth betray'd.
And seldom was a snood amid
Such wild luxuriant ringlets hid,
Whose glossy black to shame might bring
The plumage of the raven's wing;
And seldom o'er a breast so fair
Mantled a plaid with modest care,
And never brooch the folds combined
Above a heart more good and kind.
Her kindness and her worth to spy,
You need but gaze on Ellen's eye;
Not Kattrine, in her mirror blue,
Gives back the shaggy banks more true,
Than every free-born glance confessed
The guileless movements of her breast;
Whether joy danced in her dark eye,
Or woe or pity claimed a sigh,
Or filial love was glowing there,
Or meek devotion poured a prayer,
Or tale of injury called forth
The indignant spirit of the north.
One only passion, unrevealed,
With maiden pride the maid concealed,
Yet not less purely felt the flame;—
O need I tell that passion's name!

* * * * * *

"A stranger I," the Huntsman said,
Advancing from the hazel shade.
The maid alarmed, with hasty oar,
Pushed her light shallop from the shore,
And, when a space was gained between,
Closer she drew her bosom's screen;
(So forth the startled swan would swing,
So turn to prune his ruffled wing.)
Then safe, though fluttered and amazed,
She paused, and on the stranger gazed,
Not his the form, nor his the eye,
That youthful maidens wont to fly.

XXII.

On his bold visage middle age
Had slightly pressed its signet sage,
Yet had not quenched the open truth,
And fiery vehemence of youth;
Forward and frolic glee was there,
The will to do, the soul to dare,
The sparkling glance, soon blown to fire,
Of hasty love, or headlong ire.
His limbs were cast in manly mould,
For hardy sports, or contest bold;
And though in peaceful garb arrayed,
And weaponless, except his blade,
His stately mien as well implied
A high-born heart, a martial pride,
As if a baron's crest he wore,
And sheathed in armour trod the shore.
Slighting the petty need he showed,
He told of his benighted road;
His ready speech flowed fair and free,
In phrase of gentlest courtesy;
Yet seemed that tone, and gesture bland,
Less used to sue than to command."

Of the characters of Malcolm Græme and Roderick Dhu, rivals in their love for Ellen, some notion may be formed from the following animated passage, when, after the Chief of the Clan-Alpins had received Douglas's refusal to unite him with his daughter, he observes her retiring aside with Græme:

"Then Roderick from the Douglas broke—
As flashes flame through sable smoke,
Kindling its wreaths, long, dark, and low,
To one broad blaze of ruddy glow,
So the deep anguish of despair
Burst, in fierce jealousy, to air—
With stalwart grasp his hand he laid
On Malcolm's breast and belted plaid:
"Back, beardless boy!" he sternly said,
"Back, minion! hold'st thou thus at naught
The lesson I so lately taught?
This roof, the Douglas, and that maid,
Thank thou for punishment delayed."—
Eager as greyhound on his game,
Fiercely with Roderick grappled Græme.
"Perish my name, if aught afford
Its chieftain safety, save his sword!"—
Thus as they strove their deperate hand
Griped to the dagger or the brand,
And death had been—But Douglas rose,
And thrust between the struggling foes
His giant strength:—"Chieftains forego!
I hold the first who strikes, my foe.—
Madmen, forbear your frantic jar!
What! is the Douglas fallen so far,
His daughter's hand is deemed the spoil
Of such dishonourable broil!"—

Sullen



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Sullen and slowly, they unclasp,
As struck with shame, their desperate grasp,
And each upon his rival glared,
With foot advanced, and blade half bared.

The single combat between James Fitz-James and Roderick Dhu is in Mr Scott's true *con amore* manner, and particularly suited to that peculiar talent for war description and bold painting, which characterizes all his works:

XV.

"Ill fared it then with Roderick Dhu,
That on the field his targe he threw,
Whose brazen studs and tough bull-hide
Had death so often dashed aside;
For, trained abroad his arms to wield,
Fitz-James's blade was sword and shield.
He practised every pass and ward,
To thrust, to strike, to feint, to guard;
While less expert, though stronger far,
The Gael maintained unequal war.
Three times in closing strife they stood,
And thrice the Saxon sword drank blood;
No stinted draught, no scanty tide,
The gushing flood the tartans dyed.
Fierce Roderick felt the fatal drain,
And showered his blows like wintry rain;
And, as firm rock, or castle-roof,
Against the winter shower is proof,
The foe invulnerable still
Foiled his wild rage by steady skill;
Till, as advantage taen, his brand
Forced Roderick's weapon from his hand,
And, backwards borne upon the lee,
Brought the proud Chieftain to his knee.

XVI.

"Now, yield thee, or, by Him who made
The world, thy heart's blood dyes my blade!"—
"Thy threats, thy mercy I defy!
Let recreant yield, who fears to die."—
Like adder darting from his coil,
Like wolf that dashes through the toil,
Like mountain-cat who guards her young,
Full at Fitz-James's throat he sprung,
Received, but reck'd not of a wound,
And locked his arms his foeman round.—
Now, gallant Saxon, hold thine own!
No maiden's hand is round thee thrown!
That desperate grasp thy frame might feel,
Through bars of brass and triple steel!—
They tug, they strain;—down, down, they go,
The Gael above, Fitz-James below.
The Chieftian's gripe his throat compress'd,
His knee was planted in his breast;
His clotted locks he backward threw,
Across his brow his hand he drew,
From blood and mist to clear his sight,
Then gleam'd aloft his dagger bright!—
—But hate, and fury ill-supplied
The stream of life's exhausted tide,
And all too late the advantage came,
To turn the odds of deadly game;
For, while the dagger gleam'd on high,
Reeled soul and sense, reeled brain and eye,
Down came the blow! but in the heath
The erring blade found bloodless sheath.
The struggling foe may now unclasp
The fainting Chief's relaxing grasp;
Unwounded from the dreadful close,
But breathless all, Fitz-James arose.

The character of Douglas, too, is finely drawn, of which we could give several examples did not our limits restrain us. But it is not in the delineation of characters alone, that the excellence of the poem chiefly consists. The incidents introduced, and all happily combined to support and forward the story—the varied descriptions of external nature—superstitious rites, prophecies, and ceremonies peculiar to the Highlanders, together with the noble sentiments and beautiful similies interspersed throughout the whole, claim particular attention, and present a rich repast to the man of taste and sensibility. The conclusion or *denouement* of this interesting drama is likewise well managed and highly affecting, and gives us such a favourable opinion of Mr Scott's powers for the tender and the pathetic, that we cannot avoid saying, that we sincerely hope he will, in his future productions, direct his attention to what so generally engages the affections and feelings of mankind. Let him be contented with the fair fame which he has already established for his unrivalled powers in the grand, the terrific, and the horrible; and turn into another path, where, if we mistake not, he has many flowers yet to cull and deck his garland. We have been led to make these remarks, from observing, in the present production, the same propensity for scenes of warfare and savage manners which characterises his former works, and the same

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lame bold ardent spirit seizing every opportunity that presented itself to gratify this propensity. These, indeed, have not injured his present poem, but, on the contrary, have, we think, contributed to heighten its effect, by rendering the softer scenes more attractive merely by contrast, and of this, we are persuaded, Mr Scott must be so sensible himself, that any farther comment is unnecessary.

With all the merit attached to this poem, there are defects, which, in duty, we cannot avoid noticing. Our principal objection is to the introduction of names and personages familiar to us in the page of history, and with whose characters and general conduct we are particularly acquainted. We were impressed with a belief during the perusal, that the story was founded on some historical event, or at least some legend, which might have warranted a poetical superstructure, and supported the characters and incidents introduced; but upon turning to the Notes, our disappointment and surprize was not small, on finding that the whole was a mere fiction from beginning to the end. There is certainly an unpleasant discordance in this circumstance, as it destroys probability, and contradicts all experience. A fictitious story or tale where national characters and names, not generally known, are introduced, is all fair and allowable; but what can any reader think, when one of our Kings of Scotland, with whose history and private transactions we are well acquainted, is represented in scenes and perils, which we are certain never occurred,—when one of the Douglas, with his daughter, is placed in a small island in Loch Kattrine, which we likewise know never happened,—and when Roderick Dhu the chief of the Clan-Alpine engages with his Sovereign, James V. in single combat, which we are positive never took place? The circumstance, too, of King James's dashing fearless ramble in districts particularly hostile to his government and laws, is highly improbable, and accords not with the accustomed wanderings of that amorous monarch in disguise, which we all know were conducted very differently, while his open unreserved declarations of antipathy against the conduct of the man who he knew was revered by his followers, at the very time when all were in arms to support his cause, and when all was danger around him, is so inconsistent with common prudence and foresight, that we are astonished how a man of Mr Scott's discernment and judgement could have been guilty of it. Nor do we think there was the smallest necessity for all this contrivance to render the story interesting, as it might have been equally well supported and fully as attractive, had Snowdon's Knight still remained James Fitz-James, and James V. of Scotland the dispenser of justice, and the rewarder of virtue and fidelity.

As to the minor defects in composition, we are not inclined to say much, being unwilling to stoop for pebbles when diamonds are plentifully scattered in our path. We could have pointed out several grammatical errors in construction; but we shall content ourselves with hoping, that in a future edition they will be corrected. Of the songs introduced, we think not so highly as of those in Marmion—the Boat Song is by much the best. With regard to the concluding address to the *Northern Harp*, we confess, that we are unable to discover the Author's meaning from the impenetrable veil of obscurity that surrounds it, only hoping, that if he really intends to lay *his* Northern Harp aside, some reviving gale may yet arise to set its strings a vibrating. Its last tones, we are persuaded, will not detract from his former celebrity, for although they reach not the height or the strength of those in his Marmion, nor appal like those in Melrose Abbey, there is a mellowness and richness in the tones of the "Lady of the Lake," so perfectly accordant

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accordant with nature and passion, as to secure the affections and approbation of all lovers of genuine poetry.

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*Practical Directions for Learning Flower Drawing, illustrated by Coloured Drawings, by Patrick Syme, Flower Painter, Edinburgh. —4to. 2l. 2s. Edinburgh,* 1810.

IN this work, it has been the Author's object to illustrate the art of drawing and painting flowers by progressive delineations, consisting of eighteen drawings, accurately copied from nature. Six of these are finished drawings, intended, as examples of yellow, orange, red, purple, blue, and white flowers; other six represent the successive stages of the colouring of these flowers, and the remaining six are simple outlines of the same plants. Besides the directions given relative to the colouring of these flowers, the author has fully entered into an explanation of the mode of mixing colours,—of the method of laying them on,—of softening, and of light and shade, according to rules which he himself has adopted. He also recommends a method of planting flowers, to those who are advanced in the art, where a lead outline is not necessary, and by which he thinks the drawing possesses a softness and delicacy, which it is difficult, if not impossible, otherwise to obtain.

Such are the contents of Mr Symes' work, and it is but justice to the Author, for us to add, that he has faithfully fulfilled what he has promised to the public. He has entered fully, and described clearly and distinctly, every thing that relates to that branch of the art, and indeed his work will be generally useful to all those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the mixing of colours.

Of the drawings which the Author has given as examples of the different coloured flowers, we cannot say too much; there is a simplicity and elegance in the choice and execution of each, which do equal credit to his judgment, and to his taste, and every plate appears to have been finished by the hand of a master.

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*New Works published in Edinburgh.*

ESSAYS on the Natural History and Origin of Peat Moss; the peculiar qualities of that substance; the means of improving it as a soil; the methods of converting it into a manure; and the other economical purposes to which it may be made subservient.—By the Rev. R. Rennie, D. D. F. A. S. Edinburgh, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Gardener's Calendar, or Monthly Diary of Operations in every branch of Horticulture. By Walter Nicol, Designer of Gardens, &c. 8vo. 14s.

Remarks on Prisons. By Stevenson Macgill, D. D. Minister of the Trog Church of Glasgow. 8vo.

A Short Vindication of the Memory of the late Major Alexander Campbell of the 21st regiment of foot, containing the only full and particular account of the circumstances preceding and attending his unfortunate duel with Captain Alexander Boyd of the same regiment, &c. 8vo.

Feeling, a desultory poem, descriptive of Life and Manners. By a Lady. 8vo. 5s.

NEW EDITIONS.

Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border. By Walter Scott, Esq. Fourth Edition, 3 Vols. 8vo. 1l. 16s.

System of Chemistry. By Thomas Thomson, M. D. Fourth Edition, 5 Vols. 8vo. 3l. 15s.

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*Scottish Literary Intelligence.*

MEMOIRS of the Most Remarkable Passages in the Life of Sir James Turner, Knight, from the commencement of his Military Career in Germany in 1632, (the year in which Gustavus

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tavus Adolphus was killed,) till his Trial for Oppression and Extortion, and Acquittal, before the Privy-Council in 1668; written by Himself; will speedily be published from the Original Manuscript, in the possession of Messrs Constable and Co. The author of this narrative served as a Major in Lord Sinclair's regiment during the rebellion which broke out in Ireland in 1641; and afterwards in the Scotch army in England, till he was made prisoner, with the Duke of Hamilton, by Lambert, at Uxeter. Obtaining his liberty in 1649, he withdrew to the Continent, where he remained in Denmark, Germany, Holland, and France, till the Restoration. In 1666, he was surprised at Dumfries by the Covenanters, with whom he continued a prisoner till their defeat by Dalyell, at Pentland Hills. His Memoirs, embracing so eventful a period in the History of Europe, are peculiarly interesting, from the light which they throw on many of the most remarkable events and characters of the time. He also wrote, and published in 1683, "Pallas Armata," a series of Military Essays; was a man of considerable talents, much experience, extensive reading, and shrewd discernment; and his writing in the first person, gives to his Memoirs, as he has managed it, a dramatic effect, by which the reader is made not only a spectator, but also an auditor of all that passes. The work will be comprised in one volume 8vo. with a portrait of the author.

Mr George Joseph Bell will speedily publish, in one quarto volume, Commentaries on the Law of Scotland, and on the Principles of Mercantile Jurisprudence, considered in relation to Bankruptcy—Competitions of Creditors—and Imprisonment for Debt.

Mr George Chalmers has in the press, a new edition of his Estimate of the Comparative Strength of Great Britain, and of the Losses of her Trade, from every War since the Revolution; corrected and continued to 1810.

The same gentleman is superintending a new edition of Natural and Political Observations and Conclusions upon the State and Condition of England 1696; by Gregory King, Esq. Lancaster-Herald; to which he has annexed a Life of the Author.

Mr Chalmers is also preparing for publication, a Chronological Account of the Commerce of England from the Restoration to 1810, distinguishing the years of war; on a board to hang up, or in a case for the pocket.

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## *Literary Intelligence, English and Foreign.*

DR JONATHAN SCOTT is preparing a new edition of his Persian Tales, entitled, the Behar Danish, or Garden of Knowledge; and we are assured that Sir Gore Ouseley, Sir William Ouseley, and other orientalists who have collated the translation with the original, have spoken in the highest terms of the utility of Dr Scott's literal version to those who study the eastern style of composition, and particularly to those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the manners and customs of Hindoostan.

Mr George Cumberland, of Bristol, author of Thoughts on outline, Hafod, Life of Bonafoni, &c. has in the press, and will publish next month, two volumes of Original Tales. He is likewise preparing for publication a work with sixty plates, on the Principles of the Composition of the Ancients.

The amateurs of the fine arts will be pleased to learn that it is intended to publish by subscription, a fac simile of Wilson's Sketch Book, being Studies and Designs by that great artist, made in Italy and Rome, in the year 1752. It will consist of fifty plates the size of the Originals, to be engraved by Mr J. Whessel, and will form a demy quarto volume.

Mr Dallas is preparing for the press a new edition of the novels of Percival Aubrey,

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Aubrey, and the Morlands, to be printed in a uniform manner; making together six volumes instead of twelve. To these he proposes to add a seventh volume, containing poems, dramas, and moral essays.

The Royal Free School, Borough Road, Southwark, which is the establishment of Mr Joseph Lancaster, has in it above one thousand scholars, the expence of whose education last year did not cost four shillings per annum each child. The seminary for training schoolmistresses, is under the care of his sister, Miss Mary Lancaster. The governess of the school, in conjunction with her sister, has reduced to practice a recent discovery in the art of teaching needlework, which will soon be published, but at present is not understood by any person except the above, who are anxious to establish its self-evident perfection on the most clear basis, before the details are submitted to the public. By means of this, any girl may teach others to work with the same facility, as they may be taught to read after Mr L's. original method. Any school of girls, however large, may be supplied with materials at the most trifling expence; and one mistress may superintend the needlework with as much ease to herself, as one master on the British system can teach eight hundred or a thousand boys reading, writing, and arithmetic. This plan is just at present kept from public view, but in a few weeks is intended to be published.

A new volume of essays, by the London Architectural Society, will be ready for the public in a few days.

An historical and scientific disquisition on the Doric Order of Architecture, by Mr E. Aikin, in folio, with seven plates, in which the examples from antiquity are drawn to one scale, will also appear at the same time, under the auspices of the same society.

Miss Lucy Aikin has in the press, Epistles on the Character and Condition of Women, in various Ages and Nations, with other poems.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has addressed a letter to Lord Grenville, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, requesting him to present to the University, in the name of his Royal Highness, four of the papyri, or rolls from Portici, together with facsimile copies, plates, and engravings, from other rolls.

A life of the late Mr Holcroft is just gone to the press. The earlier part was dictated by himself during his last illness; and it was his intention, had his life been prolonged, to have completed his own biography. The portion which he was unable to finish has been drawn up by a gentleman with whom he was for a considerable time in habits of intimacy.

A work will shortly appear in one volume quarto, under the title of Extracts from the Diary of a Lover of Literature. It will comprise a serious of critical observations on eminent works, literary anecdotes and conversations, remarks on distinguished characters, discussions of various metaphysical, political, and religious topics, and notes on different excursions through picturesque parts of this island.

The subjects for prizes given by the representatives of the University of Cambridge for the present year, are—For the senior bachelors, "Utrum majori prudentia, eloquentia, fortitudine, patriæque amore, M. T. Cicero an Comes Clarendonianus, temporibus gravissimis, Rempublicam administrarit?" Middle bachelors, "Utrum in optima Reipublicæ forma instituenda, plus valeat ingenium an experientia."

A literary institution denominated the Museum, has lately been established at Frankfort, under the protection of the Prince Primate. It is divided into four classes, three of which are occupied by the sciences, literature, and objects of art.

Monthly

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### *Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.*

1810, April 29.—The call of the male cuckoo was this day heard, for the first time this season, at Drumsheugh, west from Charlotte Square.

May 4,—7.—A good deal of snow and hail has fallen, with the wind from E. and N.E. The blossom of the peach tree is in many places destroyed, and that of the apricot and plum considerably injured.

—— 8. Martins and Land-martins were noticed for the first time this season, at Canonmills, near Edinburgh.

19. The weather has continued generally cold and ungenial: and it may this year be truly said, that "Winter lingering hath chilled the lap of May."

—— 25. In the conservatory at Messrs. Dickson's nurseries, Leith Walk, Chorizema ilicifolium, one of the new plants brought to England from New Holland, in 1806, is now in flower; and in the border in front of the conservatory, the Tree Peony (*Pæonia arborea*), one of the elegant shrubs procured in China by Lord Macartney, in 1794, has just flowered, for the first time, it is believed, in Scotland.

### Botanic Garden.

We understand that representations concerning the decay into which this royal establishment has unfortunately and unavoidably fallen, owing to the want of funds, are now making to those in power. We earnestly hope that they may prove successful. A new superintendant (Mr Macnab) has recently been appointed, in the place of Mr Sommerville, whose death we mentioned in the Magazine for March last. Mr. Macnab has for many years been employed in the Royal Gardens at Kew, and has thus had great experience in the cultivation of exotics. Through the kindness of his botanical friends in the south, he has already introduced into the Edinburgh Garden many of the new and rare species of stove and greenhouse plants, which were never before cultivated here. Among these are a number of New Holland plants, particularly six species of Banksia, and two of the rarest of the Mimosa tribe. N.

# Poetry.

*Elegy on the Death of Vice Admiral Lord Collingwood.*

ON yonder plain what awful form appears?
Her temples with triumphal garlands bound;
From her bright eyes why flow the copious tears?
Why, sad and thoughtful, looks she on the ground?

'Tis Britain's Genius—O'er her fallen Son,
Dissolved in grief, the lovely mourner stands;
Forgets the glory by the hero won,
And with vain sighs his precious life demands.

Low in the dust the gallant warrior lies;
Cold is the breast which glowed with martial flame:
Eternal slumber seals his wearied eyes;
No more they sparkle with the hope of fame.

From death's cold hand, could valour shield the brave,
Great Chief! thy country should not mourn thy fate.
Could Patriot virtue rescue from the grave,
The muse should not with tears thy doom relate.

Long shall Britannia, weeping, speak thy fame;
The loss of thee the good and brave shall mourn;
And, ever grateful to thy honoured name,
Pour out their pious sorrows o'er thy urn.

When

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When, ages hence, this song is known no more,
Some, haply walking 'mong the mighty dead,
Shall say, (while they thy mournful fate deplore,
And with soft steps the hallowed mould they tread),

" Great Nelson's brother-hero here is laid,
" Obsequious ever to his country's call;
" Like him he fought and conquered—ever
" glad,
" To live for her defence, or in her
" cause to fall."

NAUTICUS GLOTIANUS *.

*Banff House, May* 1810.

* Further communications will be acceptable.

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*The Wreath.*

THE pride of the garden I chose,
The lily and violet fair,
The pink and the fresh-blooming rose,
To adorn my Julia's hair.

As morn the maid vouchsafed to place
Upon her brow the various wreath,
The flowers less blooming than her face,
The scent less fragrant than her breath.

The garland she wore all the day,
While with truth and with justice 'twas said,
In her hair, that they looked much more gay
Than they did in their own native bed.

Undrest at evening, when she found
Their odour lost, their colour past,
She changed her look, and on the ground,
The garland, and her eye she cast.

Now pensive and musing she seemed,
As one that some evil did fear;
Her eye most expressively beamed,
Her cheek was bedewed with a tear.

Dissembling what I knew too well,
I said, my love, my Julia dear,
Why should your thoughts on sorrow dwell?
Why wets your cheek the starting tear.

With a sigh—with a smile—to the flowers
She pointed, and feelingly said,
Ah! my friend, in a few fleeting hours,
What a wonderful change has been made.

Alas! the blooming pride of May
And that of beauty are but one;
At morn both flourish bright and gay,
At even both fade—are pale—are gone.

At the dawn, Flora carolled and sung,
To her eye there appeared not a cloud;
But her knell, ere the evening was rung,
Gay Flora was wrapt in her shroud.

Such as she is, who died to-day,
Such I, alas! may be to-morrow;
Go, Colin, bid thy muse display
The justice of thy Julia's sorrow.

*Glasgow.* W. G.

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" *My Mild my Lovely Mary.*"

Why do I love yon mountain blue,
With evening's mist around her;
More dear than when the morning's sun,
With golden bays had bound her?
And there when night flames gleam so bright,
Why love my thoughts to tarry?
'Tis there, 'tis then, I meet to woo,
My mild, my lovely Mary?

Her every smile, her word, her thought,
Still more and more endearing;
And grace beneath youth's feeling bloom,
A lovelier aspect wearing.

My Mary, from my soul I swear,
Not death itself shall tear ye;
For thou'rt its better, nobler part,
My mild, my lovely Mary.

O had my lot to other times
With happier dye been given:
O had my mind with stronger rhimes,
Been dipp'd in thoughts of Heaven.
Then might I nobly hoped and dared
To love, and to revere ye;
And clasped Heaven's loveliest emblem in
My mild, my lovely Mary.

For ever, ever barred from love,
My mind, O nought can charm ye;
For ever frosted with despair,
My heart, O nought can warm ye.
Yet does my mind delight to dwell
On her I love so dearly;
And wakes my choicest strains to sing
My mild, my lovely Mary.

HIDALLAN.

*Banks of Nith, April* 3, 1810.



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*The Spring.*

A NEW SONG.

Welcome sun, and southern showers,
Harbingers of birds and flowers!
Welcome grots, and cooling shades,
Farewell balls and masquerades.

Blooming May, approaches near,
The lowing of the herds we hear;
The fat'ning lambs around us bleat,
While daisies spring beneath their feet.

Birds are perch'd on every spray,
Warbling their notes to praise the day;
A thousand herbs their fragrance yield,
While cowslips cover all the field.

Sure 'tis time that now we flee,
London from thy smoke and thee;
Welcome joys more pure and true,
Drums and routes, adieu, adieu.

PETER M. DABLING.

# Summary of Politics.

THE scene of wars and commotions on the Continent has at length closed. The ruin of new coalitions and projects of hostility can no longer bring shame upon their authors, or add power and splendour to their enemies; and the curtain has at last dropped upon that long train of catastrophes in which the happiness of millions has been sacrificed to the misguided ambition of weak men. The final ratifications of the treaty of Vienna were no sooner exchanged than the different possessions were ceded on both sides, and the hostile armies withdrew to the proper line of demarcation, while the marriage between the Emperor Napoleon and the Archduchess Maria Louisa sealed the contract of peace, by uniting the two empires in the bonds of a close and durable alliance.

This event seems to have been hailed by the nations of Europe as the commencement of a new era in their history, under the auspices of a better system, and has been celebrated with demonstrations of joy, corresponding to the extent of those calamities from which they view it as a sure pledge of their deliverance. The spirit of commerce, it is hoped, will once more gain an ascendant over the pursuits of war. The countries that have been so long ravaged by the exactions of hostile armies will now be renovated by the toils of industry, while the arts and manufactures that minister to the use or the ornament of life must speedily revive, under the protecting hand of peace.

The House of Austria, abandoning all designs of farther hostility against France, has acceded to that scheme



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scheme of federal alliance by which the affairs of Europe will be hereafter administered—a scheme which combines all the sovereigns and states of the Continent under the guidance of one ruling power, refraining from any interference in their internal government, but uniting them in a general league, offensive and defensive, deciding their differences amicably, and preventing, as far as possible, any future recurrence of the calamities of war.

Such is the plan which, growing out of the wreck of the old system of the balance of power, affords a far surer basis for preserving the public tranquillity; and it becomes the statesmen of modern times, withdrawing their attention from a phantom which has perished, to accommodate their policy to the actual institutions of the age in which they live. The balance of power arose from the dangers and necessities of former times; and the politicians of that day, availing themselves of the actual arrangement and distribution of dominion among the different states, made it their whole study to bind them together in a general confederacy, for guaranteeing each others integrity, and repressing the designs of ambition by a timely resistance. But the merits or defects of this system can no longer direct the course of the practical statesman, since it has passed away in the course of a long era of commotions, which, if there had been any efficacy in its principles, could never have disturbed the repose of Europe. It has perished by its own weakness; and other institutions having risen upon its ruins, it ought to be the study of this country, to conform to the new order of things, and, since we cannot restore the balance of power, to avail ourselves of the system by which it has been replaced.

These reflections are greatly strengthened by the present situation of affairs in Spain and Portugal, which are generally held forth as opposing the only rational obstacle to the conclusion of peace. Although we still hear, indeed, of the enthusiasm of the Spaniards—their determination to resist the French, and the certainty, that if they are true to themselves they must ultimately triumph, the people of this country have paid too dearly for their past experience to be any longer the dupes of such delusions. It is impossible to conceal the fact, that the warfare on the part of the Spanish people seems to have entirely ceased, or at least to be confined to petty skirmishes, carried on chiefly in the mountainous districts, between small parties of the peasantry, and detached bodies of the enemy, in which the former are uniformly worsted, though, from their peculiar habits, and the impregnable nature of the country, they are enabled to keep up a shew of resistance in the fastnesses, from which the enemy are noway anxious to dislodge them.

The city of Cadiz, which was blockaded by the corps of the Duke of Belluno, has been still more closely

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ly invested, in consequence of considerable reinforcements which joined him towards the middle of last month. His army was then posted on a semicircle from St Maria to St Pedro, approaching as near as possible to the Spanish out-posts. The Spanish Commander immediately gave orders to cut the small isthmus which joins the Isle of Leon to the mainland, and to break down the bridge, which, having destroyed all communication with the mainland, reduced the city to the condition of a fortified island, capable of being supplied with provisions only from Portugal or the coast of Barbary. In this situation, the French resolved to attack Fort Matagorda, which commands, from the mainland, the entrance into the inner harbour of Cadiz; and having, with great secrecy, constructed a masked battery, they opened it with 21 24-pounders, besides mortars and howitzers, upon the morning of the 21st ult. The cannonade was very heavy and incessant, and continued till mid-day, when, after a very severe conflict, the Fort was abandoned by the British and Spaniards, with considerable loss. Contiguous to this Fort, the enemy have erected other batteries, which have already begun to cannonade the town.

Of the exact force or situation of Lord Wellington, it is difficult to collect, from the scattered notices and conjectures that are daily stated upon this subject, any very satisfactory account. According to the latest intelligence, his head-quarters were at Almeida, on the 8th, at which time General Hill's brigade was at Castel Bour; and General Payne's at St. Pedro; while the advanced guard of General Hill's corps was at Ciudad Rodrigo, within ten miles of the enemy's head-quarters. The whole British and Portuguese force are estimated at 60,000, while the strength of the enemy is supposed to be little inferior, reckoning the different reinforcements that are marching to join him. Under these circumstances, it is commonly expected, that a battle must take place; though, if the enemy shew any disposition to engage, it must strike every accurate observer as a clear proof of their confidence in a decided superiority of numbers.

The interest excited by these great questions, however, has, for some time, been superseded by events of a more domestic nature; and we hasten to lay before our readers some account of the great constitutional question which has been recently agitated, and of the proceedings which, for the space of several days, delivered the metropolis of the kingdom into the hands of a military force.

Upon the origin of the inquiry into the late fatal and calamitous Expedition to Walcheren, Mr Charles Yorke, the Member for Cambridgeshire, judged it proper to enforce the standing order for the exclusion of strangers from the gallery of the House of Commons; and, upon the occasion of a motion to

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to repeal or modify this standing order, Mr Windham took the opportunity, in the course of a speech in favour of the order, to make a violent attack upon the reporters of Parliamentary debates, whom he was pleased to describe as a set of men totally destitute of respectability or credit.

It is well known, that there has been long a debating club established in London, under the name of the British Forum, to which every person has free admittance, and liberty to speak, upon payment of one shilling. The subjects treated in this club are chiefly of a political or historical nature, and have recently, and not unintentionally, related to some of the very extraordinary questions that distinguish the politics of the present day; in which discussions, a person of the name of Mr John Gale Jones, has, as it appears, taken an active part. Upon the conclusion of the debate relative to the standing order, this person published a placard, in which it was proposed, as a question for discussion, 'Whether the conduct of Mr Yorke, in shutting the gallery of the House of Commons, or that of Mr Windham, in attacking the liberty of the press, was most deserving of the censure of the public;" with regard to which question, the decision of the British Forum was, at the same time, declared. Of this placard Mr Yorke complained to the House of Commons, as a breach of privilege; and Mr John Gale Jones having been ordered to attend, and having avowed himself to be the author of it, was committed to Newgate, by order of the House.

Sir Francis Burdett then came forward, with a motion for his discharge; which he supported, not upon the ground of penitence for the offence, or upon the disproportionate severity of the punishment, but upon a legal argument, tending to shew that the House of Commons had not, by law, the power of committing in such cases. This argument he maintained, in the course of a long and learned speech, and enforced by reference to numerous cases and legal authorities; but his motion was rejected by a large majority.

The Hon. Baronet then addressed a letter to his constituents, asserting his opinion, in strong terms, that the House of Commons had no power of commitment for a libel, and entering fully into all the statutes and precedents applicable to the question. This letter having been deemed an insult to the House of Commons, was made the subject of certain resolutions, moved by Mr Lethbridge, declaring it a libellous and scandalous production; which, after a long debate, were carried, as was also a subsequent motion, that Sir Francis should be committed to the Tower.

In consequence of this decision, a warrant was made out for his apprehension, and delivered to the Serjeant at Arms, who proceeded with the proper officers to carry it into execution; and having, in compli-

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ance with the courtesy shewn to Members of the House of Commons, requested to know when it would be convenient for the Hon. Baronet to proceed to the Tower—he was answered, that Sir Francis would be ready to receive him next day, but that in the mean time, he had addressed a letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, relative to the subject—upon which the Serjeant retired.

He again visited Sir Francis next day, in order to execute his warrant, but was told that the Hon. Baronet would pay no regard to it, conceiving it to be illegal; and that, if supported by force, he would resist it by force: in pursuance of which, he immediately addressed a letter to the Sheriffs of London, calling upon them for protection against what he maintained to be illegal violence.

By this time, the popular feelings having been strongly excited in favour of Sir Francis, an immense crowd had assembled in the streets contiguous to his house, testifying their attachment to him, by repeated cries of "Burdett for ever," and compelling every passenger to pay him the same mark of respect. From these comparatively harmless excesses, however, they proceeded, as their numbers increased, to higher outrages, attacking the houses of such noblemen and gentlemen as were obnoxious to them, breaking the windows, and, in many cases, destroying the furniture and window frames, to such a degree as to render the houses uninhabitable. In the mean time, the Horse Guards were called out, troops were hurried to London from distant quarters, and such preparations made as if some serious tumult was apprehended.

Some doubts, it would appear, began to be entertained upon the legality of using force in aid of the Speaker's warrant; and the Attorney General being consulted upon this subject, gave a very doubtful opinion; notwithstanding which, the Serjeant at Arms proceeded, with a *posse* of Bow-street officers, and having broken by force into the house of Sir Francis Burdett, required him to surrender; to which Sir Francis replied, that his warrant was illegal, and that he would not obey it voluntarily. The Serjeant then laid hold of him, and having conveyed him into a coach, he was the same day safely lodged in the Tower; and having, soon after, served notices upon the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Serjeant, of his intention to institute an action of damages against them, the Speaker was directed by the House of Commons to appear in the Court of King's Bench, and to plead, that the question concerns the privileges of Parliament, which are not cognizable in the Courts of law.

Thus has arisen a question of the highest importance to the public law, namely, Whether the House of Commons, constituting themselves sole judges in their own cause, are entitled summarily to commit to prison, for an indefinite period, those whom they deem guilty of libelling their proceedings, without the ceremony

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mony of a trial, or the benefits of those checks and guards by which the law has in general been so wisely cautious to protect the liberty of the subject. On the one hand it is argued, that the law of Parliament is the law of the land, and that this power of commitment is part of the law of Parliament, since it has been exercised for centuries past, and has been sanctioned by a long and unbroken course of usage and precedents.

On the other hand, it is urged, that by positive statutes, no person can be imprisoned but by judgment of his peers; that the privilege of trial by jury is the boast, the birthright, and the glory of Englishmen; and that against a right so sacred, guaranteed by statute upon statute, no contrary usage can ever avail. The genius of English Government, it is said, is hostile to every species of tyrannical restraint, whether it come in the shape of kingly power, or parliamentary privilege, and having accordingly fenced round the liberty of the subject, with numerous safeguards, against the encroachments of the Crown, it would be a mockery of all sense and justice, to say that it has left it perfectly open to invasion from the House of Commons. But if any man, for delivering his sentiments openly upon public men and public measures, may, at the discretion of that House, without trial or evidence, or the slightest opportunity of being heard in his defence, be imprisoned during their pleasure, there is plainly a power in the state against which the law affords no security nor protection. Any man may be sent to prison upon the vague charge of writing a libel. Times may arrive when a House of Commons may condemn to the sufferings of a jail persons who are obnoxious to them, merely because they are admired by their fellow-citizens; and thus may men be punished for supposed crimes, which in a better age would have constituted their virtues. What then avail *Magna Charta*, the Bill of Rights, the statute of *Habeas Corpus*, and the long array of legal intrenchments by which we have been taught to believe, that we are protected in the first and noblest of all rights—the right of personal safety? Where shall we look for such protection, if all these inviolable securities stand at the mercy of a House of Commons? Is there any thing even in that sacred name which can disguise oppression in the garb of liberty? or where can the excesses of arbitrary power appear in a more obnoxious form, than where they are committed by those who profess the theory of freedom.

With regard to the cases and precedents in which the House of Commons appear to have exercised this right, they never, it is said, upon any principle of law, can be held to repeal a long train of anxious and positive statutes. They, besides belong to periods from which many of those who now stand upon their authority, might well be supposed to have borrowed them with shame and reluctance. It is melancholy to see those who so long distinguished them-

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themselves by a determined hostility to every exercise of arbitrary power, ransacking the obscure and questionable parts of our history, and resorting even to the reigns of the Stuarts, to sanctify a tyrannical discretion, under all the associations connected with the revered name of Parliament.

Such are the popular part of the arguments upon this great question; with regard to which we leave our readers to form their own conclusions.

The statements submitted to Parliament, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, exhibited, as usual, a very favourable picture of the resources of the country. It appears, that the amount of the supply required for the service of the present year is L.52,185,000, of which the proportion to be raised by Ireland being L.6,106,000, Britain has to provide L.46,079,000. To meet this heavy demand, we have war taxes to the annual amount of L.19,512,000, which, being added to several other funds, available for present use, makes a sum of nearly L.30,000,000, so that it will only be necessary to borrow L.8,000,000 for the service of this country. To provide for the interest and other expences payable on this sum, together with the Exchequer Bills, to be funded to the amount of L.8,311,000, it will be necessary to raise annually L.970,839; and to meet this demand it is proposed to take part of the surplus produced by the regulations, or rather the additions made to the Stamp Duties in 1808, amounting to L.1,130,129.

The great question of Parliamentary Reform has been again brought before the House of Commons, and after a debate of but little interest, the measure was rejected by a large majority. Upon a subject which has been so often agitated, and so thoroughly discussed, it would be difficult now to say any thing which can have the recommendation of novelty. The foundation of any such proposal must evidently be the actual conduct of the House of Commons; since, if the votes of that House were such as to impress their constituents with a uniform conviction of their integrity and wisdom, no measures for an alteration and reform of their constitution could ever be suggested or entertained. Accordingly, besides the high expediency of recurring occasionally to the first principles of our government, as a salutary corrective to those evils and marks of decay incident to all human institutions, the recent history of Parliament was strongly appealed to as demonstrating the urgent necessity for extending the elective franchise, suppressing the decayed burghs, and giving a larger scope and power to the voice of the people, in the administration of the government.

On the other hand, this was described as an experiment full of danger—an innovation on the frame of our constitution, by no means called for by any actual grievance or necessity, and leading to many unknown and unseen evils, the mere chance or apprehension of which

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was far more than sufficient to outweigh any advantages (doubtful at the best) with which it could be attended. The present system, though defective in theory, was maintained to be wise and beneficial in practice; and the example of the French Revolution, was held forth as sufficient, by its melancholy catastrophe, to deter all reasonable men from tampering with existing institutions, into which, though they might reform them in a few trifling points, they might, by such rash measures, introduce greater mischiefs than those which they meant to remedy.

Another question of the highest importance to the welfare of the empire has also occupied the attention of the House of Commons, namely, whether the Roman Catholics of Ireland, the great majority of the population of that country, ought to be admitted to a community of civil privileges with their Protestant fellow-subjects. The petition of that body was presented by Mr Grattan, who, in a speech equally remarkable for eloquence and argument, satisfactorily refuted all the objections that were urged against this measure. The justice and the policy, indeed, of freeing the Catholics of Ireland from the restrictions under which they still labour, seems to be so generally admitted, that it is quite unnecessary to enter at length into the question. The only reasons ever urged in favour of these restrictions were founded on the nature of the Roman Catholic superstition, which it was said, inculcated the doctrine of persecution, and also taught, that no faith was to be kept with heretics. Is it possible, however, to imagine, that so large a portion of the human race as have been at various periods included under the denomination of Catholics, could ever have been insensible to the sacred obligation of an oath? We are told, from the highest authority, that the human mind is framed with a knowledge of good and evil. No man, however, can be said to know good from evil, if he can, by any arguments addressed to his reason, be seriously persuaded that he may innocently perjure himself. The distinction between right and wrong is the great pillar upon which society rests, and in what a precarious condition would mankind be placed, if the great truths of morality lay at the mercy of every sophist? It is folly to imagine that men are ever reasoned into wickedness. They may be led astray by their passions, in opposition to their reason and their conscience, but they never can be made passive instruments in guilt. We can readily believe, indeed, that such doctrines as not keeping faith with heretics may have been occasionally taught for particular ends. These, however, are nothing more than the flimsy subterfuges of guilt —of a piece with all the other subterfuges by which those who desert the strait path, always seek to escape from the reproaches of their conscience.

PROCEEDINGS

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# Proceedings of Parliament.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

*Wednesday May 2.*

THE Earl of LIVERPOOL brought down a meſſage from his Majeſty, reſpecting a proviſion for the Duke of Brunſwick, ſimilar to that which was received by the Houſe of Commons. Ordered to be taken into conſideration to-morrow.

*Thurſday, May 3.*

His Majeſty's meſſage having been read, recommending a proviſion to be made to his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Brunſwick,

The Earl of LIVERPOOL roſe to move an addreſs to his Majeſty, aſſuring his Majeſty of the concurrence of that Houſe in promoting the object of his Majeſty's gracious meſſage; which addreſs was agreed to unanimouſly.

*Friday, May 4.*

The Committee of Privileges ſat on the Roxburgh Peerage. Sir Samuel Romilly was heard for Sir James Innes Kerr, and Adam Gillies, Eſq. for General Kerr.

*Monday, May 7.*

Sir Samuel Romilly's bill for generally amending the criminal laws of the country, the Scottiſh Judges' Salary Bill, and ſeveral private bills, were brought up from the Commons, and read a firſt time.

Earl GREY deſcanted upon the preſent ſituation of the country, which he conſidered as far from flattering or proſperous, as far from exciting hope, or cheering the mind, whether we turn our attention to the war in which we are engaged, or to the internal diſſenſions which threaten the deſtruction of our conſtitution. Theſe diſſenſions, and the opinions of thoſe who declaim againſt the privileges of Parliament, he deplored, and hoped that the populace were merely in a temporary error, as the privileges of Parliament, and the exiſtence of our preſent conſtitution, the beſt ever formed, were inſeparably connected. The preſent diſaſtrous condition of the country he aſcribed to the miſconduct of Miniſters, and announced his intention on that day three weeks of moving an addreſs to his Majeſty on the ſubject.

A ſpeech of a ſimilar import was made by Lord Grenville.

Lord ERSKINE joined with the Noble Lords in a panegyric upon our conſtitution; but, with reſpect to the recent exerciſe of their privileges by the Houſe of Commons, he ſeemed to entertain ſentiments different from them.

*Thurſday, May 17.*

The Scotch Judges' Salary Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

The bill againſt granting places in reverſion was, after a ſhort diſcuſſion, rejected without a diviſion.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the account of Parliamentary proceedings, contained in our laſt number, we were forced, for want of room, to break off in the middle of the evidence relating to the Scheldt expedition; and, as the queſtions connected with that inquiry have ſince been decided, it is not our intention to crowd the preſent number with details which have loſt all intereſt. It will only be neceſſary, therefore, to ſtate, that two ſets of reſolutions, upon the conduct and policy of the expedition to Walcheren, were brought forward, by Lord Portcheſter. The object of the firſt was to cenſure the expedition, as undertaken with no rational proſpect of ſucceſs, and declared its adviſers to be deeply reſponſible for the conſequences of its failure. The object of the ſecond ſet of reſolutions, moved by Lord Portcheſter, was to cenſure the conduct of Miniſtry, in retaining poſſeſſion of the iſland of Walcheren for three months, after the great object of the expedition had been abandoned as impracticable; during all which period, the troops were expoſed, not only to the imminent danger of an attack from a ſuperior force of the enemy, but to the fatal ravages of a malignant fever, by which many thouſands periſhed miſerably, deſtitute of all the ordinary means of relief or aſſiſtance, while thoſe who eſcaped were ſo enfeebled as to be in a great meaſure unfit for ſervice.

Upon theſe reſolutions an amendment was moved by General Craufurd, aſſerting the policy of the expedition, aſcribing its failure to the interveſtion of winds, weather, and other unforeſeen cauſes, and declaring that no blame was imputable to the Miniſtry in retaining



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retaining poſſeſſion of the iſland of Walcheren.

Upon the firſt ſet of reſolutions, the Houſe of Commons having divided, rejected them by a majority of 48, the numbers being 275 to 227. General Craufurd's amendment was then carried by a majority of 40, the numbers being 272 to 232. The ſecond ſet of reſolutions was afterwards negatived by a majority of 51, the numbers being 275 to 224, and General Craufurd's amendment upon this ſubject was afterwards carried by a majority of 21, the numbers being 253 to 232.

The proceedings of the Houſe of Commons, in the caſes of Gale Jones and of Sir F. Burdett, we were alſo obliged to defer. Theſe will be found chiefly intereſting, on account of the queſtion which has lately been ſo keenly agitated, and which ſtill ſeems involved in conſiderable doubt, namely, Whether the Houſe of Commons has the right to impriſon for a libel? The Houſe, having determined in favour of this privilege, proceeded to the exerciſe of it, committing Gale Jones to Newgate, for a libel, and, ſome weeks afterwards, Sir Francis Burdett to the Tower, for the ſame offence. This tranſaction gave riſe to various diſcuſſions, in all of which the Houſe ſhewed a determination not to recede from their claims; and, when Sir F. Burdett reſiſted the Speaker's warrant, they applied to the Crown for a military force, rather than allow the warrant for his committal to be ineffectual.

*Tuesday, April* 17.

Lord COCHRANE preſented the following Petition from the Electors of Weſtminſter:—

*To the Hon. the COMMONS of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament aſſembled,*

The PETITION and REMONSTRANCE of the Inhabitant Houſeholders of the City and Liberties of Weſtminſter, aſſembled in New Palace Yard, the 17th day of April 1810, by the appointment of ARTHUR MORRIS, Eſq. the High Bailiff, in purſuance of a requiſition for that purpoſe.

We, the Inhabitant Houſeholders, Electors of the City and Liberties of Weſtminſter, feel, moſt ſenſibly, the indignity offered to this City in the perſon of our beloved Repreſentative, whoſe letter to us has fallen under the cenſure of your Honourable Houſe; but which, ſo far from deſerving that cenſure, ought, in our opinion, to have led your Honourable Houſe to reconſider the ſubject which he had ſo ably, legally, and conſtitutionally diſcuſſed.

We are convinced, that no one ought to be Proſecutor and Juror, Judge, or Executioner in his own cauſe; much leſs to aſſume, accumulate, and exerciſe all thoſe offices in his own perſon.

We are alſo convinced, that the refuſal of your Honourable Houſe to inquire into the conduct of Lord Caſtlereagh and Mr Perceval, then two of his Majeſty's Miniſters, when diſtinctly charged with the ſale of a ſeat in your Honourable Houſe, evidence of which was offered at the bar of your Honourable Houſe; and the avowal in your Honourable Houſe, "that ſuch practices were as notorious as the ſun at noon-day," practices, at the bare mention of which, the Speaker declared, that our anceſtors would have ſtartled with indignation; and the committal of Sir F. Burdett to priſon, enforced by military power, are circumſtances which render evident the imperious neceſſity of an immediate reform in the repreſentation of the people.

We, therefore, moſt earneſtly call upon your Honourable Houſe, to reſtore to us our Repreſentative; and, according to the notice he has given, to take the ſtate of the Repreſentation of the People into your ſerious conſideration; a Reform in which is, in our opinion, the only means of preſerving the people from military deſpotiſm.

The Petition being read, Lord COCHRANE moved that it be laid on the table, which, after a ſhort diſcuſſion, was agreed to.

*Monday, April* 30.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought up a meſſage from his Majeſty, which was read by the Speaker, and was in ſubſtance as follows:—

"GEORGE R.—His Majeſty finds it neceſſary to ſtate to the Houſe of Commons, that, in conſequence of the continued occupation of the territories of the Duke of Brunſwick by the French armies, ſince the unfortunate events which were attended by the lamented death of his illuſtrious father in 1806, his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttel, his Majeſty's nephew, has, after a ſeries of gallant but unavailing efforts for the recovery of his poſſeſſions, been compelled to ſeek an aſylum in his Majeſty's dominions. His Majeſty, therefore, recommends it to this Houſe to conſider of the means of enabling him to make ſome proviſion for the eſtabliſhment of his Serene Highneſs, during ſuch a time as the ſtate of the Continent may continue to preclude the return of his Serene Highneſs to his own dominions; and his Majeſty relies with confidence on the loyalty and attachment of his faithful Commons to make ſuch

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such provision for this purpose as may be suitable to the rank and to the misfortunes of a Prince so nearly allied to his Majesty's throne, and for whom his Majesty's feelings are so strongly interested. "G. R."

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, his Majesty's most gracious message was ordered to be referred to a Committe of the whole House on Thursday.

*Tuesday, May* 1.

Mr P. MOORE presented a petition from Mr Sheridan, for re-erecting Drury-Lane Theatre, which was laid on the table, and leave given for a bill, according to its prayer.

The resolution to grant L. 400,000 to the King of Sicily was agreed to, after an ineffectual opposition from Mr Lambe, &c. on the ground that the British commerce was not favoured in Sicily.

Sir S. ROMILLY moved, that the bill for amending the privately stealing act should be engrossed. A debate of considerable interest ensued. The advocates for the bill contended, that the present criminal law, which implicated death upon every theft, was too severe; the consequence was, that it was seldom executed, the prosecutor, the jury, the judge, and his Majesty's advisers, all combining to prevent. Thus the law was a kind of dead letter, and, from the uncertainty of its executions, lost its effect in preventing crimes. The advocates for the criminal law, as it now stands, contended, that the great object of laws was to prevent crimes, and that the very severity on present criminal laws contributed powerfully as a preventative, by deterring bad men from committing crimes, by the fear of death; while the discretionary power lodged with the judges, the pardons frequently issued by his Majesty, and the lenient dispositions of the juries, prevented the criminal laws, however severe in the abstract, from operating more severely than was absolutely necessary in the community. They deprecated the alterations which Sir S. Romilly meditated, and pointed at the French Revolution as a warning to those who were fond of innovations. The speakers in favour of the bill were, Sir J. Newport, Mr Davies Giddy, the Master of the Rolls, Mr Morris, Mr Wilberforce, Mr Canning, and Sir S. Romilly. The speakers against it were, Mr Herbert, Mr Windham, the Attorney-General, Mr Frankland, the Solicitor-General, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The House divided. For the bill 31—Against it 38.

*Wednesday, May* 2.

Mr BYNG presented a petition from the freeholders of Middlesex, protesting against the power, assumed by the House of Commons, of imprisoning for libel, and praying the House to liberate from confinement Sir F. Burdett, and Mr J. Gale Jones, and to expunge from their journals all their declarations, orders, and resolutions on the subject, and concluding with a strong recommendation for a reform in Parliament.

Mr BYNG then moved that the petition do lie on the table.

Mr MELLISH said, that although he should second the motion of his Honourable Colleague, he did not feel himself bound to support the petition.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought the petition was an experiment to try how far the forbearance of the House would go in the sufferance of language such as it contained. Upon that part of the petition which commented upon the manner in which the officer had proceeded in executing the order of the House, he should at present forbear to say any thing. There was nothing in the petition which approached in any degree to the character of a respectful appeal to the authority of Parliament. It did appear to him, therefore, that it was high time that a line should be drawn somewhere, and the present was a fit occasion for that purpose. He therefore submitted to the discretion of the House, whether the present petition, for the causes he had stated, ought not to be rejected.

Mr Alderman COMBE said, he understood the petition was unanimously voted by a very numerous and respectable body of freeholders; and as he did not know to what consequences its rejection might lead, he should vote for its reception.

Mr CALCRAFT did not view the present petition in the very objectionable light stated by the Right Hon. Gentleman, and should therefore vote for its reception.

Mr H. BROWNE was also for rejecting the petition.

Mr D. GIDDY thought the objectionable words in the petition in a high degree disrespectful and insulting to the House. If they were passed over on this occasion it would only lead to additional insults still more reprehensible. As to the numerous and unanimous meeting from which this petition proceeded, every body who lived in the vicinity of great towns must know how such meetings were brought together.

Mr HIBBERT said, if the petitioners felt warmly on the subject of which they complained, it was natural to expect their language should be warm. Perhaps the expressions in question might be a little unmannerly

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manner ly; but he did not think they amounted to a ſufficient cauſe for rejection.

Mr BARHAM thought the matter was of too much importance to be decided abruptly, and in ſo thin a Houſe; and therefore he was for adjourning the debate to a future day; and he moved that it be adjourned.

Mr GRENFELL ſeconded the motion.

Mr SUMNER agreed with thoſe members who had already declared the petition an inſult to the Houſe, and thought the Houſe ought to mark its indignation by rejecting it without delay.

Mr LAMBE was againſt rejecting the petition; becauſe, after the Houſe had already received ſo many petitions equally objectionable in their expreſſions, the rejection of this would not be ſtopping the evil *in limine*.

Colonel WARDLE thought, that as there was a prayer annexed to the petition then before the Houſe, it came more diſtinctly under the nature of a petition than that which they had already received. He would be the laſt man to abet any intention of offering inſult to the Houſe; but believing that aſſembly to have aſſumed a power foreign to the popular rights, he could not be angry with the plain, downright, popular expreſſion of that opinion.

Mr ABERCROMBY ſupported the petition, not becauſe it was couched in decorous language (for the language was not decorous), but becauſe he could not expect to have found the feelings of the petitioners couched in language of any other form.

Mr STEPHEN was deſirous that there ſhould be the fulleſt attendance of members, when ſuch a queſtion was diſcuſſed, that the deciſive opinion of the Houſe might be known.

After a few words from the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the debate was adjourned.

*Thurſday, May* 3.

The Houſe having reſumed the adjourned debate on the Middleſex petition,

Mr BARHAM roſe, and expreſſed his reſolution of oppoſing the petition, becauſe it muſt have been intended by the framers of it to offer an inſult to the Houſe, and becauſe in reality it was not a petition, but a proteſt. He moved the following reſolution:—"That this Houſe is at all times willing to receive the petitions of the people; but that it cannot, under the name of a petition, receive that which is in fact a proteſt againſt their proceedings."

Mr GRENFELL ſeconded the reſolution, and a debate of conſiderable length enſued. Mr Ponſonby, Mr M. Fitzgerald, Mr Morris, Lord Archibald Hamilton, & Mr Byng, were for receiving the petition, which was oppoſed by Mr W. Smith, Mr Wilberforce, Mr Elliſon, Col. Wood, and Mr Stephen.

The Houſe at laſt divided—For receiving the petition 58—againſt it 139—majority 81.

ABUSES IN IRELAND.

Sir J. NEWPORT made his motion relative to the conduct of the Iriſh Government, in advancing large ſums to various perſons, under the heads of incidents, but which were in reality nothing better than jobs.—The firſt inſtance he noticed was, that of a grant of L.1000 by the Board of Exciſe, to John Croker, Eſq. as ſurveyor-general of Dublin, for extraordinaries. The next was the Right Hon. W. Forward, treaſurer to the poſt-office, who was allowed to retire on full pay, although he had been only eight years in office, and had never performed its duties. The next caſe was that of granting L.5,760 to Sir George Shee, as a compenſation for the loſs of emoluments as receiver-general. The government afterwards granted him L.1800 a-year for himſelf and clerks, in addition to L.1000 a-year ſalary already given. He then moved certain reſolutions, expreſſive of his ſenſe of theſe tranſactions.

Some explanations were here made by Mr Croker and Mr Foſter, relating to the firſt reſolution, with which the Hon. Bart. declared himſelf ſatisfied.

On the next reſolution, relating to the ſuperannuation of the Hon. W. Forward, late treaſurer to the poſt-office in Ireland, a converſation enſued, in which Sir J. Newport, Mr Ponſonby, Mr H Thornton, Mr Tierney, and Mr Fitzgerald, ſupported the reſolution, and Mr W. Pole oppoſed it.

A diviſion then took place—For the reſolution 26—Againſt it 83—Majority 57.

*Friday, May* 4.

In conſequence of ſome obſervations from Mr C. Dundas, on the ſerious grievances complained of in the collection of the aſſeſſed taxes, and on the ſubject of which he had poſtponed his intended motion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer declared that he had prepared a bill, which would ſhortly be laid before the Houſe, and which, in all probability, would anſwer the purpoſe deſired by the Hon. Gentleman.

A motion, by Sir Samuel Romilly, for an addreſs to his Majeſty, to give directions for laying before the Houſe a return of perſons convicted, executed, & acquitted, with their different offences, at the various ſeſſions and aſſizes, was agreed to.

A motion, by Mr Creevy, for papers reſpecting the late diſturbances in India, was agreed to.

His

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His Majesty's message, for making a provision of £.7000 per annum, out of the consolidated fund, for the Duke of Brunswick, was taken into consideration in the Committee of Supply; the question was carried, and the report ordered to be received.

*Monday, May 7.*

The SPEAKER stated to the House, that, previous to the recess, he had received two papers from Sir Francis Burdett, which he had communicated to the House. One of them was a notice of an action to be instituted against him in the Court of King's Bench the ensuing term. As the term now approached, he requested the consideration of the House on a matter so interesting to its privileges. A motion was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the subject be referred to a Committee, which was carried by 116 against 46. A Committee was accordingly appointed.

Mr Alderman COMBE gave a history of the petitions of the Common Hall of London to his Majesty, and detailed the refusal to receive that of the 14th December last, at the levee. He concluded by moving, "That the obstruction made by his Majesty's Ministers to the Addresses of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, and Livery of London, on the 14th of December last, is an infringement of the subject to petition the Sovereign on all lawful occasions." The motion was seconded by the other city members; but, after some discussion, was lost by a considerable majority.—For the motion 52—Against it 140—Majority 86.

Some discussion took place about the fund from which the Duke of Brunswick's annuity should be purchased. Mr Whitbread recommended the droits of the Admiralty; but at last the original proposition was agreed to.

*Tuesday, May 8.*

Sir W. CURTIS rose to present to the House the humble address, petition, and remonstrance, of the Livery of London. He acknowledged that it did not convey his own sentiments, but, as it had been voted by a great majority, he thought it right to present it. Mr Alderman Combe seconded the motion. The petition was received and read; and, on the motion of Sir W. Curtis, seconded by Alderman Combe, that it do lie on the table,

Mr SECRETARY RYDER rose, and stated the objections he had to the petition being laid on the table. It was intended to convey a direct insult to the House, and ought, therefore, to be rejected, as the Middlesex petition had been.

A long debate ensued, but, on the motion of Mr Wilberforce, the decision was put off till to-morrow.

*Wednesday, May 9.*

Alderman COMBE moved for the resumption of the debate on the petition of the Livery of London.

Mr WALLACE was of opinion that every individual ought to have the right of petitioning, and that the House was bound to receive their petitions provided they were expressed in respectful language. They had a right to see, however, that they came from the people, and did not proceed from factious demagogues. Of the latter description he had no hesitation in saying the present petition was. It could be intended for no other possible purpose than to deliberately insult the House.

Sir T. TURTON thought, if the House rejected the present petition, they would shew themselves unnecessarily captious.

Mr JACOB believed firmly that the people, though not the populace, approved of the conduct of the House of Commons—they only disapproved it who wished to set the populace above the people.

Sir S. ROMILLY declared his opinion that the doors of that House ought to be thrown as widely open as possible to every complaint or representation of the people; nor ought they to be difficult to please in particular expressions on such occasions. The only criterion by which petitions seemed now to be judged was the approbation or dislike of the Chancellor of the Exchequer: he said "I approve of this petition," and it was received; or, "I dislike that petition," and it was rejected. He thought it was much the wisest plan not to throw an obstacle in the way of addresses to that House, and could not help thinking that all the petitions originated in the conduct of that House itself.

Mr W. WYNNE had no hesitation in declaring, that he did not think this petition sufficiently respectful, and should, therefore, vote for its rejection.

Sir J. NEWPORT was of opinion, that it was much better to receive any petition from the people, than to allow any sentiment which they might have to foster in their minds.

Mr WARDLE believed it was the anxious desire of the petitioners not to offer any insult to the House. He begged of Gentlemen to look to the petition itself, and not to consider it in connection with extraneous matter not regularly before the House. No person who had spoken had pointed out one objectionable expression. It had been urged against

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againſt this petition, that it was ſigned but by a ſmall number; but he believed it was the practice, in the cities of London and Weſtminiſter, that only a few ſhould ſign their petitions. If the Houſe ſhould reject this petition, he was ſeriouſly of opinion, that at the ſame time ſome form of petition, likely to meet its approbation, ſhould be held out to the public.

Mr WILBERFORCE found ſomething in the language of the petition, which ſhewed it to be the object of the petitioners to bring that Houſe in the language of the law, "into hatred and contempt, to vilify and degrade it."

Mr PONSONBY then entered at conſiderable length into a vindication of the conduct of the Oppoſition, which had of late been the object of ſyſtematic attack. It was the object of this plan to repreſent an aſſembly compoſed of men of the higheſt rank, the greateſt property, of the moſt honourable profeſſions, men whoſe whole lives had hitherto been paſſed, not only without blemiſh, but without fault; to repreſent ſuch men as conſidering their eſtates, their honour, and their character, as of leſs conſequence or value to them than the poſſeſſion of the offices which were ſtated to be the objects of their ambition. But he was far indeed from thinking that the Britiſh public was impoſed upon by theſe means, or believed any of theſe miſrepreſentations. He was convinced that there was much integrity and honour in that Houſe. He was for receiving the petition.

The Houſe then divided—For the petition 36—Againſt it 138—Majority 102.

CRIMINAL LAW.

Sir S. ROMILLY ſaid, in conſidering puniſhments as they operated to the prevention of crimes, he thought they might be divided into three claſſes. The principle of the firſt was, that the puniſhment of the individual ſhould operate on ſociety in the way of terror. The ſecond was, to put it out of the power of the perſon offending to commit crimes in future, either for a certain time ſpecified in the ſentence, or for ever. The principle of the third was, the reformation of the offending party. A favourite ſyſtem had, he thought, moſt unhappily been adopted in the tranſportation of convicts to New South Wales. He complained of the great injuſtice done to the convicts in tranſporting them at a period conſiderably later than that of their conviction, ſo that it has ſometimes happened that but one year of the term was unexpired by the time they were embarked. He next adverted to the caſe of female convicts, on whom a ſentence of ſeven years tranſportation unfortunately operated as a ſentence for life, as they could not work their paſſage home. He concluded by ſtating, that one of his leading objects was, that no convicts ſhould be tranſported but for life; the ſubſtitution of penitentiary houſes in place of tranſportation for a term leſs than life. He paſſed an eulogium on Mr Howard, and expreſſed a wiſh that the admirable plans he had propoſed would be adopted. He then moved that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he would be pleaſed to give directions for carrying into effect ſo much of the act of the 19th of the King as related to the tranſportation of convicts to New South Wales; and alſo for carrying into effect ſo much of the 34th of the King as related to the eſtabliſhment of penitentiary houſes within Great Britain.

Mr Secretary RYDER did not oppoſe the motion, but wiſhed for time to inform himſelf perfectly on the ſubject. After a few obſervations from Colonel Frankland, Mr Wilberforce, and others, Sir S. Romilly withdrew his motion for the preſent, expreſſing his intention to bring it on again on the 25th.

*Thurſday, May* 10.

Mr SIMEON preſented a petition from the inhabitants of the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks, praying the releaſe of Sir Francis Burdett, and Mr John Gale Jones, from their preſent impriſonment. He ſtated, that this meeting, although very numerous and reſpectable, did not conſiſt wholly of thoſe inhabitants of the borough, who had a right of exerciſing the elective franchiſe, but of all the inhabitants dwelling within the borough and its liberties promiſcuouſly.

The petition was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr SHAW LEFEVRE then preſented a petition from the inhabitants of the ſame borough, praying a reform in the Commons Houſe of Parliament. He obſerved, that the objects ſtated, and the grievances complained of, were of three diſtinct kinds.—The firſt was, An unequal and inadequate repreſentation of the people in the Commons Houſe of Parliament; the ſecond was, That too many placemen and penſioners were permitted to hold ſeats in that houſe; and, thirdly and laſtly, That the continuation of the Parliament was prolonged to too long a period, and ſhould be altered from ſeptennial to triennial Parliaments. The meeting at which theſe reſolutions were ſo unanimouſly agreed to, was legally convened by the Mayor, upon a requiſition ſigned

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ed by 200 or 300 of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants.

Mr SIMEON, in ſeconding the motion for receiving the petition, obſerved, that, although the meeting was unanimous, yet all the perſons preſent were not electors.

Mr WARD ſaid, if he underſtood the Hon. Gentleman rightly, he meant to ſay, that a petition for a reform in Parliament ſhould not come from any but thoſe of the conſtituent body; in anſwer to that argument, he muſt obſerve, that it could not well be expected, that thoſe who enjoyed a privilege would think it neceſſary to complain.

Mr SIMEON explained.

It was then read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Sir J. NICHOL, purſuant to his notice, after a few prefatory obſervations, moved, that ſeveral papers relating to captures and ſeizures made by his Majeſty's cruizers in the Baltic, and the proceedings of the King's Advocate in theſe cauſes, be printed.—Ordered.

The SPEAKER acquainted the Houſe, that he had received a proceſs from Sir Francis Burdett, requiring him to appear to an action of treſpaſs, wherein the damages were laid at L 30,000. Theſe were ordered to be referred to the Committee.

The Aberdeen harbour bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

*Friday, May* 11.

The SPEAKER acquainted the Houſe, that he had received a letter from the Earl of Moira, dated St James's Place, May 10, 1810, which he read to the Houſe. His Lordſhip briefly ſtated, that his counſel, Mr Garrow, had deſired him to inform the Speaker, that a notice of proceſs, at the ſuit of Sir Francis Burdett, had been ſerved upon him, as Conſtable of the Tower: that he did not ſolicit the intervention of the Speaker; but had directed his Solicitor to defend the action, reſting his defence on the Speaker's warrant, and on the inſtructions he had received from the Secretary of State. The letter was referred to the Committee.

Mr D. GIDDY brought a report from the Committee appointed to conſider the notices of proceſs againſt the Speaker, &c. which was read by the Clerk. The report ſtated, that the Committee had found numerous inſtances of perſons having been committed by the Houſe of Commons, for a breach of that part of its privileges which conſiſted in the liberty of ſpeech; and it was always conſidered, that ſuch commitments were neceſſary towards maintaining the dignity of the Houſe. The practice of the Houſe had been, to vindicate its own authority by its own acts. The Committee further ſtated, that the bringing of actions for acts done by order of the Houſe was a breach of the privileges of the Houſe; and that the Houſe had a right to commit the perſons ſerving notices of ſuch actions. Mr Giddy ſaid, there were three different modes, according to which the Houſe might conduct itſelf in this caſe, viz. to iſſue an inhibition againſt the interference of any court, in matters affecting the privileges of the Houſe; the next would be, to commit the perſons who dared to ſerve the proceſs, but that would not prevent the actions from going on; the third mode of proceeding was, to inform the courts below of an intention to plead, either by denying the juriſdiction of ſuch courts, or by pleading in bar. He wiſhed that the Houſe might take theſe ſtatements into its immediate conſideration; and, in the mean time, ſhould move, that the report do lie on the table.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was not diſpoſed to regret that the queſtion had not been brought to the teſt, of whether the Houſe had the power to defend its privileges. If the Houſe did not poſſeſs a legal power of protecting them, he was perſuaded they poſſeſſed the power of protecting them conſtitutionally. He was convinced there was no judge in the land, who, when the queſtion was ſtated to him to relate to the privileges of the Houſe of Commons, would not ſay, "I have no power to determine."

Mr D. GIDDY then moved, that the Attorney-General be directed to defend the Speaker and the Serjeant againſt the ſaid actions; which was alſo agreed to.

Upon the motion of the LORD ADVOCATE of Scotland, leave was given to bring in a bill, to repair certain roads and bridges in the Highlands of Scotland. The Lord Advocate of Scotland brought up the bill, which was read a firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Wedneſday next.

The LORD ADVOCATE of Scotland, in anſwer to ſome inquiries of Mr Abercrombie's, ſaid, he had given notice as to the Scots creditors bill, under the impreſſion that the exiſting bill would expire during the preſent ſeſſion; but he had ſince found, that it extended to the next ſeſſion; he had therefore withdrawn that notice for the preſent. With regard to the bankrupt laws of Scotland, he denied, moſt poſitively, that he had given any ſuch pledge, although he had been ſtrongly preſſed ſo to do. He had thought it neceſſary to conſult certain legal authorities in Scotland, upon whoſe judgment he wiſhed to act; but he had not, as yet, received their opinion. It was a ſubject of great importance, and, under theſe

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circumstances, he did not mean to press the measure.

*Monday, May 14.*

Mr Austen presented a petition from the East India Company, claiming £1,900,000 as a debt due to them from the country; which was referred to the Committee on India affairs.

MAJOR CARTWRIGHT'S PETITION.

Mr Whitbread said, he held in his hand a petition on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, purporting to be the petition of the "Undersigned Freeholders;" It was put into his hands by Major Cartwright, and he considered it drawn up in decorous language.

The petition was brought up and read by the Clerk. It was very long, and set out by stating, that the late proceedings of the House, on the illegality of which, he conceived, there could be but one opinion, had brought the question of Parliamentary Reform more immediately to issue. It referred to the decision of the House on the night between the 11th and 12th May last, on the charges brought against Lord Castlereagh and Mr Perceval, which it characterised as a flagrant outrage; as when seats in the House were bought and sold, Englishmen were bought and sold—and this practice it asserted was past endurance. It then went through the topics of the profligacy of selling seats, and the audacity of vindicating it; the illegality of the House assuming higher powers than belonged to it—higher than the united Parliament or the King himself. It laid down what the House ought to be, to be entitled to the reverence of the people, and argued, hypothetically, that it might be the reverse, and abandoned to every vice—its seats to be trafficked in by unprincipled sharpers, unfaithful Ministers, Asiatic Nabobs, &c. In proof of this, it cited the Nabob of Arcot's having purchased seats for seven or eight of his agents, and the agent of a French King's Mistress, (we believe Madame du Barre) having a seat in the House. By this means the Constitution might be murdered, and, unlike the King, who never died, as one succeeded another without a break, the Constitution, if it once fell, would never resuscitate. From these doctrines, it argued the necessity of a radical reform, and concluded by condemning the employment of a standing army, as had been done in taking Sir Francis Burdett. Under the civil government, the country would acquiesce, but under the military it was rank despotism.

Mr Whitbread moved, "That the petition should lie on the table."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer noticed two passages which rendered it unfit for the House to receive; the first, in which the House was accused of a "flagrant injustice, past endurance, as an outrage upon Englishmen;" and the other, stating that "of the illegality of their proceedings, the petitioners conceived there could be but one opinion." From these, among many others, he thought the House must reject the petition.

Mr Brand spoke in favour of receiving the petition, and Mr Ryder against it; when a division took place:—

For the motion 21—Against it 92—Majority 71.

On a motion by Mr Tierney, that the grant to the Duke of Brunswick should be paid from the Admiralty droits, a division took place:—

For the motion 84—Against it 103—Majority 19.

*Tuesday, May 15.*

Mr Whitbread gave notice, that he should, to-morrow, move for leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend an act of the last session with regard to the regulation of workhouses. Seeing a Right Hon. Gent. in his place, he took an opportunity of saying a few words upon the subject of the papers which had been laid before the House relating to the late differences between America and this country; the charge against Mr Erskine, of having acted directly in contradiction, not only to the spirit, but not according to the letter of those instructions and, in his vindication, nothing more was necessary than the publication of that paper which was now before the House.

Mr Canning said, the Hon. Gentleman had charged him with a misrepresentation, which, if it could be established, would have proved him guilty of injustice towards the country—it would have reflected disgrace upon his own character, by shewing he was capable of traducing another man. He did not hesitate to repeat his assertion that Mr Erskine had not acted up either to the letter, or the spirit of his instructions; and he was prepared at any time that the friends of that gentleman thought proper.

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*Wednesday, May 16.*

BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in introducing this subject, said, he should commence by a statement of the supplies which had already been voted for the present year.

SUPPLIES,

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SUPPLIES, 1810.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Navy (exclusive of Ordnance Sea Service) | | L. 19,238,000 |
| Army (including Barracks & Commissariat) | 13,959,606 | |
| Ditto Ireland | 2,992,057 | |
| Ditto { En. 2,750,000 / Irel. 200,000 } | 2,950,000 | |
| Unprovided do. last year | 441,417 | |
| | | 20,337,000 |
| Ordnance | | 4,411,000 |
| Miscellaneous (about) | | 2,000,000 |
| V. of Cr. { Eng. 3,000,000 / Irel. 200,000 } | | 3,200,000 |
| Sicily | | 400,000 |
| Portugal | | 980,000 |
| Joint Charge | | L. 50,566,000 |

SEPARATE CHARGES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loyalty loan | 18,776 | |
| Interest on Exchequer bills | 1,600,000 | |
| | | 1,618,776 |
| Total Supplies | | 52,185,000 |
| Irish proportion | | 6,106,000 |
| England | | 46,079,000 |
| Irish proportion of L. 50,466,000 | 5,936,000 | |
| Ditto Civil List and other charges | 170,000 | |
| | 6,106,000 | |

To meet these supplies the Ways and Means were as follow:—

WAYS AND MEANS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Annual Duties | L. 3,000,000 |
| Surplus Consolidated Fund 1809 | 2,661,602 |
| Ditto 1810 | 4,400,000 |
| War Taxes | 19,500,000 |
| Lottery | 350,000 |
| Exchequer Bills | *5,311,600 |
| Vote of Credit | 3,000,000 |
| Loan | 8,000,000 |
| | L. 46,223,202 |
| *The Exchequer Bills funded in the present year, amount to | 8,311,600 |
| The like amount to be issued for the service of 1810, will be applied. | |
| To discharge Vote of Credit Bills 1809. | 3,000,000 |
| Towards the Supply of the Year | 5,311,600 |
| | 8,311,600 |

No new taxes were to be imposed to pay

*May*, 1810.

the interest of the loan; the surplus of the stamp duties were more than sufficient for the purpose. The loan had been procured upon more advantageous terms than had ever been done before, since the interest given to the contractors was not quite L. 4 5s. which was much less than private individuals could borrow at. Several observations were made by Mr Huskisson on the necessity of economy, as the war was likely to be of infinite continuance. He thought that some millions annually might be saved in the naval department. After some remarks by Mr Rose, Mr Tierney, Mr Thornton, and Sir T. Turton, the resolutions were read and agreed to; and the house having resumed, the report was ordered to be received on Friday.

*Thursday, May* 17.

Mr WHARTON obtained leave to bring in a bill for extending the superannuation of the officers of excise in Scotland.

On the third reading of the Duke of Brunswick's annuity bill, a debate ensued on the propriety of reimbursing the consolidated fund from the droits of the admiralty. The bill, however, was passed.

The house went into a committee on Mr Martin's financial resolutions. On the resolution being read for the abolition of sinecures,

Mr BANKES rose, and proposed as an amendment, not to abolish entirely sinecure places, but to create from such as should be in future abolished a fund, to enable his Majesty to reward public services. The house divided on the amendment—for it 99; against it 93; majority 6.

*Friday, May* 18.

Mr D. Giddy brought up the report of the select committee appointed to search for precedents in the case of Sir F. Burdett.

The report being read, some objections were made to it by Mr Horner; in consequence of which, after a debate of some length, the report was ordered to be re-committed.

Lord A. HAMILTON, pursuant to notice, moved that the resolutions on the conduct of Lord Castlereagh, in the appointment of a writership in India, be erased from the journals. The motion was negatived without a division.

Mr Grattan, after a long and eloquent speech, in which he enforced the necessity of emancipating the Irish Catholics, moved that the various Catholic petitions be referred to a select committee. The motion was seconded by Sir J. Hippesley, but, on account of the lateness of the hour, the debate was adjourned till Thursday.

His



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# Historical Affairs.

## INDIA.

In a general order, iſſued by the Governor-General, on the 25th September 1809, the following officers were ordained to be tried by a Court Martial, viz :—Lieut.-Col. John Bell, 1ſt bat. artillery, ſenior officer, commanding Seringapatam; Lieut.-Colonel John Doveton, 8th regiment cavalry, commanding a detachment of the Hydrabad Subſidiary force at Jaulna; Major Joſeph Storey, 1ſt bat. 19th regiment, N. I. ſenior officer, commanding Maſulipatam.

The alternative of a Court Martial, or the reſignation of their commiſſions, was alſo offered to the undermentioned officers:—Lieut.-Col. Munro, 2d bat. 15th regiment, Seringapatam; Major David C. Kenny, 2d bat. 19th regiment, ditto; Capt. T. F. De Haviland, engineers, ditto; Capt. George Cadell, 12th bat. N. I. and Town Major, ditto; Capt. Hugh M'Intoſh, 1ſt bat. 8th regiment marched without orders from Chittledroog to Seringapatam; Capt. F. K. Aiſkill, 1ſt bat. 15th regiment, ditto; Capt. A. Andrews, Madraſs European regiment, Maſulipatam; Capt. James Patterſon, 1ſt bat. 11th regiment, Samulcottach; Captain Geo. Wahab, 1ſt bat. 21ſt regiment, Chicacole; Capt. James Sadler, 1ſt bat. 24th regiment, Ellore; Capt J. L. Luſhington, 4th regiment cavalry, ditto; Capt.-Lieut. C. Hopkinſon, 1ſt bat. artillery, ſenior officer of artillery, at Jaulna; Capt.-Lieut. G. W. Poignand, horſe artillery, ſenior officer of the corps at Jaulna; Capt. C. M. Gibſon, 1ſt bat. 10th regiment, Jaulna; Capt. Thomas Pollack, 1ſt bat. 12th regiment, ditto; Major Mathew Stewart, 2d bat. 17th regiment, ditto; Capt. John Turner, 2d bat. 15th regiment, Seringapatam.

All the above Gentlemen, with the exception of Capt. M'Intoſh, who commanded the Chittledroog detachment, have reſolved to abide the event of a trial.

By the lateſt intelligence received from that quarter, it appears that ſeveral duels had taken place between the officers of his Majeſty's and the Company's army, ariſing out of matters connected with the late transactions. And the officers ſuſpended from command on declining the teſt of obedience, offered to them by Lord Minto, have been received, on joining their reſpective corps, with a viſable coldneſs and reſerve, by the native officers.

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An authorized publication has recently iſſued from the preſs, vindicative of the official conduct of Mr Petrie one of the Members of the Supreme Council of Madras, in the oppoſition ſhewn by him to the ſyſtem of Sir George Barlow, for the ſuppreſſion of the diſcontents in the Madras army. This conſiſts wholly of public documents, in the form of a ſtatement of facts preſented to Lord Minto, and a reply to a minute, alſo detailed, of the governor of Fort St George. —Theſe papers are of too great an extent to inſert at length, nor will our time or ſpace allow us to make, at the inſtant, any other than a ſhort extract from them, and that chiefly applicable to the military queſtion.

"That the Government would not have been diſpoſed to carry their reſentments further than the diſmiſſal of General Macdowall, with the ſtrong and criminating orders that they publiſhed to the army on that occaſion, and that it would not have appeared neceſſary to extend puniſhment to the ſubordinate officers, who acted merely in obedience to the orders of the General.—Sir G. Barlow viewed in a different light, and, in an evil hour, propoſed and carried the fatal reſolution, of ſuſpending the Adjutant and Deputy Adjutant-General from the ſervice, for having, in the uſual forms of office, circulated, agreeably to the directions of the Commander in Chief, his addreſs to the army.

"The meaſure of removing Lieut.-Col. Capper and Major Boles, was univerſally condemned by the moſt reſpectable officers in the army, and not more ſo by the officers in the Company's ſervice, than by thoſe of his Majeſty's regiments. It was felt by all as the introduction of a moſt dangerous principle, and ſetting a pernicious example of a diſobedience and inſubordination to all the gradations of military rank and authority; teaching inferior officers to queſtion the legality of the orders of their ſuperiors." &c.

Mr Petrie, after an expoſition of the conciliatory policy which is ſaid to have governed his conduct proceeds to ſtate—

"There

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"There is a wide difference (he obſerves) between the mutiny of a corps and the diſaffection and revolt of a whole army, and the meaſures ſuitable to the one are totally inapplicable to the other; prompt and rigorous correction will compel the one, but the other muſt be regained and ſubdued by the ſame means which wiſdom, talents, and knowledge of the human mind employs in the government of millions."

In this impreſſion, Mr Petrie recommends conciliatory meaſures, and particularly deprecates the publication of the orders of the 1st of May; which ſuſpended from the ſervice, or removed from their official ſtations, eight meritorious officers, 'without trial or a hearing in their defence.' After ſhewing the inapplicability of theſe orders to the ſtate of things, and the more than hazardous tendency of them, Mr Petrie contraſts the view taken by Sir G. Barlow of ſurrounding circumſtances, and the policy which he fancied to be adapted to them, with his own.

"To Sir G. Barlow it appeared that government muſt not concede under any circumſtances whatever, and muſt meet all thoſe eventual misfortunes rather than repeal an order once paſſed, or reſcind any of the ſeverity which have been adopted towards the army. Very different is the reſult of my reflections on this momentous ſubject, implicating the lives of thouſands, and national conſiderations of greater magnitude than ever came under the deliberation of a Britiſh Government. On the opinion I have given I muſt ſtand or fall; but however I may bow with ſubmiſſion to the will of a ſuperior authority, I do not think that torture could make me retract the ſolemn dictate of my conſcience, that every order iſſued by this government, for the laſt twelve months, had better be repealed, than this country plunged into the incalculable horrors of civil war—a war with our countrymen, Briton againſt Briton, and the Sepoys appealed to and called in to decide this fatal conflict."

And afterwards—

"With reſpect to remote and ultimate conſequences, this appeal of government to the native troops is more pregnant with danger to our ſecurity in India than any other meaſure we have yet adopted. Beſides its immediate and ruinous effects on the diſcipline and ſubordination of the army, it leads to conſequences of far more general magnitude and importance.

"By this appeal to the ſepoy, we inſtruct him in the fatal truth, that on the ſupport of his arm depends the ſecurity of the empire of the eaſt. It removes the deluſion by which for ſo many years a handful of Europeans have kept millions in awe; and for a temporary, and no great national object, endangers the whole machine of our Indian government. I conſider this to be the moſt fatal wound that the public ſafety has received in the preſent diſtracted conflict. Granting us complete ſucceſs, it will be found, I fear, at no remote period, that we have purchaſed the victory at the ruin of our country. Great indeed muſt be the emergency, and the object of infinite importance, to juſtify a government in reſorting to the dangerous and unexampled experiment we have made on the native troops: nothing leſs, in my opinion, than an obvious and evident danger, which menaces the very exiſtence of the ſtate, by a combination of officers to deliver over the army, or the country, to our enemies."

Mr Petrie explains, on the concurrent opinions of the beſt-informed military men, that an appearance even of conciliation would have brought back the minds of the army to their original ſtate of obedience; inſtead of which they were inflamed, as he remarks, by a number of leſſer and ſubordinate cauſes; which ſhould have been moſt ſtudiouſly avoided by any one, not deſirous of producing thoſe calamitous effects which Mr Petrie deplores. On this ſubject he continues—

"I ſhall at preſent only advert to the very injudicious, indiſcreet, and frivolous diſputes, which, for the laſt ſix or ſeven months, have taken place with reſpect to toaſts, invitations, and other circumſtances of the ſame nature, in the private ſocieties of the ſettlement.—The power and influence of Government on one ſide, and the general unpopularity of its meaſures on the other, produced parties in ſociety, which very extraordinary talents might have reconciled, but which authority could not ſuppreſs. In the commencement of the diſcontents, the military in general, at the Preſidency, declined accepting of the governor's invitations to dinner.—This was taken up in a manner which gave importance to a circumſtance of no moment in itſelf, and, by making the refuſal a breach of military diſcipline, it increaſed the ſpirit of reſiſtance; and many officers preferred incurring the ſevereſt diſpleaſure of Government rather than give this involuntary teſt of obedience. The young men of the inſtitution were ordered to their corps, becauſe they would not attend a ball of Lady Barlow's. A battalion of ſepoys was ſent acroſs the peninſula to Goa, becauſe the officers refuſed to dine with the Governor: this was certainly

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certainly undignified and injudicious, and shewed little knowledge of the world, or of the human character; at no period could it have been more requisite to seek by every conciliatory expedient, to heal the sores which, for some time past, had been festering in the military mind—to bury in oblivion the causes of irritation and to allow the passions to subside into their usual course; but, on the contrary, every occasion appeared to be anxiously sought for to provoke, tease, and exasperate the feelings, to keep alive the recollection of their first grievances, and to confirm them in the opinion, that they had still farther to fear from the displeasure of Government. The general tenor of our orders breathed sentiments which seemed to justify the suspicions."

## SPAIN.

The following are the particulars of the fall of Fort Matagorda, in the vicinity of Cadiz, as published in the London Gazette.

Downing-Street, May. 12—A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was received on the 10th inst. at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship, by Lieutenant-General Graham commanding his Majesty's forces at Cadiz, dated

*Isola, April* 22. 1810.

My Lord—From the information your Lordship already had of the miserable state of the fort of Matagorda (never to be considered free from the danger of assault), it will not be matter of surprise, that, after holding it two months, it should now be abandoned.

I have the honour to inclose Capt. Maclaine's (of the 94th) report to me. It would be an injustice to the service not to recommend him in the warmest manner to your Lordship's notice, as well as the officers who continued with him to the last of this arduous duty, Lieut. Brereton, of the royal artillery, Ensigns Cannon and Scott, of the 94th, and Mr Dobson, Midshipman of his Majesty's ship Invincible. The defence of Matagorda has been witnessed by every body with admiration, and I should not have been justified in allowing it to be continued so long, but from the expectation of the possibility of some diversion being made in its favour, which, however, was found to be impracticable.

It is impossible that I should not endeavour to express to your Lordship the feelings of universal and deep regret excited by the untimely fall of that distinguished officer Major Lefebvre, of the royal engineers, whose zeal carried him from the Admiral's ship to be the bearer of my orders for the evacuation of the fort, that he might be satisfied that it was no longer tenable. The chief direction of that important department now devolves on Captain Birch.—Your Lordship is well acquainted with my opinion of his merit and talents, so well calculated to inspire confidence under this misfortune.

I have, &c.

Thomas Graham.

P. S. The original garrison of the fort of Matagorda consisted of Captain Maclaine, and Ensigns Cannon and Scott, 94th regiment; 25 royal artillery, under Lieutenant Brereton; 25 royal marines; 25 seamen, under Mr Dobson; and 67 non-commissioned officers and privates of the 94th regiment. Reinforcements were sent in the evening of the 21st, and reliefs of the whole were offered, but declined.

*Cadiz, April* 23.

Sir—I have the honour to inform you, that at two o'clock on the morning of the 21st, the enemy opened upon the 74 gun-ship St Paulo, and gun-boats stationed near Fort Matagorda, with hot shot, and succeeded in forcing them to abandon their position.

Immediately after this, they opened upon Fort Matagorda a very heavy cannonade of guns and mortars, but as it would have been impossible to direct our fire with a certainty, I ordered Lieutenant Brereton, of the royal artillery, to delay our fire until day-break.

The morning discovered three batteries opposed to us, in the Trocadero, of 21 guns, and from the flight of their shells we judged they had eight mortars in other three batteries. From the time they commenced firing at the fort, they kept up a most tremendous cannonade of shot and shells with great effect until night, when the enemy and the fort both discontinued.

That day's fire made a very large breach in the escarp of the rampart, on which was the principal part of our guns, and completely laying open our magazine.

We were, from the manner the enemy placed his batteries, and which they had contrived to do under the mask of the houses in the village of Trocadero (distant from the fort about 900 yards), only able to bring seven guns to bear on them; yet with these we contrived to silence, and, as I conceive, dismount the guns of one of their batteries, in which were six 32 pounders.

The whole of the night of the 21st and morning of the 22d, I employed in endeavouring to repair the parapet of the south-east face, composed of sand-bags, and which, from the very heavy fire of 21 pieces of cannon (most of them 32-pounders), the enemy

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my had totally demolished, so that the men at the guns were perfectly exposed.

We continued to replace the sand-bags and fill up the breach, so as to put ourselves in a tolerable state of defence; and at day-break in the morning the enemy opened with a salvo from all his batteries. We returned the fire with the same spirit and success as yesterday; but the fort soon became a complete ruin, and no where afforded any shelter for the reliefs. The evacuation, however, only took place in consequence of your order: we left the fort at ten A. M. Captain Stackpole, of the royal navy, having been sent by the Admiral to complete its destruction.

I cannot sufficiently express to you the gallantry and coolness with which every individual officer, seaman, marine, and soldier conducted himself during the two months we maintained this post, particularly during the two last days.

I beg in a particular manner to mention the services of that most excellent officer Lieut. Brereton, of the royal artillery, for his unremitted attention to his duty, and the masterly stile in which he kept up his fire on the enemy; as likewise Ensigns Cannon and Scott, of the 94th grenadiers; and I request, Sir, you will state to the Admiral how highly sensible I am of the handsome manner in which Lieutenants Chapman and M'Pherson, of the royal navy, and one or two others, whose names I cannot now recollect, volunteered their services during the heaviest of the fire.

Mr G. Dobson, midshipman of the Invincible, had charge of the seamen under my command during the whole time, and I beg you, Sir, to recommend him to the Admiral, as a very excellent and brave officer.

Herewith I send a list of killed and wounded; and among the former I am sorry to return Major Lefebvre, of the royal engineers; he was killed close to me by a cannon ball; the loss of such an excellent officer is deeply to be lamented.

I have the honour to be,

A. MACLAINE.

Captain of the 94th regt.

late commander at Fort Matagorda.

To Lieutenant-General Graham, &c.

N. B. Hospital-Mate Bennet, attached to the 94th regiment, and who was the surgeon attending the garrison, I beg to recommend to your notice, as a most attentive and excellent professional man; he wishes much to be appointed assistant-surgeon to the 94th regiment. I have omitted to mention Lieut. Wright, of the royal artillery, who succeeded to the command of the royal artillery in the batteries on the morning of the 22d, after Lieut. Brereton was wounded.

A. MACLAINE,

Capt. of the 94th regt.

*List of Killed and Wounded at Fort Matagorda, on the 21st and 22d of April* 1810.

Royal Engineers—1 Major, killed.

Royal Artillery—1 Lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 8 privates, wounded.

Royal Marines—2 privates killed; 10 wounded.

88th Regiment—2 privates killed.

94th Regiment—1 corporal, 3 privates, killed; 25 wounded.

Seamen—7 seamen, killed; 2 midshipmen, 10 seamen, wounded.

Total—1 Major, 15 seamen, marines, and soldiers, killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 midshipmen, 1 serjeant, 53 seamen and privates, wounded.

A. MACLAINE,

Capt. 94th grenadiers, late Commander of Fort Matagorda.

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In addition to the losses stated in General Graham's dispatch, we are sorry to have to communicate the following, derived from a private source:—The enemy, on opening a battery on Fort Matagorda, a red-hot shot from one of their guns struck the magazine of the gun-vessel attached to the Temeraire, which produced an instantaneous explosion, by which the Lieutenant and thirty men perished. Eight men, who had been precipitated into the water, were saved by the boats.

By the fall of Fort Matagorda, the French have made some advances in the reduction of Cadiz.—Though we would give all due credit to the perseverance of the Spaniards, it is but too evident, that the Spanish garrison of the isle of Leon are by no means so very enthusiastic in its defence as some accounts would lead us to suppose. No sooner had the enemy's batteries begun to play upon the fort just mentioned, than the Spaniards retreated across the river; and left the British troops to defend the post, which they did with great gallantry, until it was no longer tenable.

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## FRANCE.

PARTICULARS OF BONAPARTE'S MARRIAGE.

In the chapel of the Louvre, where the ceremony was performed, an estrade, surmounted by a canopy, was erected in front of the altar. At the distance of 30 feet from the altar were placed two chairs of state with a praying desk, for their Imperial Majesties. In two chandeliers close to the altar were put two large wax-candles, each of them incrusting 20 pieces of gold. A basin

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basin, containing 30 pieces of gold, and the marriage ring was laid on the altar. At the bottom of the steps were two cushions for their Imperial Majesties, and at the top, three chairs, for the officiating Grand Almoner, and his two assistant Bishops. The Cardinals were seated to the right of the altar, and the Bishops to the left. The Princes, Grand Dignitaries, &c. were stationed, as at the civil ceremony, according to their respective degrees of rank and precedence.

The Cardinal Grand Almoner of France, his assistant the Grand Almoner of Italy, and the body of the clergy, received the Imperial pair, at the outer door of the chapel, and presented them with the censor and holy water. Their Majesties and the whole of the procession having taken their places, the officiating Grand Almoner ordered the *Veni Creator* to be chaunted, all present being on their knees. At the conclusion of the first verse, the Grand Almoner proceeded to the highest step of the sanctuary, and standing with his back to the altar, pronounced a benediction on the thirty pieces of gold and the ring.

This part of the ceremony being completed, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies made a bow to the Emperor and Empress, who taking off their gloves, advanced to the foot of the altar, and, there taking each other by the right hand, were thus addressed by the Grand Almoner:—

"Sire—You declare, that you acknowledge, and you swear before God, and in the face of his Holy Church, that you now take as your wife and lawful spouse, her Imperial and Royal Highness Madame Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Austria, here present?" The Emperor answered, "Yes, Sir." The Minister continued, "You promise and swear to be faithful to her in all things, as a faithful spouse ought to be towards his spouse, according to the commandment of God." The Emperor answered, "Yes, Sir."

The same form was gone through with respect to the Empress; with this distinction only, that in compliment, no doubt, to her religious creed, the Minister omitted, in the question put to her, the word "acknowledge," which he had introduced in addressing Napoleon, to denote the validity of the prior civil marriage, according to the modern code of France.

The Minister then delivered the ring and the pieces of gold, one by one, to the Emperor, who presented the latter in like manner to the Empress. By her they were transferred to a Maid of Honour, standing behind her, who finished this part of the scene by handing them to an assistant of the ceremonies. The Emperor then put the ring on the ring finger of the Empress's left hand, saying, "I give you this ring in token of the marriage which we contract;" and the Minister making the sign of the cross upon the hand of the Empress, pronounced them man and wife together, in the name of the Holy Ghost. The parties then kneeled, and continuing to hold each other by the right hand, the Minister gave them the nuptial benediction, by repeating the two prayers, *Deus Abraham*, &c.; and *Respice quæsumus Domine*, &c.

The Imperial pair then resumed their seats on the throne, and went through the form of kissing the gospels; after which they advanced in succession to the altar, each bearing one of the wax candles inclosing 20 pieces of gold, and delivering the same as their offering to the Grand Almoner.

High mass was then performed, during which the happy couple took the sacrament, and were repeatedly perfumed with incense, and sprinkled with holy water. During the *Prepitiare*, the Emperor and Empress kneeled on the cushions placed for them at the foot of the altar, under a canopy of silver of brocade, held over them by the Archbishop of Rhoan, and the Bishop of Versailles.—The Emperor and his spouse again knelt at the *Ita missa est*, and after another application of the holy water, and then kissing the *corporale*,* *Te Deum* was sung, and the procession returned to the Imperial apartments.

* The fine linen in which the sacrament is put.

## MUNGO PARK.

By vessels arrived from Goree and Sierra Leone, we are enabled to state, that so late as the month of March last, considerable hopes were entertained that the celebrated and enterprising Mungo Park, so often reported to have lost his life, was still alive. The ship Favourite, of London, Capt. Trueman, is arrived at Plymouth from Goree. Previous to the departure of that vessel, information had been received at Senegal by a native of the Mandingo country, who accompanied Mr Park as far into the interior as Sego and Sansanding, that he was alive in the month of January. Col. Maxwell, the Governor of Senegal, had, in consequence of this information, directed that a decked boat should immediately be fitted out to proceed up the river Senegal, for the pur-

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purpoſe of giving aſſiſtance to Mr Park in his indefatigable exertions in exploring the Continent of Africa. This account is farther corroborated by a letter, dated in March laſt, received by a veſſel from Siera Leone, from Dr Douglas, who writes as follows:

"Permit me to lay before you ſome information reſpecting Mr Mungo Park, which I was favoured with from an intelligent Mahomedan, whom I met at Goree, and who had acted as a guide to Mr Park, from the time of his landing on the Continent of Africa to his embarkation on the Niger. He ſtates, that the King of Sego had ſhewn much favour to Mr Park, and that the report of his aſſaſſination there was untrue. He had paſſed far along the Niger without any moleſtation whatever from the natives. My informant could not recollect the date of his embarkation on the Niger, but thinks it muſt be about three years ago. Mr Park had taken four months proviſions for himſelf and two followers, with whom he intended to proceed to the eaſtward, and onwards as far as the Red Sea. Some travellers, who had fallen in with this guide, informed him, that, about two or three months ſubſequent to Mr Park's embarkation, he had been ſeverely ſcorched in his breaſt by the burſting of a gun, while firing at ſome birds; but that he paſſed Tombuctoo in the night by water."

In corroboration of the above, we ſubjoin a paragraph taken from the annual report of the African Society, lately publiſhed:

"It appears, that a native of Africa, named Iſaacs, who had arrived at Sierra Leone, gave it as his opinion, that the celebrated traveller, Mr Mungo Park, was not dead, as had been generally ſuppoſed. He ſtates, that he had been his guide thro' a part of the country; and muſt have heard of his death, had it happened. We underſtand that Iſaacs had engaged to go in ſearch of him; and, ſhould he ſucceed in finding him, is to obtain a reward of 1000 dollars."

## LORD COLLINGWOOD.

It is with ſentiments of the deepeſt regret that we announce to our readers the death of the gallant Lord Collingwood. He had obtained leave to return to England in conſequence of the bad ſtate of his health, and died of a ſtoppage of the pylorus, or inferior aperture of the ſtomach, on the 7th March, two days after he left Minorca.—For ſome time previous to his death he was incapable of taking any ſuſtenance whatever.

His Lordſhip's remains were brought to England by the Nereus frigate, on the 14th of April, and interred in St Paul's on the 11th of May at twelve o'clock. His Lordſhip's brother was chief mourner, and the carriages were occupied by Lord Mulgrave, Earl St Vincent, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Cochrane, Hon. Thomas Grenville, Admiral Harvey, Sir Peter Parker, and ſeveral other Admirals and Captains who have ſerved under the departed chief.

His Lordſhip left England early in 1805, and from that period till his death, was conſtantly afloat and employed in the moſt active ſervices. We have not room, nor indeed if we had, would it be neceſſary to recapitulate the various atchievments of Lord Collingwood, which deſervedly raiſed him to the higheſt honour of his profeſſion, and to the dignity of the Peerage. It is unneceſſary to recall to the recollection of our readers his gallant conduct in taking his ſtation at the mouth of Cadiz Harbour, with four ſail of the line, in 1805, when the combined fleet of 34 ſail of the line were in that harbour, and in keeping that poſition, in the ſight of the enemy ſo immenſely ſuperior, until the Britiſh fleet was reinforced, and the enemy ultimately deſtroyed in the battle of Trafalgar. His Lordſhip was the particular friend of Lord Nelſon; they ſerved much together, and had ample opportunities of admiring each other's conduct, particularly in the memorable battle of the 14th February 1797.

In the battle of Trafalgar, Lord Collingwood, the ſecond in command, led one of the Britiſh lines into action in the Royal Sovereign. His conduct on that day excited the admiration of the whole fleet, and Lord Nelſon frequently directed the attention of his officers to the Royal Sovereign, exclaiming with his uſual enthuſiam which he always diſplayed when in battle, "Look at Collingwood"—"See how that noble fellow Collingwood, leads his ſhip into action." It is deeply to be lamented that neither of theſe heroes ſhould have lived to reviſit their native land, to have witneſſed the admiration, and receive the applauſes of their countrymen.

## *SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.*

The vote of the Houſe of Commons for the committal to the Tower of Sir Francis Burdett, was productive of very ſerious conſequences in the metropolis. As ſoon as the debate was over, Mr Jones Burdett proceeded to Wimbleton, to acquaint his brother with the reſult; who, upon his arrival in town,

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town, found a note from the Serjeant at Arms, informing him of the warrant for his committal having been signed, and requesting to know what time he should wait upon him to accompany him to the Tower. Between five and six o'clock, the Serjeant waited on Sir Francis, and exhibiting his warrant, required obedience to it. The Baronet replied, that he would not go with him. Mr Coleman urged the power of his warrant, and reminded Sir Francis that he could call in aid to enforce obedience to it. The Baronet replied, that the warrant was illegal, and that he could call in aid to resist the execution of it, which he would do if necessary. The Serjeant, not being prepared with the necessary means of enforcing obedience, so large an assemblage of persons being about the Baronet's house, withdrew.

The crowd about the Tower was particularly great, and there hundreds remained, amidst a torrent of rain, till night-fall.

In the meantime the crowd had increased amazingly in Piccadilly, where the Baronet resided. They filled the whole street, and every carriage and waggon was stopped till the persons in them took off their hats and cried out 'Burdett for ever.' The houses of most of the Cabinet Ministers, and other public characters, who had rendered themselves obnoxious to the populace, were assaulted, and all the windows broke in pieces.

Thus passed the night. By two o'clock on Saturday morning the crowd had nearly dispersed, and but few groupes were seen in the streets.

At eleven o'clock, on Saturday morning, a common messenger from the House of Commons, arrived at the house of Sir Francis in Piccadilly, and presented the warrant into the hands of Sir Francis, which the Baronet immediately put into his pocket. He then ordered the man to withdraw, which he refusing to do, Sir Francis directed the servants to shew him out of the house, which the man left without regaining possession of the warrant.

In the forenoon the Baronet took an airing on horseback, and on his return the mob saluted and shook hands with him. During the whole of the day the crowd was numerous.

At the bottom of Piccadilly, about ten o'clock, the mob availed themselves of an advantage which offered, to check the advance of the cavalry, who had been called out to disperse them. A three story ladder, placed in front of a house under repair, was soon lowered, and being placed across the street breast-high, proved a barrier. The horse were compelled to halt, and being unable to advance, the mob faced about, and pelted them with mud and stones, until the arrival of the foot guards, when they were compelled to file off and retreat.

On Sunday the mob became more outrageous, and obliged the cavalry to make some charges among them. Some dozens were cut with the horsemen's swords, and several soldiers were hurt with stones. From an alley near the top of St James's-street, some pistols were fired at the horse guards, and one man was wounded under the chin, another got a slug in the thigh. The horse guards returned the fire with their pistols, and charged the mob with their horses even up the courts.

About ten o'clock on Monday morning, before the mob had assembled in any great number, the Constables attempted to make their way in at a window of the Baronet's House, but being baffled in the attempt, they forced open the area gate, and entered the house by the kitchen.

The Serjeant, and Messengers, and Constables, then took the Baronet into custody, and upon a signal being given, a glass coach approached the street door, and the cavalry made the greatest haste to surround the coach to the number of several hundreds. The Baronet was put in first, and was followed by the Serjeant at Arms, and another officer.

The coach escorted by the cavalry, now set off at a quick rate up Albemarle-street, across Bond street, through Conduit-street, and Hanover-square, for the New Road, in order to avoid passing through the main streets, and arrived at the Tower about one o'clock.

Upon the return of the troops from the Tower, the mud and stones from the populace began to play on them in showers. Opposite the Trinity-house they could endure the assault no longer, but charged the multitude sword in hand. The firing of the carbines became now pretty general, and numbers of the people fell. The contest continued all the way up Fenchurch-street, where a shot entering the shop of Mr Goodeve, a boot-maker, killed a man in conversation with Mr Goodeve at the time. Another shot penetrated into a carpet warehouse opposite, but did no mischief.

Twelve or fourteen people were killed or wounded, among the former was a poor old bricklayer shot through the neck. Of the wounded, there was one shot in the groin, one through the foot, another in the arm, and many with sabre wounds.

SCOT-

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# Scottish Chronicle.

## SPRING CIRCUITS.

WEST.

*Inverarey, April* 16.

The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here this day, by the Right Hon. Lord HERMAND.

Malcolm Livingstone, tenant in the island of Jura, accused of assaulting and deforcing the crew of the Excise cutter Maria, was outlawed for not appearing, and the bail bond granted for his appearance declared forfeited.

John Graham, shoemaker in Oban, indicted for stealing a sum of money, from a lock fast place within the house of John M'Calhum, cart-wright in Oban, was found guilty on his own confession; but, on account of his youth, and the candid acknowledgment of his crime, the Jury recommended him to mercy. He was sentenced to seven years transportation.

Next day, the Court heard and determined five appeal cases.

*Glasgow, April* 21.

The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here by Lord HERMAND this day.

Thomas Stewart, journeyman wright in Glasgow, and Robert Wright, journeyman weaver there, were accused of having broke into and entered the work shop of Messrs Tennent and Co. stocking manufacturers in Glasgow, by means of false keys, and stealing a quantity of stockings and yarn. The jury returned a verdict, finding, by a plurality of voices, the libel not proven, on which the prisoners were dismissed from the bar.

Alexander Muirhead was tried for culpable homicide, when, after examining five witnesses, the Counsel for the prosecution gave up the case. The Jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, and he was dismissed from the bar.

Janet Duff, late servant with Mr James Rintoul, merchant in Glasgow, was tried for stealing a variety of articles of wearing apparel, a gold watch, gold rings, &c. the property of Mr Rintoul. The Jury unanimously found her guilty. She was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

James Chrislie alias James Wand, weaver at Bell's Hills, indicted for theft, pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to be imprisoned in the tolbooth of Glasgow for six months.

Walter Paul, indicted for theft, was outlawed for not appearing.

*Monday, April* 23.

George Miller, plumber, and James Bennet, weavet, both in Glasgow, indicted for theft and reset of theft, were brought to the bar, and pleaded not guilty. The libel was, by a plurality of voices, found not proven against Bennett, whereupon he was dismissed from the bar; but found proven against Miller, who was sentenced to be executed at Glasgow, on Wednesday the 30th of May next. He has been respited.

James Robertson, accused of the same crime, and an accomplice, was outlawed for not appearing.

James Begg, for robbery, was next brought to the bar. After the examination of a few witnesses for the crown, and one for the pannel, the trial was given up by the prosecutor, a verdict of not guilty returned by the Jury, and the prisoner dismissed from the bar.

Alexander Williamson, soldier, and Thomas Finnieson, carter, for assaulting and robbing William Ruffell. A number of witnesses were examined. The Jury returned a verdict, finding Williamson guilty, and the libel not proven against Finnieson; whereupon the latter was dismissed from the bar, and Williamson adjudged to transportation beyond seas for seven years.

Robert Drysdale for theft, aggravated by breach of trust, pleaded not guilty. The Jury returned their verdict, unanimously finding him guilty; and he was sentenced to fourteen years transportation.

Helen Manson, wife of Alexander M'Kenzie, and Charlotte Paterson, wife of ——— Scott, accused of shop-breaking and theft, were next brought to the bar, but owing to the absence of a material witness, the diet was deserted against them, and they were recommitted upon a new warrant, but allowed to be liberated on bail.

The criminal business did not finish till half-past ten; and the Court continued hearing appeals till about 12 o'clock at night.

The Court is to proceed to Stirling; where they will sit on Thursday morning.

*Stirling,*



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*Stirling, April 26.*

The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened here by the Right Hon. Lord CULLEN.

William Anderſon, now or lately reſiding in Alloa, and Robert Marſhall, accuſed of robbery, were outlawed for not appearing.

William Hunter, miner at Coalſnaughton, in the pariſh of Tillicoultry, indicted for theft, being called, appeared at the bar.—The Advocate-Depute moved the Court to deſert the diet againſt him *pro loco et tempore*, which was done, and the pannel recommitted to priſon on a new warrant, but afterwards admitted to bail.

George Allan, travelling merchant, indicted for theft and deforcement of conſtables, was next brought to the bar, and a ſimilar motion being made, the diet was deſerted againſt him *pro loco et tempore*, and he was recommitted on a new warrant.

There was no other buſineſs to come before the Court, and this ends the Weſtern Circuit.

SOUTH.

*Ayr, April 19.*

The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened here by the Right Hon. the Lord JUSTICE CLERK, on Tueſday, when John Macmillan, from Wigtonſhire, was found guilty, by a plurality of voices, of murdering by poiſon, Barbara Mackinnel, a young woman, who was five or ſix months gone with child to him. He was ſentenced to be hanged, on the 25th May next, and his body given to the ſurgeons for diſſection.

*Dumfries, April 24.*

On Saturday laſt, the Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened here by the Right Hon. Lord JUSTICE CLERK.

James Houſton, farmer at Duffin or Upper Carſluith, in the pariſh of Kirkmabreck, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, accuſed of forgery, was brought to the bar; and, upon the motion of the Advocate-depute, the diet was deſerted againſt him, *pro loco et tempore*, and he was recommitted, upon a new warrant, for after trial.

John Brown, weaver in Bonnyhaugh, or Mains of Parton, in the pariſh of Parton, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, was then brought to the bar. He was indicted for robbery and theft, by going to the houſe of Robert Fowler, labourer in Bonnyhaugh (who it appeared was his father-in-law) and taking away ſeveral articles of clothes, and ſome title-deeds, and threatening to ſhoot them with a piſtol, if any reſiſtance was offered, by which means he obtained the keys of the places that contained the goods. He was found guilty, on his own confeſſion; and, yeſterday, the Court ſentenced him to be tranſported beyond ſeas for life.

There was no other buſineſs before the Court.

*Jedburgh, April 28.*

The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened here, on the 26th current, by the Right Hon. Lord MEADOWBANK.

John M'Graw, George Halliday, and Ivie Roan, late quarriers at Stobo ſlate quarry, were accuſed of aſſault and battery againſt ſundry individuals in the town, and on the fair day of Peebles; and, having been all found guilty, but in different degrees of guilt, his Lordſhip ordained them to be impriſoned in the tolbooth of Peebles for two months; M'Graw to pay a fine of 800 merks, and Halliday 500; and to remain in jail thereafter till the ſaid fines were paid; and all three to find bail to keep the peace for twelve months, under the penalty of 500 merks each. His Lordſhip further ordained the ſaid John M'Graw, by far the guiltieſt of the three, to ſtand on the pillory in the town of Peebles, for the ſpace of one hour, upon the firſt market-day previous to the expiration of the two months impriſonment.

James Dudgeon, late flether at Ormiſton, in the county of Haddington, afterwards hedger or labourer at Gatehouſe of Fleet, in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, accuſed of ſheep-ſtealing from the farms of Blackerſton and Blanerne Weſt Mains, in the county of Berwick, in the month of September laſt; but, the Jury having found the libel not proven, he was abſoilzied, and diſmiſſed from the bar, with a ſuitable exhortation from his Lordſhip.

There being no other buſineſs, the Southern Circuit was ended.

NORTH.

*Perth, April 18.*

Yeſterday, the Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened here by the Right Hon. Lord ARMADALE. After the uſual preliminary forms were gone through,

James Ferguſon, labourer in Forfar, and Thomas Ferguſon, his ſon, were put to the bar, accuſed of houſe-breaking and theft. The Depute Advocate (Mr Douglas) on account of particular circumſtances which had juſt come to his knowledge, petitioned the Judge to deſert the diet *pro loco et tempore*, and to grant warrant for recommitting them. To this their counſel (Mr Haggart) objected; ſtating that they had been committed by the Magiſtrates of Forfar, without any perſon whatever complaining; that the warrant of commitment did not bear the

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the crime for which they were committed; that consequently their commitment was altogether illegal; that, in these circumstances, they had lain in prison since the 10th of December last; and that it would therefore be a case of extreme hardship and substantial injustice if they were not now dismissed *simpliciter*. After a very candid reply to the objection by the Depute Advocate, the Hon. Judge granted the prayer of his petition with respect to James Ferguson; but ordered his son to be dismissed *simpliciter*, declaring, at the same time his sense of the great irregularities with which the commitment of the pannels had been accompanied, and expressing his indignation in a very feeling manner at the conduct of the Magistrates of Forfar, in committing Thomas Ferguson, a child of *nine* years of age, for the purpose of being tried for his life, before the Court of Justiciary.

Hugh M'Pherson, stabler, or lately stabler, in Rose Street, Edinburgh, was accused of having, on the 10th of August last, near the Bridge of Kinkell, assaulted Duncan M'Farlane, who was driving his cart along the road, by demanding of him to surrender the (smuggled) whisky which he had in his cart, and, on his refusal, striking him on the head with a sword, to the effusion of his blood and the danger of his life, and all this under the pretext of being a revenue officer, which he was not. The proof being led, the Jury were addressed by Mr Douglas on the part of the Crown, and by Mr Haggart in behalf of the pannel. After a charge from the Judge, the Jury retired, and in a short time returned with their verdict, "finding, all in one voice, the pannel guilty of the crime libelled, but guilty of it under the impression that he was acting legally." The latter part of their verdict proceeded on this, which appeared in evidence, that M'Pherson had formerly been a gauger; that he was anxious to procure again a similar situation; and that he had been in the habit of acting as assistant to Mr Shields, supervisor, and Mr Shorthouse, excise officer in Crieff; and that these gentlemen had given it as their opinion, founded on an act of Parliament, that, even when by himself, and without any written commission, he was impowered to seize smuggled spirits wherever he could find them. It is proper to add, however, that this opinion appeared to be a very mistaken one; as little sanctioned by the terms of the statute, as it is agreeable to the analogy of law or the maxims of personal right. To-day, sentence was pronounced, ordaining him to six months imprisonment in the tolbooth of Perth.

David Mitchell, manufacturer in Perth, accused of housebreaking and theft, was outlawed for not appearing.

Donald Connachar, in Tomintianda; John Deuchars, jun. shoemaker in Middle Berchill; Donald Duff, servant to James Duff, at Letham; Donald Robertson, in Grenichmore; Charles Robertson, there; and William M'Gregor, son of Peter or Patrick M'Gregor, in Slecht of Strathgarry, accused of assaulting and deforcing the officers of his Majesty's revenue—Donald Robertson, Charles Robertson, and William M'Gregor having failed to appear, sentence of fugitation was pronounced against them. The Jury found Donald Connachar, and John Deuchars junior, guilty of assisting in the assault and deforcement, and rescuing and carrying off the cart and whisky, libelled; but found the libel not proven against Duff, who was dismissed from the bar. Deuchars was sentenced to six, and Connachar to four months imprisonment, the Jury having recommended the latter to the mercy of the Court.

The Court gave judgment in two appeal cases; and, no other business depending, they proceeded for Aberdeen.

*Aberdeen, April 26.*

The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here on Tuesday last, by the Right Hon. Lord ARMADALE.

James Ferrie, William Ross, and James Wilson, accused of assault. The diet against Ferrie was deserted *simpliciter*. Ross and Wilson were found guilty of the assault, and sentenced to four months imprisonment, and bound to keep the peace for two years.

Barbara Maitland, accused of theft, was found guilty upon her own confession, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Thomas Will, and Helen Philp his wife. The diet against Helen Philp was deserted *simpliciter*, and she was dismissed from the bar. Will was found guilty upon his own confession, and sentenced to be transported for seven years.

James Marshall, accused of assault, was found guilty, and sentenced to be transported beyond seas for seven years.

Andrew Fraser, accused of housebreaking and theft, was found guilty, and sentenced to be executed here on the 15th day of June next.

Ann Mitchell, accused of child murder, was found guilty of concealing the birth, and sentenced to seven months imprisonment in the tolbooth of Banff.

Elizabeth Stewart, accused of theft. The diet against her was deserted *pro loco et tempore*, and she was committed to prison on a new warrant.

Joseph

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Joseph Kintray, accused of theft. The Advocate-Depute moved the Court to desert the diet against him *simpliciter*, which was done accordingly, and he was dismissed from the bar.

No other business depending, the Court proceeded to Inverness.

*Inverness, May 2.*

The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here yesterday, by the Right Hon. Lord ARMADALE.

Coll Macdonell, residing in Drimarbin, in the parish of Kilmallie, accused of rape, or of assault with intention to commit a rape on the person of Janet M'Pherson, daughter of Archibald M'Pherson, crofter in Drimarbin, was found guilty of the assault, by his own confession, and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

Alexander Munro, late apprentice to James Lyon, merchant here, accused of stealing a few small articles from his master, was found guilty, by his own confession, and sentenced to two months imprisonment.

Duncan Grant, residing in Auchtemrack of Urquhart, accused of forgery, failing to appear, sentence of fugitation was pronounced against him. No other business depending before the Court, this ends the Northern Circuit.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

*Thursday, May 17.*

This day, the Right Hon. Lord Napier, his Majesty's Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, walked in state, from the Highland Society's Hall to the High Church, the Stirlingshire militia lining the street. His Grace was attended by the Earl of Leven, Lord Viscount Cathcart, the Barons of Exchequer, a number of naval and military officers, &c. The Rev. Dr Francis Nicoll, minister of Mains and Strathmartine, the last Moderator, preached an excellent discourse, from 1 Cor. i. 23.—"But we preach Christ crucified, "unto the Jews a stumbling-block, and un- "to the Greeks foolishness." After divine service, his Grace the Commissioner went to the Assembly Room, when the members proceeded to chuse a Moderator. The Rev. Dr Meiklejohn, Regius Professor of Church History in the University of Edinburgh, was unanimously elected. His Majesty's commission, a letter, and also the warrant for L.1000, to be employed in propagating the Christian Religion in the Highlands of Scotland, having been read, his Grace the Commissioner opened the Assembly with a very elegant speech from the Throne, to which the Moderator made a suitable reply.

Dr Nicol, in a very neat speech, moved an address to his Majesty, on the present situation of public affairs. The motion was seconded by Principal Hill, and unanimously agreed to. A Committee was then appointed to draw up the address, and an answer to his Majesty's letter.

*Friday, May 18.*

This day, after prayers, the following gentlemen were appointed to preach before his Grace the Commissioner—the Rev. Dr M'Leod, minister at Kilmarnock, on Sunday first in the forenoon, and the Rev. Mr Andrew Murray, minister at Auchterderran, in the afternoon; the Rev. Mr James Baird, minister at Swinton to preach on Sunday se'nnight in the forenoon, and the Rev. Mr William Dunbar, minister at Applegirth, in the afternoon.

*Saturday, May 19.*

This day, the Committee appointed to draw up the address, and an answer to his Majesty's letter, presented their report. The answer to the address and letter were agreed to. The answer and address were then signed by the Moderator, and given to his Grace the Commissioner, who undertook to transmit them to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to be presented to his Majesty. The Assembly unanimously ordained the names of the Commissioners from the Presbytery of Ellon, city of Aberdeen, burgh of New Galloway, and city of Perth, on account of informality in the mode of election, to be expunged from the roll.

*Monday, May 21.*

The Assembly had transmitted to them a petition of Mr Arthur, minister of Kirkmichael, against a sentence of the Synod of Ross, appointing a meeting at Ross, which was read. Mr Arthur was heard in support of his complaint, when it was referred to a Committee.

*Tuesday, May 22.*

The Assembly took into consideration a petition and complaint of the Rev. Mr R. Arthur, minister of Kirkmichael, complaining against a sentence of the Synod of Ross, of date the 17th of April last. Mr Arthur was heard for himself, and Henry Cockburn, Esq. advocate, for the Synod of Ross. After reasoning for some time, a motion was made and seconded, that it is contrary to the laws and constitution of this Church for any members thereof to administer sealing ordinances to those who desert the

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the miniſtry of their eſtabliſhed paſtors, and that it is unbecoming and ſchiſmatical in neighbouring miniſters to give countenance or encouragement to thoſe who ſtatedly withdraw themſelves from their own congregation—but in reſpect that the facts ſtated in the memorial, referred by the Preſbytery of Tain to the Synod of Roſs, were not admitted by the Synod at the bar of the Aſſembly, and no probation of them was offered by the complainer, the General Aſſembly ſhould diſmiſs the complaint. Another motion was made and ſeconded, that in reſpect the facts ſtated in the memorial, referred by the Preſbytery of Tain to the Synod of Roſs, and the overture made by the Synod to the Preſbytery of Dingwall, were not admitted by the Synod at the bar of the Aſſembly, and no probation of it was offered by the complainer, the General Aſſembly ſhould diſmiſs the complaint.

The firſt motion carried—there being for it 83—for the ſecond motion 37.

*Wednesday, May 23.*

The Aſſembly, this day, took under their conſideration a petition and complaint for the Rev. Mr James Roger, miniſter of Dennio, complaining againſt a ſentence of the Preſbytery of St Andrews, of date the 2d of May current, reſpecting their proceedings in an alledged caſe of *fama clamoſa*. Mr Francis Jeffrey was heard in ſupport of the petition and complaint, and Principal Hill was alſo heard in defence of the Preſbytery's ſentence. After a long debate, in which a number of able ſpeeches were delivered on both ſides, two motions were made—1ſt, "That the General Aſſembly ſhould diſmiſs the complaint, in reſpect it does not appear that the Preſbytery of St Andrew's have acted inconſiſtently with the rules preſcribed by the form of proceſs."—The ſecond motion was, "That the General Aſſembly ſhould find, that the reſolution of the Preſbytery of St Andrew's, complained of, has been irregular, ſuſtain the complaint, and diſmiſs the cauſe in its preſent ſhape." The vote was called, when the firſt motion was carried by a majority of 12; there being for the firſt motion 67—for the ſecond motion 55.

*Thursday, May 24.*

The report of the Committee upon the legal proviſion for Miniſters of the Church was produced and read. Dr Inglis was then heard upon the report, when it was agreed the report ſhould lie upon the table till to-morrow, to be then taken up along with the overtures tranſmitted to the Aſſembly upon the ſubject of the ſtars upon grain. Thanks were given from the Chair, to Dr Inglis and Dr J. Nicol, for their great care and attention to the important objects for which the Committee was appointed. The General Aſſembly then proceeded to conſider a petition of David Pearſon and others, of the pariſh of Abbotſhall, againſt a ſentence of the Synod of Fife, of date 10th October laſt, ordaining the Preſbytery of Kirkcaldy to ſuſtain the call to Mr Anderſon, and to proceed without delay to his ſettlement as Miniſter of Abbotshall, according to the rules of the Church, and a petition of William Ferguſon of Raith, Eſq. patron of the pariſh. Parties being fully heard, the Aſſembly agreed to diſmiſs the appeal, and appointed the Preſbytery to take ſteps by the firſt Wedneſday of June, to the ſettlement of Mr Anderſon as Miniſter of Abbotſhall.

*Friday, May 25.*

The petition of the Rev. John Pollock, miniſter of Govan, and a reference from the Preſbytery of Glaſgow, for advice and deciſion in a caſe now before them, was referred to a Committee. The Aſſembly next proceeded to conſider the report of the Committee upon the legal proviſion to Miniſters, and of the overtures reſpecting the ſtars of grain. Theſe being read, the Aſſembly highly approved of the conduct of the Committee, and renewed their appointment, recommending to their conſideration the information contained in the report, and enjoined them to uſe the moſt prudent endeavours to attain, as ſoon as poſſible, the accompliſhment of the important objects committed to their care.

The Aſſembly then took under conſideration the petition and complaint of the Rev. George Murray, miniſter of North Berwick, againſt a ſentence of the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, reſpecting irregular marriages. Mr Murray was heard in ſupport of his petition, and Drs Grant, Inglis, and Lee were heard in defence of the Synod. The Aſſembly unanimouſly agreed to diſmiſs the complaint.

*Saturday, May 26.*

Dr Inglis ſtated to the Aſſembly, that he had received a letter from the Lord Advocate, informing him, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had reſolved to bring into Parliament the bill for augmenting the ſmall ſtipends, without delay; and that orders were given for preparing the bill, in order to its being paſſed into a law. The thanks of the Aſſembly were voted to the Lord Advocate, for his attention to this important buſineſs.

The Aſſembly agreed to iſſue ſubſcription papers to the different Preſbyteries, in aid of

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of the funds of the Church, which are inadequate at present to carry on all the processes which ought to be done at the public expence. The report to be received this day.

The report of the Widows Fund was given in, and approved of; and the thanks of the Assembly were given to Sir H. Moncrieffe, the Collector, for his great attention to that fund.

The Assembly took into consideration the report of the Committee upon Mr Arthur's complaint, which was approved of; and they sustained the complaint, and enjoin the Synod of Ross, in future, to meet in succession at the three Presbytery seats, viz. Fortrose, Dingwall, and Tain; and appointed the first meeting to be held at Fortrose in April 1811.

*Monday, May 28.*

The Assembly, having gone through their business, was dissolved, in the usual form, and the next General Assembly appointed to meet on the 16th of May 1811.

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

WHITEHALL, April 7.—The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Francis Lord Napier, to be his Majesty's High Commissioner of the General Assembly of the church of Scotland.

April 28.—The King has been pleased to appoint, the Right Hon. George Earl of Glasgow to be his Majesty's Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Renfrew.

The King has also been pleased to appoint John Burnett, Esq. Advocate, to be Judge of the Court of Admiralty, in Scotland in room of Robert Hodson Cay, Esq. deceased.

The King has also been pleased to appoint Alexander Maconochie, Esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff-Depute of the shire of Haddington, in the room of John Burnett, Esq. resigned.

May 1.—The King has been pleased to grant to the Right Hon. Henry Baron Mulgrave the office of Master-General of his Majesty's Ordnance of the United Kingdoms.

The King has also been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Charles Yorke, Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's fleet, Robert Ward, Esq. James Buller, Esq. William Domett, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's fleet, Rober Moorsom, Esq. and William Lowther, Esq. (commonly called Viscount Lowther), to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

May 19.—The King has been pleased to appoint L. H. Ferrier, Esq. to be a Commissioner of the Customs in Scotland, vice S. Moyse, Esq, resigned.

DOWNING-STREET, March 14.—The King has been pleased to appoint James Morrier, Esq to be his Majesty's Secretary of Embassy at the Court of his Majesty the King of Persia.

April 27.—The King has been pleased to appoint Hildebrand Oakes, Esq. Major-General of his Majesty's forces, to be his Majesty's Commissioner for the Civil Affairs of Malta, in the room of Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Godwin Keates, K. B. resigned.

May 10.—The King has been pleased to appoint John Philip Morier, Esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation to the United States of America.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, April 20,—The King has been pleased to appoint Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the Red, to be Major-General of his Majesty's royal marine forces, in the room of Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, deceased.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth, K. B. is appointed Commander in Chief at Newfoundland.

On the 3d of March, Marquis Wellesley was elected a Knight of the Garter, in room of the Duke of Portland.

On the 27th of April, the Earl of Enniskillen was elected a Knight of St Patrick, in room of the late Earl of Courtown.

The King has conferred the honour of Knighthood, on James Fellows, M. D. Physician to the forces, and William Wynne, Esq. Captain of Sandown Castle, Isle of Wight.

Archibald Spiers, Esq. of Elderslie, was on the 2d of May, elected M. P. for Renfrewshire in room of William Macdowal, Esq. deceased.

Alexander Houston, Esq. of Clerkington, Member of Parliament for Glasgow, &c. is appointed one of the Commissioners and Trustees for Manufactures, &c. in Scotland, in the room Sir John Dalrymple, Bart. deceased.

Major-General Thomas Graham, who now commands the British troops at Cadiz, has been appointed a Lieutenant-General by brevet, while he retains that station.

### ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

WHITEHALL, May 15. 1810.—The King has been pleased to present the Rev. John Black, to the church and parish of Coylton, presbytery and county of Ayr, vacant by the death of Dr David Shaw.—And also, the Rev.

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Rev. John Campbell to the church and parish of North Knapdale, presbytery of Inveraray, Argyllshire, vacant by the death of Mr Archibald Campbell.

His Majesty's letters patent have passed the great seal of Ireland, viz. for translating the Right Rev. Father in God, Dr Power Le Poer Trench, Bishop of the united Bishopric of Waterford and Lismore, to the Bishopric of Elphin, in the room of Dr Law, deceased.—Also, for translating the Right Rev. Father in God, Dr Joseph Stock, Bishop of the united Bishoprics of Killala and Achonry, to the united Bishopric of Waterford and Lismore.—And also for promoting the Rev. Dr James Verschoyle, Dean of his Majesty's Cathedral Church of St Patrick, in the city of Dublin, to the united Bishopric of Killala and Achonry.

Dr Thomas Macknight was admitted one of the ministers of the old church, Edinburgh, in room of the late Dr Grieve, on the 15th May—And on the 16th, the Rev. Andrew Thomson, from Perth, was admitted minister of the new Grayfriars church, in room of Mr Brunton.

Mr John Richmond, was ordained minister of Southdean, in the presbytery of Jedburgh, on the 19th of April.

On the 10th May the Rev. Alexander Davidson was ordained minister of Gargunnock, upon a presentation from James Edingtoun, of Gargunnock, Esq.

Mr Robert Aikman has been presented to the parish church of Airly, in room of Mr Stormonth, deceased.

The University of Glasgow have conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev. Thomas Campbell, Minister of Ancrum, Roxburghshire.

On the 2d of April, the Right Hon. Sir William Grant, Master of the Rolls, &c. was unanimously elected Rector of Marischal College and University, Aberdeen.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Wemyss, has appointed the Rev. Richard Quaile Shannon, of Christ Church, Dublin, to be his Lordship's domestic Chaplain.

## MARRIAGES.

March 25. At St Andrew's, Pat. Mudie, Esq. surgeon, to Miss Gillespie, daughter of the late Dr Gillespie, Principal of St Mary's College.

26. At Edinburgh, James Wemyss Mackenzie, of Jamaica, Esq. to Henrietta Wharton Mackenzie of Suddie, widow of Capt. Robert Pott of Gallalaw, and sister of Maj-Gen. John Randoll Mackenzie of Suddie

28. At Edinburgh, George Lyon, Esq. of Wester Ogill, to Catherine, third daughter of the Rev. Dr Fleming, one of the ministers of Edinburgh.

April 4. The Hon. C. Cadogan, son of the Earl of Cadogan, to Honoria, fifth daughter of the late J. Blake, Esq. of Adfry, in the county of Galway, and sister of the Countess of Errol.

5. At Dunnikier-house, Robert Smith of Methven, Esq. to Mary, second daughter of James Townsend Oswald, Esq. of Dunnikier.

14. Robert Latouche, Esq. M. P. to Lady Emely French, sister to the Earl of Clancarty.

19. At Edinburgh, George Lyell, Esq. of Kinnieff, to Margaret, only daughter of Robert Dick, Esq.

20. At Hempriggs, William Sinclair Wemyss, Esq. younger of Southdun, to Henrietta, second daughter of Sir Benjamin Dunbar of Hempriggs, Bart.

26. At Gayfield Place, James Jackson, Esq. Commissioner of Excise, to Miss Crichton, daughter of the late Alexander Crichton, Esq.

— At London, the Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale (eldest son of the Duke of Hamilton), to Miss Susan Euphemia Beckford, grand-daughter of Charles, Earl of Aboyne.

28. At Edinburgh, James Campbell, Esq. of Dunmore, to Miss Eliz. Hope Baillie, daughter to the Hon. Lord Polkemmet.

— Captain Dacres, of the royal navy, to Miss Arabella Boyd Dalrymple, 3d daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Hew Dalrymple.

30. At Edinburgh, John H. Wishart, Esq. to Miss Louisa Melville Wilson, only daughter of the late Major Wilson, royal artillery.

— Mr James Taylor Smith, bookseller, to Miss Eliza Bell, daughter of the late William Bell, Esq. Dunse.

May 3. At Belvedere Place, Dublin, Alexander Campbell, Esq. of Achnacroish, Captain in the Scots Greys, to Miss Henrietta Florence Gunne Bell, third daughter of Henry Gunne Bell, Esq.

8. The Right Hon. Lord Bolton, to the Hon. Maria Carlton, eldest daughter of the late Lord Dorchester.

15. At Glasgow, the Rev. Thomas Easton, minister of Kirriemuir, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr John Alexander merchant.

21. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Col. Alexander Macgregor Murray of the 6th foot, to Lady Charlotte Anne Sinclair, second daughter of the Earl of Caithness.

— At Edinburgh, Dr John Rogerson jun. physician to the forces, to Miss E. C. Greig, daughter of the late David Greig, of Hallgreig, Esq.

BIRTHS

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## BIRTHS.

Feb. 23. At Kilgraston-house, Perthshire, Mrs Oliphant of Rossie, a son.

March 2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Speid, St John's Street, a son.

—At Edinburgh, Mrs Harrowar, younger of Inzievar, a daughter.

3. At Doune Lodge, the Right Hon. Lady Doune, a son.

5. At Edinburgh, Mrs Colquhoun, Lady of the Lord Advocate, a son.

— At James Drummond's, Esq. South Audley Street, London, the Right Hon. Lady Amelia Sophia Drummond, a son.

9. At Edinburgh, Mrs Boyle, Lady of Mr Solicitor-General Boyle, a son.

14. At London, the Hon. Mrs Buchanan, a son.

April 3. At Collieprieſt, Devonshire, Lady Mary Hay, a daughter.

3. At Wreatham Hall, Lady Kinnaird, a daughter.

— At Alva, Mrs Johnſtone of Alva, a son.

— At Edinburgh, the Lady of James Cathcart, Esq. a daughter.

8. At Wrottesley, Lady Wrottesley, a son.

6. At London, the Countess of London and Moira, a daughter.

11. At Ballechin, the Lady of Hope Steuart, Esq. a son.

— Lady Grantham, a son.

19. At Edinburgh, Mrs Ford of Finhaven, a daughter.

20. At Edinburgh, Mrs Seth, Queen's Street, a daughter.

— At London, Lady Plomer, wife of the Solicitor-General, a son.

— At London, the Lady of Sir Alexander Macdonald Lockhart, Bart. M. P. a daughter.

23. At Clifton, Briſtol, the Countess of Caſtleſtewart, of a son.

28. At Edinburgh, Mrs S. Anderson, a daughter.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Inglis, Queen's Street, a daughter.

— The Lady of Colonel the Hon. Henry Auguſtus Dillon, a son and heir.

*** *The great pressure of other Matter has compelled us to defer our account of Deaths till our next Number.*

*Price of Stocks.*

| 1810. | Bank Stock. | Omnium. | 3 per cent. Consols. |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 30. | —— | —— | 70¼ |
| May 7. | 266½ | —— | 70¼ |
| 14. | 265½ | —— | 70¼ |
| 21. | 265 | —— | 70½ |

*Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.*

| 1810. | Wheat | | Barley. | | Oats. | | Beans. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. |
| April 30. | 70 | 108 | 34 | 45 | 22 | 33 | 40 | 56 |
| May 7. | 70 | 108 | 34 | 45 | 22 | 33 | 40 | 56 |
| 14. | 76 | 110 | 33 | 46 | 22 | 32 | 40 | 48 |
| 21. | 78 | 114 | 34 | 46 | 23 | 33 | 42 | 50 |

*Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per peck.*

| 1810. | Oatmeal. | | Pease and Barley Meal. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bolls. | Price. | Bolls. | Price. |
| May 1. | 330 | 20 19½ | 56 | 17 16 |
| 8. | 300 | 20 19½ | 48 | 17 16 |
| 15. | 290 | 20 19½ | 68 | 17 16 |
| 22. | 290 | 20 19½ | 60 | 17 16 |
| 29. | 200 | 20 — | 31 | 17 16 |

*Prices of Grain at Haddington.*

| 1810. | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Oats. | | Peas. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. |
| May 4. | 39 | 50 | 25 | 31 | 23 | 31 | 26 | 32 |
| 11. | 38 | 50 | 26 | 33 | 23 | 29 | 20 | 27 |
| 18. | 37 | 49 | 23 | 32 | 24 | 29 | 21 | 29 |
| 25. | 36 | 48 | 24 | 31 | 22 | 29 | 24 | 29 |

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*Criticus,—A. B. Y. Z.—D. Drummond—A Subscriber,—Epitome—Translations from Anacreon,* will appear in our next, or an early number.

We have read with pleasure *A. M.* and the *Essays on Imagination and on Disputations*; but, we are afraid the subjects are of too general a nature to be well suited to our Miscellany.

*J. M'D.* has been deferred, from an unexpected pressure of other materials.

*Alexander J. L. Rufus* will not suit our Miscellany.

We shall be happy to receive a specimen of the article offered by *F. G.*

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THE

# SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

# *Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,*

## FOR JUNE 1810.

*With an Engraving of a View of the Parliament Square of Edinburgh.*

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## State of the Barometer, &c.

From the 26th May to the 25th June, 1810, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

| 1810. | Barom. | Thermom. | | Rain. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May. | | | | | |
| 26 | 30. | 48 | 60 | — | Clear |
| 27 | 30. | 44 | 58 | 0.07 | Rain |
| 28 | 30.12 | 42 | 64 | — | Clear |
| 29 | 30.3 | 46 | 72 | — | — |
| 30 | 30.35 | 49 | 68 | — | — |
| 31 | 30.35 | 48 | 65 | — | — |
| June 1 | 30.32 | 48 | 72 | — | — |
| 2 | 30.3 | 48 | 70 | — | — |
| 3 | 30.3 | 50 | 72 | — | — |
| 4 | 30.26 | 49 | 70 | — | — |
| 5 | 30.35 | 50 | 69 | — | — |
| 6 | 30.25 | 50 | 73 | — | — |
| 7 | 30.15 | 52 | 74 | 0.05 | Rain |
| 8 | 30.08 | 50 | 72 | — | Clear |
| 9 | 30.08 | 48 | 64 | — | — |
| 10 | 29.79 | 51 | 68 | — | Cloudy |
| 11 | 29.25 | 50 | 62 | — | Clear |
| 12 | 29.8 | 51 | 65 | 0.08 | Showers |
| 13 | 29.75 | 48 | 64 | — | Clear |
| 14 | 30.2 | 45 | 63 | — | — |
| 15 | 30.2 | 50 | 70 | — | — |
| 16 | 30.15 | 50 | 69 | — | — |
| 17 | 30. | 45 | 68 | — | — |
| 18 | 29.98 | 48 | 67 | — | — |
| 19 | 29.5 | 50 | 64 | 1. | Rain |
| 20 | 29.8 | 50 | 65 | 0.21 | — |
| 21 | 30.12 | 52 | 72 | — | Clear |
| 22 | 30.29 | 55 | 80 | — | — |
| 23 | 30.35 | 56 | 70 | — | — |
| 24 | 30.2 | 58 | 72 | — | — |
| 25 | 30.1 | 58 | 70 | — | — |
| | Quantity of Rain..... | | | 1.41 | |

## High Water at Leith, For July, 1810.

| Days. | | Morn. H. | M. | Even. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Su. | 1 | 1 | 57 | 2 | 15 |
| M. | 2 | 2 | 32 | 2 | 49 |
| Tu. | 3 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 25 |
| W. | 4 | 3 | 41 | 3 | 58 |
| Th. | 5 | 4 | 15 | 4 | 33 |
| F. | 6 | 4 | 50 | 5 | 8 |
| Sa. | 7 | 5 | 26 | 5 | 46 |
| Su. | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 31 |
| M. | 9 | 6 | 56 | 7 | 24 |
| Tu. | 10 | 7 | 53 | 8 | 27 |
| W. | 11 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 39 |
| Th. | 12 | 10 | 16 | 10 | 51 |
| F. | 13 | 11 | 27 | 11 | 59 |
| Sa. | 14 | — | — | — | 32 |
| Su. | 15 | 1 | — | 1 | 28 |
| M. | 16 | 1 | 56 | 2 | 22 |
| Tu. | 17 | 2 | 47 | 3 | 10 |
| W. | 18 | 3 | 33 | 3 | 54 |
| Th. | 19 | 4 | 18 | 4 | 40 |
| F. | 20 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 24 |
| Sa. | 21 | 5 | 47 | 6 | 7 |
| Su. | 22 | 6 | 29 | 6 | 52 |
| M. | 23 | 7 | 17 | 7 | 45 |
| Tu. | 24 | 8 | 17 | 8 | 50 |
| W. | 25 | 9 | 25 | 10 | 3 |
| Th. | 26 | 10 | 39 | 11 | 19 |
| F. | 27 | 11 | 44 | — | — |
| Sa. | 28 | — | 10 | — | 39 |
| Su. | 29 | — | 56 | 1 | 17 |
| M. | 30 | 1 | 35 | 1 | 53 |
| Tu. | 31 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 28 |

### MOON'S PHASES FOR JULY, 1810.

*Apparent times at Edinburgh.*

| | D. | H. | M. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Moon | 2 | 26 | 6 | Morn. |
| First Quart. | 9 | 1 | 2 | morn. |
| Full Moon | 16 | 43 | 2 | after. |
| Last Quart. | 23 | 23 | 3 | morn. |
| New Moon | 31 | 3 | 10 | morn. |

July 10.—Royal Burghs meet.
11.—Court of Session rises.
24.—Summer Lec. 27 sun. past three afternoon.
30.—Dogs days begin.

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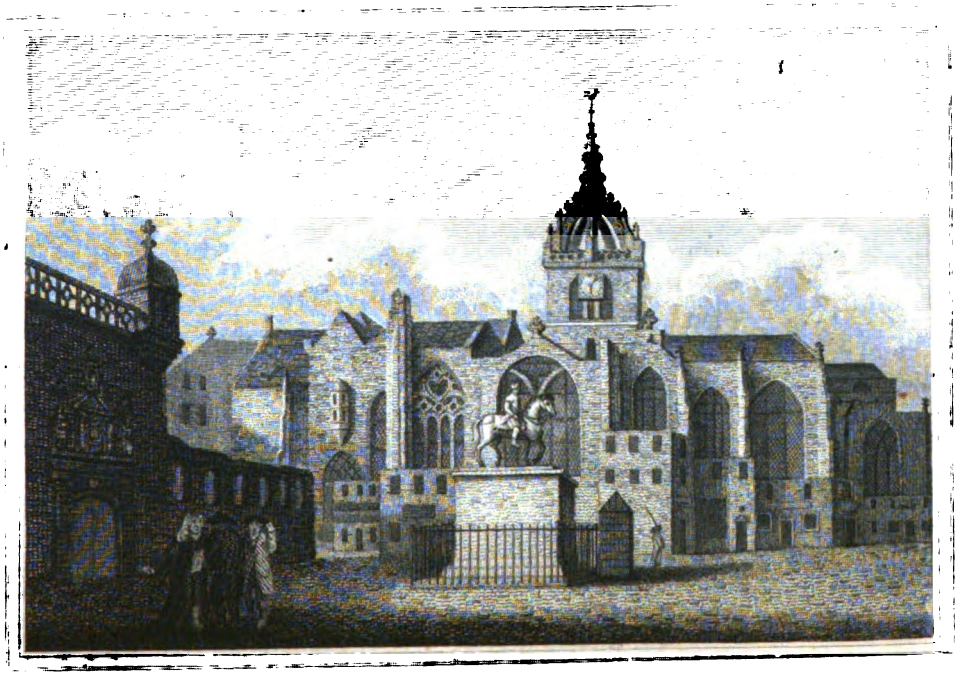

FROM THE PARLIAMENT CLOSE.

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THE

# Scots Magazine,

AND

# EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR JUNE, 1810.

## *Description of the View of the PARLIAMENT SQUARE of Edinburgh.*

THE frontispiece to our present number contains a view of the most striking objects in the Parliament Square, as they formerly stood. Such a view is rendered interesting, not only by the number of remarkable objects in which this place abounds, above all others in the metropolis; but by the great change which is now taking place in it. We have been favoured with a view of the whole range of *new* buildings, destined for the accommodation of the Courts of Justice, with which we intend to present our readers next month, accompanied with an account of their internal arrangement, and the different purposes to which each part is to be applied. The present engraving, which exhibits an important part of the range for which these new buildings are to be substituted, appeared to us a proper preliminary.

Among the objects included in this view, the most remarkable is the church, anciently cathedral, of St Giles. This is the finest remain of Gothic architecture of which Edinburgh can boast. The edifice measures 206 feet in length, and in breadth from 129 to 76. Its greatest ornament is the spire, resting on a square tower in its centre, and rising to the height of 161 feet. The workmanship is of a beauty seldom equalled. When this magnificent structure was first erected, it is now impossible to ascertain. It is said, about the middle of the ninth century, to have belonged to the bishopric of Lindisfarn, or Holy Island, in Northumberland. The first mention of it, however, in any public deed, occurs in 1359, when David II. by his charter under the great seal, granted to the chaplain officiating at the altar of St Catharine's

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rine's chapel, in the parish church of St Giles's, all the lands of Upper Merchiston, &c. In the year 1380, there appears a contract of the provost with some masons, *to* arch over a certain part of the church; and, seven years after, a considerable addition was made to it. Hitherto, however, it had been only a parish church, the patronage of which belonged to the abbot of Scone; but, in 1466, James III. erected it into a collegiate church. The chapter then consisted of a provost, curate, sixteen prebendaries, a minister of the choir, four choristers, a sacristane, and a beadle. St Giles being thus raised to conspicuous notice, the zeal of the opulent citizens of Edinburgh manifested itself in an extraordinary degree, by founding altars in it, and making provision for chaplains, to attend them; and a great part of the lands in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh were, by degrees, appropriated to this purpose.

At the time of the reformation, this edifice happily escaped from the work of destruction, which was so actively carried on in other parts of Scotland. All its wealth, however, was either seized by the laity, or employed in its own reparation. Being too large to be employed as a single protestant church, it was divided into four:—The *New*, or *High* Church, which has ever since been the principal one in Edinburgh, and which contains an elevated seat for his Majesty, annually occupied by his Commissioner to the General Assembly: the *Old* Church: the *Tolbooth* Church, from the barbarous custom which formerly prevailed, of bringing in condemned criminals to hear a sermon in it, previous to execution; and *Haddow's Hold*, supposed to be named from its vault having at one time been the place of confinement to Lord Haddow. The great aisle of the choir is appropriated to the meetings of the General Assembly of the Church.

In front of the church, and concealing the view of a part of it appears the beautiful equestrian statue of Charles II. It was placed here by the Magistrates, immediately after the Restoration, in celebration of that event, and supplied the place of one of Oliver Cromwell, which had been in forwardness, but was immediately thrown aside on the downfall of his family.

This view includes, likewise, the east front of the Parliament House; where, previous to the Union, the legislature of Scotland sat, and since occupied by its Courts of Justice; but which has now given way to a modern erection. Here was anciently the principal entrance; and over it were the arms of Scotland, well cut, in stone, with the allegorical figures of Mercy and Truth, for supporters, and this inscription—*Stant his felicia regna*. Under the arms was the motto—*Uni unionem*. This gate led into the great hall, in which the Scottish Parliament sat, and which is now used as the *Outer-house*; that is, the hall where the Advocates assemble, and where the Lord Ordinaries pronounce judgment. The *Inner-house*, which formerly accommodated the whole Court of Session, and now the first chamber, was originally appropriated to the meetings of the Privy Council. Both these apartments, under the new system, remain as before.

# OBSERVATIONS

RESPECTING

# *LUNATIC ASYLUMS IN SCOTLAND.*

*To the Publisher of the Scots Magazine.*

SIR,

By inserting in your periodical work, which has long had the credit of tending to support both the honour and interest of the nation, the following observations on Lunatic Asylums, you may do some benefit to the public; and will at the same time oblige, your constant reader,

A SCOT.

*Edinburgh, 30th June, 1810.*

THE kingdom of Scotland has long been distinguished by the number of its charitable establishments, intended for the relief of the aged, the indigent, and the diseased. In every parish, without oppressive and ill-managed poor-rates, provision is carefully made for poverty, particularly when combined with sickness. The metropolis of Scotland is, in an especial manner, distinguished by a variety of humane and useful institutions. But it is a singular fact, that, to this hour, it has never contained any proper receptacle either for the pauper or criminal maniac; and it may almost be said, that there is not yet any commodious establishment of this kind, in any part of Scotland.

It has long been the earnest wish of the intelligent and humane to wipe off this national disgrace; and, accordingly, laudable attempts have lately been made, not only at Edinburgh, but also at Dumfries, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, and, in a particular manner, at Montrose, to provide both for the comfort and cure of the unhappy maniac; and there is reason to hope, that, by due perseverance, these attempts will be ultimately crowned with the wished-for success.

Both at Edinburgh, and at Glasgow, some progress has at least been made; which may, in no long time, give rise to establishments in these cities, which will afford accommodation, for the cure of insanity, not inferior to any in the British Empire. Excellent plans for proper lunatic hospitals have been gratuitously presented to both these cities, by two ingenious architects, Mr Robert Reid and Mr William Stark; and in both cities liberal subscriptions have been received from the benevolent for beginning these much-wanted buildings. A sufficient sum, however, is not yet obtained at either; and the object of the present address is to recommend these institutions to every inhabitant of Scotland, whom Providence has blessed with the means of affording, without injuring themselves, some aid to the relief of the wretched.

In the kingdom of England, this subject has so far engaged the attention of some enlightened patriots in the British Senate, that a proper provision for pauper and criminal lunatics has lately been the subject of investigation in the House of Commons. A very interesting Report from a Select Committee has been printed by order of the House. As an appendix to that Report, there is annexed the following plan for the division of the kingdom of England into districts, for the erection of Lunatic Asylums:

*Plan*

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*Plan for the Division of the Kingdom into Districts, for the Erection of Lunatic Asylums.*

| | COUNTIES. | Population. | Population of each District. | Places of Asylum. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Northumberland | 157,101 | 476,309 | DURHAM. |
| | Cumberland | 117,230 | | |
| | Westmoreland | 41,617 | | |
| | Durham | 160,361 | | |
| 2. | Lancashire | | 672,731 | LIVERPOOL. |
| 3. | Yorkshire | | 858,892 | YORK. |
| 4. | Cheshire | 191,751 | 444,536 | CHESTER. |
| | North Wales | 252,785 | | |
| 5. | Derbyshire | 161,142 | 510,049 | NOTTINGHAM. |
| | Nottinghamshire | 140,350 | | |
| | Lincolnshire | 208,557 | | |
| 6. | South Wales | 288,761 | 523,534 | HEREFORD. |
| | Hereford | 189,191 | | |
| | Monmouth | 45,582 | | |
| 7. | Salop | 167,299 | 545,725 | SHREWSBURY. |
| | Stafford | 239,153 | | |
| | Worcester | 139,333 | | |
| 8. | Leicester | 130,081 | 486,884 | LEICESTER. |
| | Rutland | 16,356 | | |
| | Warwick | 208,190 | | |
| | Northampton | 131,757 | | |
| 9. | Cambridge | 89,346 | 143,928 | CAMBRIDGE. |
| | Huntingdon | 37,568 | | |
| | Hereford | 96,577 | | |
| 10. | Essex | 226,437 | 483,802 | NORWICH. |
| | Norfolk | 273,371 | | |
| | Suffolk | 210,481 | | |
| 11. | Somerset | 273,750 | 524,559 | BATH. |
| | Gloucester | 250,809 | | |
| 12. | Oxford | 109,620 | 289,672 | OXFORD. |
| | Berks | 109,215 | | |
| | Bucks | 107,414 | | |
| | Bedford | 63,393 | | |
| 13. | Middlesex | | | LONDON. |
| | London, Westminster, and Southwark | | | |
| | Surrey | | | |
| 14. | Cornwall | 191,751 | 534,752 | EXETER. |
| | Devon | 343,001 | | |
| 15. | Dorset | 115,319 | 520,082 | SALISBURY. |
| | Wilts | 185,107 | | |
| | Hants | 219,656 | | |
| 16. | Sussex | 150,311 | 457,935 | CANTERBURY. |
| | Kent | 307,624 | | |

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This plan for England has been reprinted in a work lately published at Edinburgh by Messrs Constable and Co. entitled, "Observations on Hospitals for the Cure of Insanity;" and the editor of that work, has annexed the following remarks on a similar proposed division of the kingdom of Scotland:

"It is much to be regretted, that while a plan for the proper treatment of criminal lunatics engages the attention of the legislature, for the whole counties of England, no part of Scotland should have been the subject of consideration. It is, indeed, true, that the laws respecting the poor in the two kingdoms differ very considerably; and there are many intelligent members in both Houses of Parliament, who would be sorry to see all the abuses of the English Poors' Rates introduced into Scotland. This, however, can hardly occur as an objection to a proper legal provision being made in both kingdoms, and also in Ireland, for the unfortunate criminal lunatic. It will be a matter of no small difficulty to prove, that the same humanity and the same precautions, which are best fitted for the unhappy criminal maniacs of Middlesex, of Yorkshire, or of Cornwall, are not equally well suited for those of Edinburgh, of Perthshire, or of Caithness; and that criminal lunatics are not wanting in every county of Britain, is a melancholy truth. The editor, therefore, of the present volume, hopes and trusts, that he will be excused when he presumes to recommend this subject to the particular attention of those whose duty it is to watch over the laws and the police of Scotland in the Parliament of the United Kingdoms. And when he humbly ventures to annex to this report a Plan for the division of the kingdom of Scotland into districts similar to those proposed for England, he would fain indulge in the hope, that it will not be thought unworthy of the attention of a patriot statesman.

*Plan for a Division of the Kingdom of Scotland into Districts, for the Erection of Lunatic Asylums.*

| COUNTIES. | Population. | Population of each District. | Places of Asylum. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. SOUTHERN DISTRICT. | | | |
| Wigton, | 22,918 | | |
| Kirkcudbright, | 29,211 | 191,032 | DUMFRIES. |
| Dumfries, | 64,597 | | |
| Ayr, | 84,306 | | |
| 2. EASTERN DISTRICT. | | | |
| Roxburgh, | 32,712 | | |
| Selkirk, | 5,070 | | |
| Berwick, | 30,206 | | |
| Peebles, | 8,717 | | |
| Haddington, | 29,986 | | |
| Edinburgh, | 122,954 | 409,140 | EDINBURGH. |
| Linlithgow, | 17,844 | | |
| Stirling, | 50,832 | | |
| Fife, | 93,743 | | |
| Kinross, | 6,725 | | |
| Clackmannan, | 10,858 | | |

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| COUNTIES. | Population. | Population of each District. | Places of Asylum. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3. WESTERN DISTRICT. | | | |
| Lanark, | 147,796 | 460,419 | GLASGOW. |
| Renfrew, | 78,056 | | |
| Dumbarton, | 20,710 | | |
| Bute, | 11,719 | | |
| Argyle, | 75,700 | | |
| Perth, | 126,366 | | |
| 4. NORTHERN DISTRICT. | | | |
| Angus, | 99,127 | 540,770 | ABERDEEN. |
| Kincardine, | 26,394 | | |
| Aberdeen, | 123,071 | | |
| Banff, | 35,807 | | |
| Moray, | 26,705 | | |
| Nairn, | 8,257 | | |
| Cromarty, | 3,052 | | |
| Inverness, | 74,292 | | |
| Ross, | 53,525 | | |
| Sutherland, | 23,117 | | |
| Caithness, | 22,609 | | |
| Orkney, | 46,824 | | |

*N. B.*—The population in the above Plan is taken from the "Gazetteer of Scotland," published in 1803.

From this sketch it must appear, that the erection of proper Lunatic Asylums at Dumfries, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, for the southern, eastern, western, and northern districts of the kingdom, is not a local but a national object, and an object of the utmost importance, at least for the cause of humanity. It is, therefore, earnestly to be wished, that the patriotic and humane in every part of the kingdom of Scotland would at present unite their endeavours for the accomplishment of this object, and that some benevolent and active individuals in every county, in every burgh, and in every parish, would exert themselves in promoting subscriptions for the Lunatic Asylum of that district in which they are situated.

In the Asylum at Edinburgh in particular, the building of which is already begun, no peculiar advantage will be possessed by the inhabitants of the city; but, like the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, the doors of the Asylum, under the same fixed regulations for all, will be equally open for the cure of the unfortunate maniac from every corner of the British Empire.

Subscriptions for the Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum are received by ALEXANDER BONAR, Esq. treasurer to the Institution, at the Banking-house of Messrs RAMSAYS, BONARS, and Co. Royal Exchange, where may be seen a complete list of all the subscriptions which have already been received for erecting this most necessary building.

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*Copy of a Letter from the late Sir James Stewart of Coltness, Bart. to the late John M'Laurin, Esq. Advocate, afterwards Lord Dreghorn.*

Coltness, 20th Jan. 1780.

DEAR SIR,

I DULY received your last obliging letter, and am not surprised that you should have found many ingenious etymologies in Mr Bryant's Mythology. My genius has always led me to the study of facts, and of reasoning, or a mixture of both; in which last light, I consider the ancient history of Greece preceding the invasion of Xerxes.

Mr Bryant's new system falls without my limits. I have read it, not as I should do a book of instruction, but as one of curiosity. The first volume, and part of the second, he has composed in the stile of *adversaria*, or detached pieces, in the course of his reading over every Greek author who has dipped, at all, into the Greek mythology, or the history of the heroic times. His antecedent hypothesis gave him an opportunity of applying every word, or every sentence, to the support of it.

As he annihilates at one blow all the heroes of Greece, this puts an end to either the history or chronology of this people. No wonder, then, if he conclude that there was never either an Argonautic expedition or a Trojan war. The great men engaged in these exploits are by him converted into *scripture patriarchs*, and ancient nations—Javan is Noah, Orpheus is the people called Orpheans, or, according to Vossius, Cadmians, and according to him Cuthites, (Vol. 2. p. 126. et seq.) Cadmus, Hermion, Hercules, and many other personages are converted into Egyptian deities, for this reason, because it is impossible that all the actions and circumstances related of them can correspond with single men—*Ergo*—no such persons ever existed.

Noah, his sons and grandsons, are admitted to be real personages, on the authority of Scripture; yet *Osiris* (according to him) *was Noah*, so was Bacchus, so was Sesostris, Jason, and many others who conquered the whole world, and performed exploits incompatible with single men, or even armies of men. Why are not these also annihilated according to the general rule? This converting of gods and heroes into scripture patriarchs is pure imagination, and requires more docility than I am master of, to make the smallest impression on my belief or assent.

The Greeks (says he) appropriated all the ancient fables to themselves.—Let me admit this to be true; Will it follow that a Greek hero could not be converted into a Greek god, with an Egyptian name? Might not Minos, king of Crete, be converted into Jupiter, as well as Noah be converted into Osiris? And, because every thing said of Jupiter can not apply to Minos, will it follow, that the whole genealogy of this king, in ascent and descent, as well as his own existence, is to be called a falsehood?

These are liberties which an imagination, which levels all difficulties, may take. I only demand, whether that it be worth while to annihilate all the beautiful history and fables of the heroic times of Greece, so charmingly described and adorned by their poets?—a history, which is tied together by the genealogies of several contemporary families, transmitted in the writings of the first prose authors among them, in order to fill up a blank in history with the patriarchs, under the fictitious names of all the Gods of Egypt. If we turn Hercules (the Theban), Cadmus, Inachus, Persius, Phoroneus, Deucalion, Danaus, with all their progenitors and descendants, into emblems



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emblems of Noah, his sons, his ark, and his dove, we must of consequence (as I have said) destroy the Argonautic expedition, the wars of Thebes and of Troy, together with the princes, heroes, and philosophers, of all the Greek kingdoms and republics; among the rest, Lycurgus, Pythagoras, Thales, Draco, Solon, with all those who lived before the passage of Xerxes. In a word we must consider Homer, Hesiod, and all the ancient poets, as much greater romancers than Milton, Tasso, and Ariosto, who have embellished with fable many real personages; at least, we must consider, also, Cadmus, Milesius, Pherecides Atheniensis, and all the prose writers among the Greeks, who, upon *the authority of the poets*, wrote upon genealogies, to have been a set of blockheads, to have laboured about the genealogies of families who were not believed ever to have existed.

I was not a little surprised, I confess, to find Bryant in his 3d vol. who had cut off the whole history and chronology of the heroic times of Greece, labouring to explain and adjust the dynasties of the Egyptian kings, whose reigns are said to have filled the space of 36,525 years. This is the only place in his work which has a reference either to chronology or history; and it is precisely this period of Egyptian history, where all sensible men have acknowledged, that, until Psamittacus, there is neither history nor chronology.

In this part, however, (p. 340.) I find the most ingenious thought in his work,—provided it be his own. The Egyptians (says he) reckoned by an year of 365¼ days. Let this be granted, though it be not true, their year was only 365 days. Now (says he) the 36,525 years of the reigns of their kings, must be understood to mean 36,525 days contained in a cycle of 100 years, each year consisting of 365¼ days.

It is from the lucky coincidence between the years of the reigns and the days of the cycle, that I find ingenuity in the thought. He quotes no authority for this opinion.

As to the reigns of the demi-gods of Egypt, (he says,) These we know were mortal men, and reigned in Egypt. I demand from what authority he knows this, when he denies it to Minos, to Hercules, and to many others? I answer, from his own new invented system, and nothing else.

No answer can be made to a book in which no regular plan of mythology is laid down; no chain, no principle, but imagination and vague etymologies from unknown languages. The Greeks themselves, he acknowleges, did not understand the Egyptian language, much less could they understand that of the Cuthites and the first Antideluvian dialects. Again, how came the posterity of Noah (which Noah lived several hundred years after the deluge) to degenerate so quickly into idolatry, as to worship *their own father* as the Sun, Osiris, Dyonisius, &c. Tradition, under particular longevity, would, it should seem, preserve the memory of the religion of Noah for more ages than would intervene between his death and the descent into Egypt, when all was become idolatry.

The only proper answer to Bryant's new system, is to point out, what literature can gain, and what it must lose by it. What it can gain, I have already shown; what it *must* lose by it may be seen by a history of the Greek heroick times, if not chronological, at least genealogical; where, from the wars, expeditions, the building of cities and temples, the establishment of kingdoms, and the intermarriage of the descendants

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in the same degree from the common parent who performed all these things, we are forced to conclude, that certain mortal men, as Bryant calls them, actually lived, warred, built cities and temples, settled kingdoms and begat children; all which events have been embroidered with fable as in the history of every country in the world. To convert these things into emblems of Noah, his ark, and his dove, appears to me to be a very great extravagance.

Such an history of the heroic times of Greece, I once composed and have it by me, not fit for the press. It is in French also, and I neither have resolution nor force to take it up again. I mention this as an apology for differing from you and many other learned men, who admire this new system of mythology. Every one, you know, has his hobby; this is mine, and, therefore, I expect your forgiveness. I have said nothing about the sphere, or any astronomical arguments in favour of the *construction* of it. I have said already too much for a letter, but there is no end of writing on this subject.

I shall now conclude. I am very far from detracting from Mr Bryant's learning, or, in the least, from his laborious study. I wish only that his great exertions had been directed to a more useful purpose.—I have the honour to be, dear Sir, yours, &c.

N. B. Here the signature is torn off.

*** In our next Number, will be inserted two curious letters from the late Mr Eber, to the late Professor M'Laurin.

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*Biographical Memoir of the late Richard Gough, Esq.*

RICHARD GOUGH was born October 21, 1735, in a large house in Winchester Street, London, on the scite of the monastery of the Austin Friars, founded by Humfry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, 1253.

He was the only son of Harry Gough, Esq. sixth son of Sir Harry Gough of Perryhall, in the county of Stafford, many years in the East India Company's service, afterwards director and chairman, and member of Parliament for the borough of Bramber, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Morgan Hynde, Esq. of London; who, with two brothers, raised a considerable fortune by the breweries in Long Acre and Portpool Lane, and originated from some village in Dorsetshire, which themselves forgot, and being dissenters were not registered.

Mr Gough received the first rudiments of Latin under the tuition of —— Barnewitz, a Courlander, who taught at the same time the sons of Noah Titner, Pinkney Wilkinson, and Edmund Boehm, merchants of London. On his death, he was committed to the care of the Rev. Roger Pickering, one of the most learned, most independent, and most ill-treated of the dissenting ministers of his time; he having received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, but, by an injudicious early marriage, he lost many advantages, and, quitting the establishment, did not improve his situation. On his death, which happened on the 18th May 1755, Mr Gough finished his Greek studies under Mr Samuel Dyer, the friend and contemporary of Dr Johnson.

On the death of his father, which happened on the 13th July 1751, Mr Gough was admitted, in July 1752, a fellow commoner of Benedict College, Cambridge, where his relations Sir Henry Gough and his brother John had before studied under Dr Mawson, who was afterwards successively Bishop of Chichester and Ely. The College tutor, 1752, was Dr John Barnardiston, afterwards

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wards master; and his private tutor was the Rev. John Cott, fellow of the College, afterwards rector of Braxted in Essex, where he died in 1781.

Under the immediate tuition of these three excellent scholars, Mr Gough early imbibed a taste for classical literature and antiquities; and it is not to be wondered at that his connection with a college eminent for producing a succession of British antiquaries should inspire him with a strong propensity to the study of our National Antiquities; it being at this college where the British Topography was first planned, which was published in 1768 in one quarto volume,—improved in two of the same size in 1780,—and since augmented to a third volume, and left ready for a third edition, with many considerable MS. additions.

From Cambridge Mr Gough made his first excursion to Croyland and Peterborough; and continued these pursuits every year to various parts of the kingdom, taking notes, which on his return were digested into a form which furnished materials for the new edition of Camden's Britannia, the result of twenty years excursions.

In his history of Croyland he thus adopts the words of Dr Stukeley:

'When I was a youth, and began 'to have an inclination to the study 'of antiquities, I visited Crowland 'Abbey; and now, once at least in 'the year, my affairs calling me that 'way, I visit it with as much plea-'sure as Petrus Blensensis formerly 'looked upon it:—'Antequam soli-"dam terram terrerem, in medio "marisco septies aut sepius frœna "reflectens, vestrum sanctissimum "monasterium respiciens, et intimo "corde benedicens."

"I make no apology, (adds Mr Gough,) for beginning the preface to this work with the words of a great master in antiquity, though I have not had so frequent opportunities of revisiting a spot whence my career of antiquarian pursuits literally began, 1756, and which I reviewed with equal if not greater pleasure last summer, having directed my pilgrimage thither once during the intervening twenty-six years.

"The same desire to do justice to those almost Grecian figures that decorate its splendid front, which made me wish to have sent Mr P. S. Lamborn from Cambridge in 1759, after my first visit, to make drawings and engravings of them, when I had not interest to procure pecuniary encouragement for such an undertaking, suggested the idea of prompting Mr John Carter to make a sketch of it, when he was in those parts the summer before the last. This industrious young man, into whom I thought the spirit of Vertue was passed by a metempsychosis not unfamiliar to professors of antiquity, executed his commission, and produced what, at the distance of near twenty years, seemed a very faithful drawing, and deserving to be engraven as the surest mode of preserving these elegant *morceaux*. The choice of the draughtsman pointed to the burin of Mr Watts, with whom a treaty was formed; and a subscription was set on foot, which succeeded beyond my warmest wishes."

In 1767, he was elected Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London; and, by the partiality of the late worthy President, Dr Milles, Dean of Exeter, was, on the death of Dr Gregory Sharpe, Master of the Temple, nominated Director of the same Society, 1771; which office he held till December 12, 1797, when he quitted the Society altogether.

He was chosen Fellow of the Royal Society of London, 1775; but quitted that Society in 1795.

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At the very early age of eleven, he achieved a task that would have reflected credit on any period of life; which, by the indulgence of his mother, appeared in print, under the title of the "History of the Bible, translated from the French, by R. G. jun. 1746. London, printed in the year 1747." Of this curious volume, consisting of 160 sheets in folio, no more than twenty-five copies were printed, as presents to a few particular friends; and, when completed at the press, it is marked, by way of colophon, "Done at twelve years and a half old."

Another juvenile work was, "The Customs of the Israelites, translated from the French of the Abbot Fleury, by R. G. 1750," 8vo.; not printed for sale.

His first regular publication appeared without his name, and was entitled "The History of Carausius; or an Examination of what has been advanced on that subject by Genebrier and Dr Stukeley, 1762." 4to.

In 1767 he opened a correspondence with Mr Urban, with an account of the village of Aldfriston in Sussex, under the signature of D. H. which signature he retained to the last, though not altogether uniformly; nor is another signature in some later volumes with the same letters to be mistaken for his. On the death of his fellow-collegian Mr Duncombe, 1786, the department of the review in that valuable miscellany was, for the most part, committed to him. If he criticised with warmth and severity certain attempted innovations in Church and State, he wrote his sentiments with sincerity and impartiality—in the fulness of a heart deeply impressed with a sense of the excellence and happiness of the English Constitution, both in Church and State.

In 1773, he formed the design of a new edition of Camden's Britannia; which he was seven years translating, and nine printing, and which was published in three volumes, folio, 1789.

Being on a visit to the late Rev. Mr Howel, then dissenting minister at Pool, and hearing of the difficulties under which Mr Hutchins laboured respecting his History of Dorsetshire, he set on foot a subscription, and was the means of bringing into light a most valuable county history, which he superintended through the press, whence it issued in 2 vols. folio, 1774. Its author did not live to see it completed; but his daughter having been enabled to proceed to Bombay, and form a happy connexion with a gentleman to whom she had long been engaged, Major Bellasis (afterwards advanced to the rank of General of Artillery, and since deceased) in grateful return to the memory of his father-in-law, at his own expence set on foot a new edition of the History of Dorsetshire; and Mr Gough contributed his assistance to this second edition twenty years after the first. Except Dr Thomas's revision and continuation of Dugdale's Warwickshire, and the paltry republications of Burton's Leicestershire, and Philpot's Kent by Whittingham of Lynne, and Thoroton's Nottinghamshire by Throsby, not much superior, this is the first instance of a county history attaining a second edition.

Having purchased the Collections of Mr Thomas Martin, he put out an improved History of Thetford, 1779, 4to. with plates from views taken by the then Captain Grose, who accompanied him in the snowy season of 1778.

Having also purchased the plates of the medals, coins, and great seals, executed by the celebrated Simon, and first published by Vertue, 1753, he gave a new and enlarged edition of them in 1780.

He assisted Mr Nichols in the Collection

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Collection of Royal and Noble Wills, 1780; to which he wrote the preface, and compiled the glossary.

He superintended the printing of Dr Nash's Collections for a History of Worcestershire, in 2 vols. folio, 1781; a short supplement to which was printed in 1799.

In 1786, he published the first volume of the Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, in a splendid folio; in 1796, the second; and, in 1799, the introduction, which completes the work.

In 1794, he published An Account of the Beautiful Missal presented to Henry VI. by the Duchess of Bedford, which Mr Edwards, bookseller in Pall Mall, purchased at the Duchess of Portland's sale, and still possesses.

He drew up the History of the Society of Antiquaries of London, prefixed to the first volume of their Archæologia, 1770; and in the eleven succeeding volumes of that collection, whose publication he superintended, are the following articles drawn up, or communicated, by him:—Account of the Giant's Cave at Penrith, vol. ii. p. 49. Observations on the Round Towers of Brechin in Scotland, p. 83. Conjectures on an Antient Tomb in Salisbury Cathedral, p. 188. Observations on the *Deæ Matres*, vol. iii. p. 105. On Four Roman Altars found in Grahame's Dyke, p. 118. On the Invention of Card Playing, vol. viii. p. 152. Observations in Vindication of the Authenticity of the Parian Chronicle, vol. ix. p. 157. Observations on certain Stamps or Seals used antiently by the Oculists, p. 227. Description of Two Ancient Mansion Houses in Northamptonshire and Dorset, vol. x. p. 7. A Roman Altar inscribed to *Belatucader* illustrated, p. 118. A Mosaic Pavement in the Prior's Chapel at Ely, with a brief Deduction of the Rise and Progress of Mosaic Work since the introduction of Christianity, p. 121. Observations on a Roman Horologium found in Italy, p. 172. Description of the Old Font in the Church of East Meon, Hampshire, with some observations on fonts, p. 183. On the Analogy between certain antient Monuments, xi. p. 34. On a Greek Inscription in London, p. 48.

In the *Vetusta Monumenta*, he wrote the descriptions of, vol. ii. plates 36, 37, Raherus' Tomb at St Bartholomew's; 39, 40, Font in Winchester Cathedral; 41, 42, New Hall in Essex; 43, Roman Pavements at Warminster; 45 to 50, Monuments of Cardinal Beaufort and Bishops Wainflete and Fox, at Winchester; 53, Monument of Henry Bourgchier Earl of Essex; 54, 55, Stone at Ruthven in Annandale.—In vol. iii. plates 1 to 3, St Mary Magdalen Hospital, near Winchester; 6, Bishop Wainflete's Monument and School; 12 to 17, Crosses erected by Edward III.; 25, Ufford and Sudbury Fonts, Suffolk; 31, 32, The Holy Sepulchres at Heckington, in the county of Lincoln, and at Northwold, in the county of Norfolk; 33 to 37, Cowdray House, Sussex; 38, Chimney-piece in the Bishop's Palace at Exeter, erected by Bishop Courtenay.

In Mr Nichols's *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, the design of which he both suggested and forwarded, several Essays bear his name; particularly the Memoirs of Edward Rowe-Mores, No. 1.; of the Gales, and of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding, No. 2. and 20.; of Sir John Hawkwood, No. 4. and 19.; History of Croyland, No. 11. Genealogical View of the Family of Cromwell, No. 31.; Dr Pegge's Sylloge of Inscriptions, No. 41. is inscribed to him.

He assisted in the copious, well-digested, and accurate History of Leicestershire; undertaken and conducted

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ducted with a perseverance which would baffle common county historians, by the same friend; to whose benevolence, impartiality, and integrity, he is proud to bear this public testimony.

Pleshy, in Essex, the seat of the High Constables of England, and particularly of Thomas of Woodstock, the unfortunate uncle of Richard the Second, having been an early attachment of Mr Gough, he was at no small pains and expence to draw up a full account of it from the records of the duchy of Lancaster; in which he was most kindly assisted by Mr Harper, the keeper of them. This he illustrated with a variety of plates of views, seals, &c. and published it in 4to. 1803.

Having purchased, at the sale of the late Matthew Duane, Esq. the plates of the Coins of the Seleucidæ, Kings of Syria, in his collection, engraved by Bartolozzi, he drew up an account of the several reigns under which they are arranged; with the inscriptions remaining in honour of some of the sovereigns, and particularly that discovered (in the late possession of Egypt by his Majesty's troops) in honour of Ptolemy Epiphanes, King of Egypt, connected with this period through Antiochus IV. or Epiphanes, King of Syria. This work was published in 4to. 1803.

In the same year he was called upon, by the express desire of his friend Mr Manning, to assist in the publication of his History of Surrey, in which William Bray, Esq. of Shere was a principal coadjutor, and of which the first volume appeared in 1804; and a second, 1810, has just been completed.

Among his correspondents were some of the first antiquaries in the united kingdom; and having once incorporated their observations in his various publications, he effectually guarded their correspondence from the impertinence of modern editors.

Of his own notes, written in printed books, he had made the British Museum the depositary; though, like others of his friends, he never attained to the honour of being one of the trustees, which, he has heard it observed, should be the *blue ribband of literary men*, and is now become an object of successful canvas.

So unambitious was he of public honours, that, as he took no degree at Cambridge, and that university confers no honorary ones, he resisted the solicitations of many members of the sister university, in 1791, and of his old and valuable friend Dr Pegge, to share their honours with him; though he felt real satisfaction in assisting at them, and retained to the last a grateful sense of the good wishes of that learned seminary.

In politics, he was, as his father had been before him, a firm friend to the House of Brunswick, and a stranger to the mutability of his contemporaries. That independence which he gloried in possessing as his inheritance, and which he maintained by a due attention to his income, discovered itself in his opinions and his attachments. As he could not hastily form connections, he may seem to have indulged strong aversions. But he could not accommodate himself to modern manners and opinions; and he had resources within himself which made it less needful to seek them from without. The greatest inconvenience, perhaps, arising from this disposition, was the want of opportunities to serve his friends. He saw, however, enough of the general temper of mankind to convince him, that favours should not be too often asked; and that, as to be too much under obligation is the worst of bondage, so to confer obligations is the most genuine liberty.

(To be concluded in our next.)

*Letters*

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*Letters written during a Tour through Scotland, in the year* 1788. *From the Italian of Angiolini.—Characters of Dr Adam Smith, Mr Mackenzie, and Mrs Keir.*

(Continued from page 342.)

ADAM SMITH, the great author of Inquiries into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations, is one of the most profound and acute men of genius whom Great Britain has produced. He was first Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow; and a work which he wrote, relative to that subject, shows how much he deserved to hold the office. Then he went to travel through France and Switzerland with the Duke of Buccleugh. Having thus an opportunity of seeing foreign institutions, and of conversing with learned men, and with persons of business, particularly in France, he conceived and matured his original system of political economy. On his return, he published his work in two volumes quarto; which was afterwards republished in three volumes octavo. This last edition, he told me, was augmented and corrected by himself; and it is, therefore, beyond comparison, better than the other. Through this merit, and through the fame which he had acquired, seconded by the patronage of the Duke of Buccleugh, he obtained the office of Commissioner of the Customs, a lucrative and honourable post, which he still enjoys. Dr Smith is a man well acquainted with foreign languages; of prodigious memory; of profound meditation; and ready in the conception of great ideas. He does not possess the same facility of expressing them in conversation. Intricate and confused, and too often metaphysical, he likewise often enlarges on subjects which he does not very well know. This, with an organical defect of the mouth, which renders the sound of his voice thick, obscure, constrained, makes him often impossible to be understood, unless by those who are accustomed to live with him. He is, besides, of a singular character; often absent, and sometimes haughty; speaking in a dogmatic and decisive tone; entertaining a high opinion, not without reason, of himself and of his own judgment. He cannot endure contradiction, yet readily embraces opportunities of practising it, which is not rare in men like him, who possess such a superiority over others in point of intelligence; yet it is to be lamented, and not to be excused, because a great man, and a man of the world as he is, ought to remember, that it is usually more easy to convince himself than others, and that, after the best calculation that can be made, it remains a problem, whether men in general are worth the trouble of convincing. On all these accounts, the envy which always and every where pursues superior men, asserts him to be a subject for reading and not for conversing with. As for me, with all his defects, I would wish to have him for a neighbour. Speak he clearly, or speak he confusedly, let him contradict or run into absence, there always issues from him a certain glow of genius seldom unfruitful. He is a man, who, I think, has contributed not a little, particularly by his work, to raise Scotland to the footing on which we see her. I have said so to himself; and the justice which I did him, was received with that kind of modesty with which a man receives what he believes due to him.

Mr Mackenzie is author of two periodical works; one intitled the Mirror, the other the Lounger. He has likewise composed the Man of Feeling and the Man of the World. The two first are in imitation of the Spectator of Addison; and of all the

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the productions written after that model, these are the best and the most esteemed. His Man of Feeling likewise enjoys great fame. I found Mr Mackenzie to be a man very well informed, and, I believe, of the greatest penetration and vivacity. To see him,—polite, indeed, but serious and cold,—one would form a different idea of him, and would believe him to be of a severe and little engaging character. They told me, however, that he is very good, feeling, sincere, and humane. If it is a misfortune for those, who have these qualities, that they often have them accompanied by an outward appearance ungrateful and opposite to themselves, that of having a bad disposition concealed under a mask of sweetness and kindness, which invites and seduces, and then betrays, is very fatal for the persons who trust in that fair appearance; and it is a misfortune in every respect greater for a stranger, who passes by, and has not time or opportunity to distinguish between appearance and reality. For this reason, the judgement of travellers is often fallacious, even when honest; if, indeed, it be honest not to attend to this contradiction of nature. To give you an idea of the rapid progress of this country, I will just mention, that Mr Mackenzie, a man about forty-five, remembers having hunted on the place, where is now the finest part of the New Town of Edinburgh.

Enough of the great men of Scotland.—I will spend the remainder of this letter in giving vent to the gratitude of my heart, to a recollection which I will never lose, of one of the most respectable characters which I have known among that amiable sex, who might form the delight of our lives, but who, on the contrary, so often cause our unhappiness, when found, as is too often the case, involved in ignorance, in caprice, in prejudice, in inconsistency. The lady, of whom I speak, is Elizabeth Keir. Endowed by nature with all those graces which please the eye, she had the good fortune to receive, from education, those accomplishments which tend to charm the mind, and to attach the heart. Still young and agreeable to all, she could not but be agreeable to Mr Keir; and among the many who presented themselves, though not distinguished by nature in point of figure, and still less distinguished by fortune, he was the man to please her, because he was mild, sensible, well-informed, and virtuous. Between two souls so formed for each other, an understanding was soon and easily made; and the parents, who in this country do not generally consult in marriage vanity or interest, but the inclination of their children, soon and readily consented to an union between that couple, who were already united by love and virtue. I never knew but one half of it. I have heard, however, the history of their conjugal state from the amiable Elizabeth, who often spoke to me of it, not without tears; and I know it well, because, in the sequel, she was pleased to entrust to me, for a moment, a precious manuscript of her's, which contains all her own life and that of her husband,—a respectable and jealous monument of her conjugal and filial tenderness, and of her inexhaustible maternal affections. He was a physician by profession, of the greatest talents, and of that determination of mind, which, in England, in London, that immense centre of wealth and of the desire of spending it, makes it easily acquired by those who do not possess it. Scarce were they in that vast capital,—scarce did Mr Keir begin to see light through that chaos of confusion,—when he died. The grieving, inconsolable spouse, young, abandoned, and without experience, could only



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only strain to her bosom two innocent pledges of their love; and without other wealth than them, return to Edinburgh, to lament, in perpetual affliction, so great and irreparable a loss. In the house where she had been born, she found subsistence; but that was not enough to such a mother. Knowing the high necessity of giving her children instruction, without which nothing can be done in Great Britain, and for which she had not sufficient means; she sought them in her own information and genius. She wrote a work, in two volumes, entitled Interesting Memoirs. These are no other than an excellent treatise on education, such as we have not. British sympathy for virtue oppressed by misfortune, called forth by so moral and laudable an undertaking, eagerly flew to relieve the tender mother; and such was the sale of her book, and consequent profits, that she derived from it an annual income of more than a hundred pounds. Thus encouraged, she published, a few years after, the History of Miss Grenville, in three volumes, which had equal and greater circulation, and deservedly. Besides containing, like the former, maxims of the soundest morals, and of greater use for the conduct of life, it is written in letters of the best stile, and embraces such a multiplicity of varied and natural incidents, that, combining illusion with instruction, it makes us fancy that we survey a series of those events which pass every day before our eyes, but which few are able to observe combined, because few have steadiness to watch the slow gradation which accompanies them. Her children, the one a son and the other a daughter, engross, as it were, the whole life of Mrs Keir. She fails not, however, to be the delight of a few friends who visit her; and she thus early accustoms her children both to men and things. I was so fortunate as to become acquainted with her immediately on my arrival; and you may imagine that I have not allowed a day to elapse without the pleasure of being with her. You will have a juster idea of this lady when you can read her books, presented to me by herself. I preserve them with jealous care; particularly because they are adorned with some verses from her own hand, which shew, that a lady with so great sentiments of conjugal affection, of religion, of knowledge, of virtue in fine, could not but have also those sentiments, which are able, *from beyond the seas and beyond the Alps, to hold in league sympathetic souls.*

*(To be continued.)*

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## *On Modern Tales or Novels.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

I HAVE, with considerable satisfaction, read your last review of 'the Scottish Chiefs,' which deviates from your former ones, in so far as that, instead of a half-decided hesitating tone of disapprobation, it comes firmly and specifically forward to condemn a species of writing, than which nothing can be more calculated to mislead the judgment, and corrupt the taste of young injudicious readers. For my own part, I am clearly of opinion, that every method should be adopted to cut down, and, if possible, finally suppress, these useless and absurd productions, which have so long disgraced the British press, and bewildered the brains of our young misses, and even engaged the attention of their wise mothers, who ought to be very differently occupied. A well conducted natural tale, where probable events are introduced, characters justly drawn, and human passions well delineated, is at all times acceptable; because, while it amuses,

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amuses, it edifies; and delights, while it instructs. It leaves impressions, likewise, which will last; and calls forth general discussion, afterwards, on subjects and passages, which contributes still more to rivet the attention, and fix in the minds of youth what will ultimately regulate conduct, and establish just notions of propriety and decorum through life. Witness the admirable and incomparable tales of Miss Edgeworth; one of which is worth a million of volumes of such preposterous and extravagant trash, as fills the pages of our modern novels and romances. Witness, likewise, the judicious and impressive productions of our countrywoman, Mrs Hamilton, where sound sense is blended with what is amusing, and pertinent observation uniformly united with pious and moral instruction. In fact, Sir, the age of romance is now happily over. Mankind have dreamed long enough, God knows! on fable. We now look for more substantial fare to feed the mind; and leave our Statiras, our Cassandras, and our Clementinas, with their romantic knights, heroes, and incomparable gentlemen, without regret; nor wish to encounter them again in our literary walks. Yet, even from these productions, improbable and extravagant as they were, some benefit was derived. If they represented not men and things as they really existed, they, however, awakened the mind to sentiments of honour, benevolence, and heroism, in behalf of virtue and suffering humanity; and painted objects in such colours, as, instead of disgusting the eye, kept attention alive to what was strikingly grand and disinterested. Love, it is true, constituted the principal fabric of the work; but it was love, founded on what was noble, dignified, and refined in human nature, and consonant with character; whereas, our modern flimsy fabrics consist of nothing, but the whining imbecile rant of silly girls, lamenting the absence of love-sick swains, excluded from their fond embraces by the perverseness of avaricious parents, the intrigues of an old maiden aunt, or the interference of some unlucky event, brought in by the head and shoulders, merely to retard the *denouement*, which uniformly terminates in the happy union of the parties. This cant and whining nonsense, without one prominent impressive picture in the piece to assist the mind, or leave a single trace behind, is what now occupies the well-spent hours of our modern fashionable dames and damsels, during their recess from evening parties, midnight routs, and places of public resort; and may very naturally account for all their *correct*, *judicious*, and *prudent* domestic arrangements. It is, therefore, of no small importance to discourage and suppress these pernicious consumers of time, and corrupters of good taste and rational amusement; and, as your criticisms are confined to those literary productions which particularly belong to this part of the kingdom, where all are considered as *reasoning mortals*, it is incumbent on every conductor of a Scottish Review to lash nonsense out of the circle, in order that something better may be substituted in its place.

CRITICUS.

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## *Proposal for erecting a Monument to Ramsay.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

AMIDST the many just and praiseworthy attempts to benefit the living, and honour the memory of the dead—of those, who, by their talents, have benefited and honoured their country,—is it not surprising that the author of the 'Gentle Shepherd' should have been



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so long neglected? Burns, Thomson, and others of our ingenious countrymen, have received every mark of public approbation, while our 'famous Allan' has received no honour, save what cannot be denied—the admiration of every lover of the genuine muse.

*Habbie's How*, the scene of his inimitable pastoral, has been long pointed out as a fit place for a monument to him who first gave it to eternal fame. But it has only been pointed out. A few years ago, indeed, some well meaning person, or persons, paid a '*tribute to the Scottish muse*,' by setting up four rough stones at right angles, on which they laid a flat smooth stone, bearing the following most *poetical* inscription:

'Let none presume *for to* abuse
'This stone erected to the Scottish muse.'

And this goodly erection is surrounded by what is called a 'Divot Seat,' on which the traveller is requested to rest.

The poverty or ignorance of the payer or payers of this sorry compliment must exempt them from reproach, and even secure them the praise of good intentions; but no excuse can be found for our ungrateful country, for so long delaying to commemorate one of her 'sweetest sons of song.' No one but must exclaim—better no beacon to point to Habbie's How, than such a wretched one as this. Their wishes will soon be gratified; for time is strongly aided in the work of dilapidation, by the indignant sons of Edina, who resort thither in summer. So much does this appear, that one is apt to think—

'*All* have presumed for to abuse
'The stone erected to the Scottish muse.'

Indeed, it is impossible to approach this three feet high monument, without banning ungrateful Scotland. Such were my feelings on the occasion, that I could not help wishing I had had an architect with me, to have engraved, under the above quoted inscription,

'Enough to rouse a dead man into rage,
'And warm with red resentment the wan
'cheek.' BLAIR.

A monument, on a decent, yet limited scale, would be attended with no great expence; as stones would, in all probability, be got from some of the neighbouring hills; and I scarcely think the proprietor of Habbie's How would oppose the opening a vein in one of his mountains for so laudable a purpose. And there can be no doubt, that were a subscription opened, and directed by some of our respectable citizens, it would be liberally supported.

I cannot conclude these remarks, without adverting to another great desideratum here, namely, a place of refreshment, where the tired visitor may rest his wearied limbs, and recruit exhausted nature.

The nearest inn is at Pennycuick, at the distance of some miles. Visitors are, therefore, either obliged to take provisions with them, or fortify their stomachs well before they set out, and fast till they return. The latter, I believe, is the common method, though a very bad one; for, by the time you have reached the place, and have inhaled the pure breeze of the mountain, nature begins to operate so powerfully, that you are little disposed to contemplate the scenery, and are altogether unfit for indulging those pleasing feelings which the place naturally inspires.

To remedy this, a plan may be proposed that would be attended with advantage to the public, and would, doubtless, sufficiently remunerate the undertaker. Let a man resort thither at the beginning of summer,

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summer, and construct a house, similar to that at the Edinburgh reservoir of water on one of the Pentland hills, (which is made of wood), containing two or three snug apartments.

Were a monument once erected, it would probably be found advisable to have a house under, or near it, to be given to a person of the above description, as a compensation for protecting it from the insults of the mischievous.

Should you think the above remarks worthy of attention, I will thank you to give them publicity through the medium of your Miscellany; and oblige, Sir, &c. J. M'D.

*Roslin, March*, 12. 1810.

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## *Loose Thoughts on Good and Bad Temper.*

**To the Editor.**

SIR,

ALTHOUGH men of piety and genius have insisted upon the duties which we owe to our fellow men, till the subject may be said to be hackneyed, yet in the summary of them, I believe one of the most important is unnoticed--I mean goodnature. Goodnature a moral duty! I hear some one echo. It is; and one of an imperious nature, inasmuch as illnature is a species of tyranny, insolent, and of unbounded caprice; has no charity for any one's failings but its own, and keeps the mind in a ferment incompatible with the meekness of virtue.

If we allow, that whosoever does unto his neighbour that which he would not wish to be done unto himself, is a violator of his moral obligations, we must acknowledge goodnature to be a moral duty; as the illnatured man is the very person who most abhors the retaliation of his humours on himself by his fellow.

Again, goodnature is a duty, as there are a thousand little acts of justice and benevolence due to our fellow creatures, which a feeling mind can alone dictate to itself, and goodnature is, in general, the prominent feature of the feeling mind.

Goodnature is a moral duty, in so far as illnature breeds envy, backbiting, and other hateful propensities akin to these, which generous goodnature never knows.

I have been pointing out, that goodnature has for its counterpart illnature, which proceeds from two causes, namely, pride, and discontent or peevishnsss. Now I consider the man or woman, who are perpetually teasing others and themselves about matters of no importance, or which might easily be borne with, as not less bad members of society and breakers of its peace, than the fiery gentleman who breaks his servant's head for the wrong setting of a curl of his wig, or the lady who sweeps the tea-table in a passion, or puts the house into an uproar, because her maid, by mistake, has slightly trode upon her favourite lap-dog.

As illnature is similar to drunkenness, in making a man lose command of himself, and commit actions, which, in his sober moments, he would blush to think of; and as drunkenness, by every good man, is proclaimed a vice, goodnature in this respect must be accounted a moral duty.

These, I trust, are sufficient to prove, that goodnature is a moral duty, which every man should study to observe, even if it had no charms in itself.—Let me trace these a little.

Goodnature claims our admiration, and esteem; illnature our detestation or pity—Goodnature atones for many faults; illnature throws in the shade qualities commendable.

The mind of a goodnatured man may be compared to a just mirror, where objects are seen in their proper

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per shapes and colours; the mind of an illnatured man to an unjust mirror, which distorts and renders hideous every object.

A goodnatured man enjoys the pleasure of pleasing; an illnatured man experiences the consciousness of rendering others unhappy.

The comforts resulting from goodnature to its possessor are incalculable—to others invaluable.

The splenetic dissatisfaction of mind gendered by illnature, is a torment to its victim, and constant uneasiness to others. I might fill your sheets with such comparisons; but let me try to search after the cause of such generality of bad temper, that we may the more precisely lay down rules for the amendment of it.

In your next Number I shall attempt to do so, if you can now have the goodnature to pardon the failings of this briefly considered paper.

*Banks of Esk.* AMBULATOR.

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*Estimate of the Advantages to be derived from the Formation of a Rail-Way between Glasgow and Berwick.*

IN our last we gave a full account of the line of country through which this railway was proposed to be led. It will now be our object to lay before our readers some estimate of the advantages to be derived from this important measure. In order to bring the subject into some method, we shall divide it into three parts:—1st, General observations on the increase of power produced by railways. 2d, The advantages that are likely to accrue to the public from this particular one. And, 3d, The advantages likely to accrue to those who become proprietors.

I.—The increase of power, as we above observed, is attained by preventing the friction experienced on a common road; and which is, in a great measure, obviated, when iron is made to move over iron. The road may be formed either with a continued ascent or descent; or it may be made perfectly level, with inclined planes at certain distances. These planes may be compared to the locks of a canal. They are employed wherever there is a very great rise, either occasioned by the natural elevation of the ground, or by the levelling of the road behind. Here, the strength of the horse being insufficient, the waggon is drawn up by means of machinery. The advantage of the road being made level throughout by means of these inclined planes is, that in the whole extent of it a horse can draw an equal quantity; but, where the level varies, the quantity capable of being drawn varies so much in consequence, as to become of serious inconvenience. Thus a horse, which, on a descent, will carry 20 tons, when it begins to ascend, will not carry 10. The carrier, therefore, must either confine himself to the least quantity that can be drawn at any part of the road, or he must procure additional horses at different periods of his journey. On the other hand, an objection arises to inclined planes, both from the expence of their original construction, and the constant attendance necessary upon them. Whether their advantages or disadvantages preponderate, must be determined by the peculiar circumstances of each case. On the present occasion, Mr Telford has recommended sometimes their use, and sometimes that of continued gentle inclination, as expediency seemed to dictate.

It would be curious to ascertain how much more, on an average, a horse will draw along a railway, than along a common road. We have

not

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not met, however, with any statement so accurate as we could wish on this head. Mr Dalrymple, in a letter which is before us, makes a supposition, that, on a dead level, a single horse will draw 10 tons. Although this supposition be merely introduced by way of illustrating his argument, he would probably make it conformable to what was his own impression as to the real quantity. Again, in a very intelligent letter, just put into our hands, it is stated, that by a certificate from the manager of the Omoa iron-works, where there is a small railroad of good construction, it appears, that even where the ascent is 19 feet in the mile, a horse can, with much ease, draw eight tons in a day upwards, and 20 tons the same distance downwards. The medium of these two would be 14 tons,—considerably above Mr Dalrymple's estimate. Perhaps we may suppose the real average to be 12 tons. Now, by what we can understand, a ton is considered as a very heavy load for a single horse. It is a larger quantity of coals than one cart ever brings into Edinburgh. On these principles, a horse will, by aid of this machinery, draw a load at least 12 times greater than it could have done when proceeding along a common road.

Supposing the above calculation to be correct, however, it does not follow, that the expence of transport is to be diminished in the same proportion. The great expence of the railway, both in the original construction, in repairs, and in the working of the inclined planes, must be defrayed by toll-duties much heavier than on common roads. Those on the proposed railway are fixed by Mr Telford at 1 d. per ton per mile. Mr Dalrymple, in a letter previously written, proposes only 1d. In his expectations, however, of the sum for which the railway may be constructed, he is considerably more sanguine than Mr Telford. The latter gentleman then supposes, that the whole expence of conveyance will be 3½d. where there is an ascent, and 3d. elsewhere. This is making the expence of trackage from 1½d. to 2d. Mr Dalrymple reckons it only at 1d.; and the letter writer above-mentioned contends, that even this is too high. He proceeds upon the statement given with regard to the Omoa iron-works. If a horse can draw eight tons 24 miles, even upwards, in one day, the produce at 1d. would be 16s. a-day. On a level, or downwards, it would be more. Even taking Mr Telford's estimate, however, the expence per ton per mile, could be little more than on the Monkland Canal, where it is 2d.; and far less than on a common high road, where it may be reckoned at about a shilling.

II.—The advantages which the country derives from improved modes of communication, are chiefly felt, where articles, which are abundant and cheap in one district, are scarce and dear in another. Now, this is the case, to a very great extent, in the two districts between which a communication is now to be formed. The district adjoining to the Tweed, one of the most fertile in Scotland, produces grain in the utmost abundance; but, as that country is not the seat of any manufactures, the farmers can look only to a distant market for their produce. Now, Lanarkshire, while it contains an immense manufacturing population, is by no means fertile in corn, and requires, therefore, large importations. The cheap conveyance of corn from Berwickshire to Glasgow is, therefore, a most important object, equally beneficial to both parties. On the other hand, the two highly important articles of coals and lime are, we believe, entirely wanting in Berwickshire. They

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They must, therefore, be brought from a great distance, and bear an enormous price. In Lanarkshire, these articles are produced in the most profuse abundance; and, consequently, are afforded at a very low price: nor, in the case at least of coal, the most important, is there any reason to apprehend exhaustion; for the seams of it, immediately below the surface, are of prodigious extent. The following is a statement of the present price of these articles at Peebles and Melrose, and of the reduction which will be effected by the railway. The present price is furnished by Mr Dalrymple; but his statement of the future price is considerably under that of Mr Telford; and, as the latter carries with it greater authority, it is here substituted.

COALS.

| | *Present Price.* | | | *Railway.* | | | *Difference.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | L. | S. | D. | L. | S. | D. | L. | S. | D. |
| Peebles | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| Melrose | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 6 |

LIME.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peebles | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 14 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Melrose | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 6 |

At Kelso, Mr Dalrymple states the present price of coals to be L.1. Reckoning, as he does, the expence of carriage to be 2d. a mile, he expects it to fall to 14s. 6d. Mr Telford, on the contrary, supposes it will be 23s. 6d.; in which case, there can be no carriage of coals along the railway to Kelso.

Besides these grand commodities, which will be carried nearly the whole line of the road, much partial communication will take place between the different parts of that line. Cotton will be sent down from the Lanark mills to Glasgow. Berwick will supply the districts on the Tweed with foreign imported commodities. Nor is it improbable that the manufacturers of Glasgow may prefer shipping their goods at Berwick, rather than at Leith, to which they are now sent under a very heavy land carriage.

III.—It would not be enough to shew, that this undertaking will be advantageous to the public, unless we could, at the same time, prove, that it will be for the interest of individuals to embark in it. To prove this, has accordingly been a principal object of the different reports. Mr Dalrymple, calculating upon his own experience, and upon general views of the subject, estimates the expence of working at L.160,000, and the purchase of land L.10,000, in all L.170,000. Then 20,000 tons annually each way, at one penny per ton per mile, would produce L.16,666. 13s. 4d. The intermediate tonnage, estimated at half, would be L.8,333. 6s. 8d.; in all L.25,000. Deducting L.11,500 for interest and current expences, there would remain L.13,500, or about 12 per cent. annually on the capital expended. Mr Dalrymple contends, however, that the tonnage would considerably exceed this estimate, and would approach nearly to 200,000 tons. He rests this calculation chiefly upon the analogy of the Monkland and of the Forth and Clyde Canals.

Mr Telford, in the estimate which he has made, had more precise *data* to proceed upon, having made a most painful survey of the whole line through which the road is intended to pass. The particulars of his statement differ considerably from

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from that of Mr Dalrymple, though the general result is equally satisfactory. We shall give it in his own words. It must be premised, however, that the expence, calculated upon very minute local details, (which do not admit of abridgement), is fixed by him at L. 365,700, more than double of Mr Dalrymple's estimate. The revenue he thus calculates.

'1*st*, As far as regards coals.—In the returns made to Government, the population of the before mentioned eastern and midland counties is stated

| | |
|---|---|
| Berwick | 30,621 |
| Roxburgh | 33,682 |
| Selkirk | 5,070 |
| Peebles | 8,735 |
| Total | 78,108 |

'I believe it moderate to calculate, that one half of this population will be supplied by means of the railway; and that, including what will be consumed by manufactures, a ton annually may be reckoned upon for each person; and that the distance carried, say from Chapel Collieries, as an average point to the west, and the bank of the river Tweed, between Old Melrose and Dryburgh, an average point to the eastward, a distance of sixty-six miles; and that the tonnage or toll may very well be stated at 1½d. per ton per mile, giving, for coal,

39,054 tons carried 66 miles, at 1½d. per ton per mile, per ton 8s. 3d.....L. 16,109 15 6

'2*d*, With regard to lime, after examining the country, and comparing its relative situation with the different points from whence supplies of lime can be procured, I am convinced, I shall not be assuming too much in fixing in the aforesaid counties an arable district equal to twenty miles in length, and six miles in breadth, as a market to be supplied by the railway. Admitting one-sixth part of this to be annually under lime, each acre to be allowed four tons of lime, and the lime to be carried sixty miles by the railway, on an average at 1½ per ton per mile; this will give

$$\frac{20 \times 6 \times 640}{6} \times 4 = 51{,}200 \text{ tons, at } 1\tfrac{1}{2}\text{d. per ton per mile, for sixty miles, or per ton 7s. 6d.....L. 19,200.}$$

'3*d*, Grain will be sent to Glasgow from a much larger tract of country than has been here stated; it will not be overrated at thirty miles in length, and ten in width; and, of this, supposing one-sixth part annually in corn, at five bolls per acre, or forty Winchester bushels, being 15 cwt. per acre; and supposing two-thirds only of this sent to the westward, ninety miles on an average,

$$\frac{30 \times 10 \times 640}{6} \times 15 \text{ cwt.} = 240{,}000 \text{ tons, 2-3ds of which is} = 16{,}000 \text{ tons, carried 90 miles, at } 1\tfrac{1}{2}\text{d. per ton per mile, or per ton 11s. 3d....L. 9,000.}$$

'4*th*, Local intercourse in the eastern districts, comprehending the communications of the counties of Selkirk, Roxburgh, and Berwick, to and from the port of Berwick, also with each other, at 10,000 tons annually, carried twenty miles on an average, at 1½d. per ton per mile .....L. 1250.

'5*th*, Local intercourse on the western side of the summit, comprehending the communication to and from the upper parts of Lanarkshire with Glasgow, the river Clyde, and Great Canal, as regards coal, lime, iron, cotton, and manufactured goods, also timber, and all articles imported.

100,000 tons, carried sixteen miles on an average, at 1½d. per ton per mile, or per ton, 2s.....L. 10,000.

RECAPITULATION.



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RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st, | Tolls arising from coals sent eastward | L. 16,109 |
| 2d, | Ditto lime ditto | 19,200 |
| 3d, | Ditto grain sent westward | 9,000 |
| 4th, | Local intercourse on the eastern side of the summit | 1,250 |
| 5th, | Ditto ditto western side of the summit | 10,000 |
| | Total | L. 55,559 |

By comparing this revenue, arising from very moderate toll-rates, with the amount of the estimate, which I consider liberal, it will be seen, that, after deducting L.10,000 per annum for expence of repairs, collecting tolls, inspection, and management, a return of 12 per cent. will remain for the proprietors.

*On the Advantages to be derived from the Study of Universal History.*
*From the German of Schiller.* *

WELCOME and joyful to me is the office, my dear auditors, henceforth by your side to traverse a field, which opens to the reflecting, so many subjects of instruction—to the active, so many examples for imitation—to philosophers, such important views,—and to all, without exception, such rich sources of the noblest enjoyment. The great and wide field of universal history, the view of so many excellent young men, whom a generous thirst for knowledge assembles around me, and in the midst of whom so many a powerful genius blooms for the coming age, converts my duty into pleasure, yet makes me feel its strength and importance in all their extent. Still greater is the thought, that I have something to bestow upon them; and what has man to give to men, greater than truth? The more care, then, must I take, that its worth may not suffer in my hands. The more warmly and brightly that ideas are received into their soul in this most blissful era of its existence, the more readily are their youthful feelings inflamed, and the greater cause have I to dread, lest that enthusiasm, which truth alone ought to awaken, may be unworthily directed to error and falsehood.

Fruitful and wide extended is the dominion of history; within its circle lies the whole moral world. Through every condition in which man lives—through every changing form of opinion—through his folly and his wisdom—through his glory and his degeneracy, she accompanies him: of all that he has been, and all that he has done, it is here to give an account. There is not one of these subjects on which history has not something important to say.

The discoveries which our European navigators have made in distant seas and remote coasts, present a picture equally entertaining, and full of instruction. They shew to us nations placed around us in the various steps of civilization, as children of various ages stand round a grown-up person; and, by their example, bring to his recollection what he once was, and whence he grew. A wise hand shews us these rude people at the very era whence

* Was heißt, und zu welchem Ende studiert man universal geschichte? Eine Academische Antrittsrede bey eröfnung seiner vorlesungen gehalten von Friedrich Schiller, Professor der Geschichte in Jena. Jena, 1789.—This little work, as the title imports, formed the introduction to the course of lectures delivered by the celebrated Schiller, when appointed Professor of History at Jena. The eloquence of the stile, and the fame of the author, has induced us to translate the present passage, which we hope our readers will perusé with satisfaction, as it has never yet appeared in English.

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whence we ourselves, distant as we now are, originally set out. We may make an useful application of this discovery to ourselves, and in this mirror may again contemplate the forgotten origin of our species. But how mortifying and dismal is the picture which these nations give us of our childhood! and yet it is not the very first step of it in which we see them. Men have existed in a condition lower still. We find them already acting as people—as political bodies,—but it is by an extraordinary effort that man must rise to such associations.

What do travellers tell us of these rude people. Many they found unacquainted with the most necessary arts, without iron, without the plough; some even strangers to the use of fire. Many rank with wild beasts in respect to lodging and food; and the speech of many has scarcely risen from the cries of wild beasts, into intelligible sounds. Here the bond of matrimony, however simple—there the right of property, is unknown; here the languid soul is unable to retain an observation which it daily makes. The savage is seen carelessly giving away, in the morning, the bed on which he has slept, without reflecting that next night he must sleep again. War is carried on against all, and the flesh of a wounded enemy is not seldom the prize of victory. Among others, who, through the greater facility of subsistence, had risen to a higher degree of civilisation, slavery and despotism present a horrible picture. There you see an African despot bartering his subjects for a draught of brandy; there they are slaughtered over his grave, to serve him in the other world. Foolish simplicity prostrates itself here before a ridiculous Fetiche; there, before a hideous monster. Yet deep as slavery, stupidity, and credulity, have sunk man, he is not less wretched through the other extreme of lawless freedom. Ever armed for attack or defence, and trembling at every sound, the savage strains a watchful ear over the waste; all that is new he calls his enemy, and woe to the stranger whom the tempest casts upon his shores. No friendly hearth will smoke for him—no courteous host welcome him. And even among other tribes, where man rises from a malignant solitude to society—from want to abundance—from fear to joy, under how brutal and uncouth an aspect does he present himself? His rude taste seeks amusement in uproar, beauty in distortion, and renown in oppression; and what he calls happiness, can excite in us only disgust or pity.

Such were *we*. Not much better, eighteen hundred years ago, did Cæsar and Tacitus find us.

What are we now? Let us fix a steady eye on the age in which we live—on the present condition of the world which we inhabit.

Men have applied themselves to agriculture, and have subdued the resisting ground by skill and perseverance. Here, they have gained land from the sea; there, they have poured streams through parched districts. They have blended together climates and seasons, and have enured the delicate productions of the east to their tougher skies. As they have transported Europe to the West Indies and the South Sea, so they have made Asia flourish in Europe. A purer Heaven smiles on the woods of Germany, which the strong hand of man has torn down, and laid open to the sun; while the Rhine reflects in its waves the vine-branches of Asia. On its banks rise populous cities, which swarm with activity, enjoyment, and life. Here we find man, in free enjoyment of his possessions, safe amid a million, him whom

whom once a single neighbour robbed of slumber. That equality which he lost at his entrance into society, wise laws have now restored to him. From the blind sway of want and necessity, he has taken refuge under the milder dominion of civil conventions, and has exchanged the freedom of the beast of prey, for the nobler freedom of the man. Benevolence now inspires a large portion of his care and activity. Imperious necessity no longer compels him to leave his ploughshare, to defend his home and his native land. With the arm of the husbandman he fills his granaries, and with the sword of the warrior he defends his country. The law watches over his property; and he retains the invaluable right, to chuse his own mode of life.

How many works of art—how many wonders of application—what light through all the fields of science, since man was no longer forced to waste his strength on the gloomy task of self-preservation! since he learned cheerfully to submit to that necessity, which he cannot wholly escape! since he vindicated for himself the precious right to command his own powers, and to follow the impulse of his own genius! What activity reigns throughout, since variety of desire gave new wing to the powers of invention, and afforded new scope to industry! The bars are broken which separated states and nations; all thinking minds are knit together as citizens of the world, and all the light of the age may now shine on a new Galileo and Erasmus.

While laws have aided the weakness of men, man also has improved the laws. With them he has become milder, as with them he was formerly ferocious; their barbarous punishments, with the barbarous offences against which they were directed, are sinking by degrees into oblivion. A greater step towards dignity of character has been taken, now that habits are virtuous, though men may not be so. When the bond of compulsion is removed, custom supplies its place. He, whom no punishment terrifies, and no conscience restrains, is held in subjection by the laws of honour and decorum.

*(To be continued.)*

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*Conversation between James V. of Scotland and Sir Ralph Sadler.**

[From State Papers and Letters of Sir Ralph Sadler, edited by Arthur Clifford, Esq.; with Memoirs and Notes by Walter Scott, Esq. 2 vols. 4to. Edinburgh, 1809.]

THE next day, being Thursday, at nine of the clock before noon, Sir William Ogilvy, Captain Borthwick, who is lieutenant of the French king's guard, David Lindesay, chief herauld to the king of Scots, and Rothesay, came to my lodging; and, as soon as I heard of them, I sent to require them to take the pain to come to me, which they did. And, after salutations and friendly embracings, Sir Walter Ogilvy said, "That the king's grace, his sovereign, had sent him and

* Sir Ralph, one of the most distinguished statesmen and diplomatists in England, was dispatched to Scotland, in 1539-40, by Henry VIII, on a special embassy. The ostensible object was, that of maintaining, in general, a good correspondence between the two crowns; but the private instructions of the envoy were, if possible, to separate James from the councils of Beaton, an ambitious prelate, the head of the faction which was favourable to France. Sir Ralph was also instructed to urge James, in no very delicate manner, to imitate the conduct of Henry in seizing upon the possessions of the Romish church. All the propositions of Henry bear marks of his impetuous and overbearing character; while the good sense and moderation exhibited by James, during discussions of so delicate a nature, are such as to have rendered him worthy of a more enlightened age, and of a better fate.

Captain

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Captain Borthwick to accompany me to the court to the king's presence; to whom," he said, "I should be right heartily welcome." I thanked humbly the king's grace, and them also of their pains taking, declaring, that I was ready to give mine attendance upon his grace's leisure. They answered, "That the time was convenient, and that they were purposely come for me." Whereupon we went forthwith all together to the court; and, when we arrived there, they brought me into the chappel, where the king was at mass, and the chappel full as well of noblemen and gentlemen, as bishops, monks, priests, and other. The king kneeled under a cloath of estate without any travel; and about him kneeled the cardinal, divers bishops, and some noblemen. At mine entry into the chappel, place was made for me through the press, and so was I convoyed up, and placed in a pire, or seat, even behind the king as he kneeled at mass. When the mass was done, the king arose, and turned him towards me; and, so soon as he saw me, he came from under his cloath of estate, and full gently embraced me, and welcomed me. I said, that your majesty commanded me to make your grace's most hearty commendations, and therewith presented unto him your majesty's letters. "Now, I pray you," quoth he, "how doth his good grace?" I answered, "That your grace (thanked be God) was healthful and merry." "By my truth," quoth he, "I am right heartily glad thereof;" and so he began to open your grace's letters, and read them himself; which, when he had read, he said to me, "The king's grace, mine uncle, refers all to you; and when ye will ye shall have audience at all times." I answered, "That I would willingly attend his grace's best leisure; nevertheless, I thought it convenient to proceed with him to the congratulation of his towardness in the execution of justice upon the Borders, according to the first part of my instructions, the time and place serving so well as it did, and so began in this wise: "Sir," quoth I, "the king's majesty, my sovereign lord, your grace's uncle, hath perceived of late your good inclination to justice, and the good mind and zeal that your grace hath to the conservation and continuance of the amity between both realms of England and Scotland: and considering what good success and sequel must needs follow of the same, hath commanded me to say unto your grace on his behalf, that as his highness doth greatly rejoice to see so noble a prince, so near of his blood, bend yourself to so good and virtuous a trade, which, in fine, shall redound greatly to your honour; so his majesty hath sent me to your grace, not only to express unto you his most thankful acceptation of the same, but also to assure your grace, that, for his part, he will so concur and join with you in all things that may tend to the weal of peace, and the conservation of the amity and present unity betwixt his majesty and you, your realms and subjects, in such sort as your grace shall well perceive that he mindeth the same no less than your grace doth; and whatsoever kindness, or natural behaviour, shall be used towards his majesty on your part, ye may be assured, that the same shall not, on his majesty's behalf, be pretermitted nor forgotten. "Now, by my truth," quoth he, "and whatsoever I can do in the world, as a prince may do with his honour, to please his grace, and for the keeping of the peace and amity between us, I shall ay be sure to do it to the uttermost of my power; and, for no man alive shall I do that thing that may tend to the break of my word and

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and promise made to his grace; but, whilst I live, I will surely bide by the same; and," quoth he, "I trust his grace will do the like." "Sir," quoth I, "your grace knoweth, that the king's majesty, your uncle, is a prince of honour, and hath great experience of the world, and hath entred in many covenants with sundry great princes; and yet, I am sure, your grace never heard that ever he gave occasion of break of covenant or treaty with any prince, and so, your grace may be assured, he will not begin at you." "No, on my soul," quoth he, "I never doubted it; and whilst I live I shall not fail to him; and whatsoever pleasure I can do for his grace, no man alive shall be glader nor I to do it, and thereof his grace may be sure." Which words, I assure your majesty, he expressed in such loving and hearty manner, as to me appeared he thought no less in his heart than he spake with his mouth.

Furthermore, I told him, that for as mikle as your grace had perceived that he had some pleasure and delight in English geldings, your majesty did therefore send him for a token six horses and geldings, which your grace prayed him to take in good part, and friendly and boldly to require either horses or any other commodity of your majesty's realm, that might be to his pleasure and contentation. Whereunto he answered full gently, "That he did most heartily thank your grace; and that if there were any thing within his realm that might do your grace pleasure, your grace should command it as ye might do within your own realm." At that time your grace's horses were not arrived; and so I told the king that they came leisurely after me, and that I looked for them within a day or two at the farthest; "and," quoth I to him, "when they shall arrive here, upon knowledge of your pleasure, I shall bring them to your presence." "Well," quoth he, "when you please ye shall be heartily welcome to me at all times." "Sir," quoth I, "I have other matters of importance to be declared secretly to yourself, but the time and place serveth not now thereto; wherefore, if it might please your grace to appoint me a more secret audience, I shall most gladly therein attend your best leisure." "Marry," quoth he, "if it please you to-morrow afore noon I will send for you;" and so made me a countenance, and committed me to those that were appointed to keep me company, and so went to his chamber, as they said, to dine. "Then," quoth Captain Borthwick to me, "if ye will tarry here in the chappel any season, ye shall see the queen come to mass." "By my truth," quoth I, "and I have in charge to make the king's majesty my master's hearty commendations to both the queens here, but I have forgotten to ask licence of the king to visit and see them; and therefore I will not tarry now, but shall take another time for the same." "Marry," quoth Captain Borthwick, "I will go tell the king that ye desire that licence, and come to you again immediately with his grace's pleasure therein." And so he went, and came again without long tarrying, and said, "That the queen was something crased, and came not abroad; and that the king thought it best that I should the next day, or at any other time when I would, visit and see both the queens." Whereupon I departed from the court towards my lodging, accompanied with the said Sir Walter Ogilvy, Captain Borthwick, Lindesay, and Rothesay, who brought me to my lodging, being in the town, and dined there with me.

The next day, being Friday, between nine and ten afore noon, they came all to me again, and said, "that the

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the king had sent them for me to come to his grace." According whereto I addressed myself with them to the court, and there they brought me again to the chappel, where the queen, the king's wife, was hearing a sermon in French, accompanied with a number of ladies and gentlewomen. The king was not there; but, as I perceived, I was brought there of purpose to see the queen, and to salute her from your grace. I was placed in the same seat that I had the day before; and when the sermon was done, Captain Borthwick told me, "That the king's pleasure was I should speak with the queen." And therewith the chief herauld, Lindesay, went to the queen, and spoke to her what I know not, and then came to me, and said, "That the king had appointed me then to salute the queen, according to my request the day before." Whereupon I repaired to her, and said, "That your majesty had given me in charge to make unto her your grace's most hearty commendations, and to congratulate the good, virtuous, and honourable life between her and her husband; of the continuance whereof your grace would be most joyful and glad, as the proximity of blood between your grace and your nephew her husband, with the perfect amity between the same, did require." She answered, "That she was much bound to your good grace, that it pleased your majesty to remember her with your grace's recommendations, and that she did right humbly thank your grace therefore; and what she could do to the interest of the amity betwixt the king her husband and your majesty, she would not fail to set forth the same from time to time with all power." I said, "The amity was so perfect and assured betwixt your majesty and the king her husband, that, with the grace of God, it should remain for ever untouched, and such furtherers thereof as she was, might do great good therein on both parties." She prayed me to make her right humble commendations to your grace again, with assurance, that her good-will to the continuance of the amity should not fail by God's grace: and so she dismissed me. And immediately after came Rothesay to me, saying, "That the king had sent for me;" and so I was forthwith brought to the king's presence in his privy-chamber, where his grace took me apart in a window, shewing to me right pleasant countenance and cheer, making semblance that he was willing to hear whatsoever I had to say. Whereupon I began to make a brief repetition of that I had spoke to his grace the day before, as well touching his just proceedings on the Borders, (whereto, in effect, he answered as before;) as also touching your horses, which even then were arrived in Scotland. I told his grace, they would be that night at Leith, within a mile of Edinburgh; and if it pleased him to appoint the time when he would see them, I would cause them to be brought to his presence. He remitted that to my discretion. I said, "that they had an long journey, and therefore if it might stand with his pleasure to respite the sight of them for two or three days, that they might have some rest after their travel, I doubted not but his grace would like them well, when he should see them." He was well content therewith, and said, "He was most beholden to your grace of all men alive, and such pleasure as he could do your grace, he was bound to do it." I told him, "That using himself to your majesty, like a loving and kind nephew, he needed not to want any thing wherein your grace might stand him instead." "And by my truth," quoth he, "shall I never

do

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do him that fault, whereby he shall justly have occasion to waite me of unkindness whilst I live." "Well," quoth I, "I have some matters to be declared to yourself, which be of importance, and they do so nearly touch your own honour and surety, that the king's majesty, your uncle, hath commanded me, afore I should open the same to your grace, to require a promise of your honour, that it may like you to keep the same secret, and not to disclose them to any person, otherwise nor according to the friendly device of the same." "Whatsoever," quoth he, "ye shall tell me on the king mine uncle's part, which his grace will have secret, if ever he hear that it pass my mouth again, let me have the blame; for," quoth he, "I thank God I am not so liberal of my tongue, but I can keep silence as is meet." "Sir," quoth I, "the things touch chiefly your own honour and surety, and therefore it shall behove your grace to look well to it; and if it may please your grace to make me that promise on your honour, not to disclose them, but in such wise as the king's majesty your uncle doth friendly advise you, I shall open the same unto you." "Yea, by my truth," quoth he, "I make you that promise with right good will; and I shall warrand you, ye shall hear no more thereof, for shall I never be found foul of my word or promise to no man while God giveth me grace, which, I trust, shall never fail me."

"The first thing," quoth I, "that I have to declare unto your grace, my sovereign lord and master the king's majesty, your uncle, requireth you to keep it secret, unless ye shall determine and promise to proceed thereupon, to the punishment of those persons which shall be detected, according to your laws; and if your grace shall so determine, when ye have heard the matter, then the king's majesty your uncle, is content to leave the opening thereof to your arbitry; but otherwise his majesty would be loath to seem author of any such thing, if your grace should not weigh it and take it in heart, as he doth; for be ye assured," quoth I, "whatsoever toucheth your grace, or your honour, his majesty weigheth it as his own." Here he seemed to be very desirous to know the matter, and said, "I pray you, what is it? for I assure you whatsoever he be that doth offend us, or our laws, he shall well know that we stand not in awe to see him punished."—"Sir," quoth I, "this is the matter: It fortuned late that a subject of your's being servant, as is reported, to your cardinal here, was, by the rage and tempest of the sea, driven a-land in the north parts of England, very like to have been drowned." "Yea," quoth he, "that was Brunstoun; he is now newly come home." "Yes, sir," quoth I, "the king's majesty, my master, had advertised you of the matter afore this time; but he respited the same until the return of the man, because your grace should both be sure of the parties, and be advertised of the matter all at once. This Brunstoun," quoth I, "when he was thus on land, by chance left certain private letters and copies behind him." "No," quoth he, "the letters were taken from him by the king mine uncle's officers." "Indeed, Sir," quoth I, "the letters were found by the king my master's officers, and sent up to his majesty." "Well," quoth he, "it is no force." "Now, and it please your highness, as I past by Bamburgh, I met with John Horsely, captain of the same, who in communication told me, that he had taken a packet of letters from certain Scottish men, which were driven

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driven a-land there by tempest, and named the said Brunstoun to be one of them; and therefore knowing the same by that mean, when the king of Scots told me that the said letters were taken away from the said Brunstoun, I would not wide too far in the defence thereof, but thought to pass it over, and proceed to the matter as I did, and so said unto his grace, that when the letters came unto your majesty's hands, and that your grace had perused them, there appeared such strange matter in them, that your majesty could no otherwise think, but that God had sent them to your hands for the surety and commodity of his grace; "for," quoth I, "it appeared unto the king's majesty, your uncle, by a letter subscribed with your cardinal's own hand here, that under colour to serve your grace, being his sovereign lord, he laboureth to bring into his own hands, not only the whole spiritual jurisdiction of your realm, but under colour of it also the temporal, taking for cloak the bishop of Rome's usurped power, which may serve him for a sword, if he be suffered to enjoy the same; so that the just power and authority given you by God, as to a king, should thereby in few years be little or nothing at all. And, sir, for a plain declaration of his intent herein, he sheweth himself to be a friend and fautor of your grace's traitours, devising how to compass himself by a crafty mean, under the colour of the bishop of Rome's power, to be their judge, to the intent he might deliver them." "Which traitours, I pray you?" quoth he. "Marry, sir," quoth I, "as I conceive by the cardinal's said letters, your grace committed to ward one Hutcheson, and one Harvy, for their treasons and offences committed against your grace, and to these your cardinal seemeth to be a great friend; and as it shall evidently appear to your grace by his letter, he deviseth to make himself their judge, to the intent he would deliver them, and all for that he would seem to be a good workman for his chief captain the bishop of Rome, for whose service he is only meet; which meaneth nothing else, than to usurp princes powers, and to diminish the same. And," quoth I, "as this matter may declare unto you the crafty dealing of those prelates; so by the opening thereof, your grace may well perceive that the king's majesty, your uncle, doth both love and trust you, and wisheth to God that your grace knew so well as he doth, to what ruin those prelates do labour to bring the state of kings, that they may be rulers of all, and keep princes in their own realms as their ministers and deputies, or else by most detestable and impudent boldness vindicate the deposing of them, and making of new at their pleasure." In the declaration hereof, I observed well his countenance, and perceived that he gave me an attentive ear; and somewhile looked very steadily on me, and with grave countenance; somewhile he bit the lip, and bowed his head; and when I had said, and awaited what he would say, he answered those words; "By my truth," quoth he, "there are two laws, the spiritual law and the temporal: The cure of the one pertaineth to the pope's holiness and the spirituality; the other to kings, princes, and the temporality: and, for my part, I trust I shall do my duty to God in the discharge of such things as pertain to the temporal power, within my office and rule within this realm. But as for the spiritual law, in good faith we take no regard thereof, but commit that to the pope's holiness, and other ordinary ministers of the kirk within our realm." "Sir," quoth I, "it may please your grace to consider, that God hath called you to



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to be a king, and hath not only committed unto your charge to see his laws executed within your office and realm, as supreme head thereof; but also hath put the sword into your hands, for the punishment and reformation of the transgressours of the same. And thinks your grace, that if the ministers of the spiritual laws within your realm, for that they know your grace taketh no regard thereof, shall not do their duty, so that your people in their default shall perish for lack of justice, and run headlong in blindness and ignorance of God's word, for lack of doctrine and due preaching of the same by your prelates and clergy of your realm; think you," quoth I, "that in that case, if your grace do not your kingly office to redress the same, and appoint every man to serve in his vocation, that ye shall not yield a just reckoning thereof unto God?" "Marry," quoth he, "I trust God shall give me grace to do my duty to him; and whatsoever he be in Scotland, that we may know doth not his duty, both in the execution of God's laws above all, and also in the ministration of indifferent justice to your lieges; by God," quoth he, "if we may know him, we shall not lett to punish him, be he spiritual or temporal, in such ways as appertains; and that (ye shall trow me,) they know all full well. But by my truth," quoth he, "I thank God, Scotland was never in better love and obedience to no king of the same, than they are unto me; and I dare say, that there is no man in Scotland, high nor low, but will do willingly and gladly, whatsoever is my will and commandment. For," quoth he, "they do both love and dread me. And for this matter, which the king, mine uncle, hath advertised me of touching this cardinal, ye shall well know, that if he hath, or shall in any ways offend our laws, we shall not stand awe of any man to punish him as he merits. But," quoth he, "I know not, but that he wrote to Rome to his agent there, for the procuring of a legation; which, in good faith, should be a benefit to our subjects, and we also did write to the pope's holiness in the same." "Sir," quoth I, "the king's majesty, my master, hath sent with me the original letter of the said cardinal, to the intent I should read the same to your grace, whereby ye shall perceive all his crafty pretence. And," quoth I, "if your grace will see the letter, I have it here ready, and will myself read it unto you." "No," quoth he, "keep the letter still, we will take another time for it;" and that he spoke to me very softly, which I think he did, because the cardinal was present in the chamber. And again he said, "Let this matter pass at this time, we shall talk more of it at our next meeting."

*(To be continued.)*

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## *Anecdotes, &c. Historical and Literary.*

### QUINTUS CURTIUS.

ALPHONSUS, King of Arragon, once laying sick at Capua, employed himself in reading the history of Alexander the Great, by Quintus Curtius. He was so delighted with the book, that, on his recovery, he exclaimed,—"Farewell Avicen, farewell Hippocrates, and all other physicians; long live Quintus Curtius, the restorer of my health!—*Æneas Silvius.*

### TURENNE,

in his youth, was greatly taken with the character of Alexander, as delineated by Curtius. His ambition was fired by the heroic actions of that conqueror; and he took particular pleasure in reading and relating them to others. On these occasions,

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casions, his whole gesture became more animated than usual; his eyes sparkled; and, his imagination being inflamed, he got the better of the natural difficulty he had in speaking. An officer, one day, took the liberty to tell him, that his favourite historian was no better than a writer of romances; which touched the young Viscount to the quick. The Duchess, his mother, made a sign to the officer to persist; the dispute grew warm—Turenne fell into a passion, left the company abruptly, and privately sent the officer a challenge; which, in order to divert the Duchess, was accepted. The next day, the Viscount went out of town, under the pretence of hunting; and, arriving at the spot of rendezvous, he there found a table ready spread. As he stood wondering what this preparation could mean, his mother appeared, accompanied by the officer, and told her son, that she was come to be second to the gentleman with whom he was to fight. The sportsmen came up, breakfast was served, peace concluded, and the duel changed into a hunting-match.

*Chev. Ramsay.*

CHARLES XII.

of Sweden, as soon as he could read Latin, was desired by his tutor to translate Curtius. He took a fancy for the book, which the subject, more than the style, inspired. The person who explained the author to him, asked, what he thought of Alexander? "I think," says the prince, "that I would be like him." "But," replies the other, "he lived but two and thirty years." "Ah!" cried Charles, "is not that enough, when one has conquered kingdoms!"

*Voltaire.*

QUOTATIONS.

Delrius, at nineteen years of age, published a work in illustration of Seneca, in which he quoted one hundred thousand different authors.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON

told Bishop Pearce, that he had spent thirty years, at intervals, in reading over all the authors, or parts of authors, which could furnish him with materials for his *Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms*; and that he had written that work over sixteen times with his own hand.

DEMOSTHENES,

that he might render the style of Thucydides familiar to him, copied that great man's history no fewer than eight times, with his own hand.

QUADRANT.

The largest one ever constructed was that of Ulugbeg, a Persian prince and astronomer, who, in the 14th century, measured the sun's height at Samarcand, with one of about 400 feet radius.

A DEDICATION.

One Cockburn, a physician in the navy, published, in the beginning of last century, a Treatise on Looseness, which he addressed, in a very pompous dedication, to no inferior a personage than William III.

EVERY THING HAS TWO HANDLES.

This thought may be found in Sterne. Ozell asserts, that it is originally Bishop Taylor's. It may be found in Epictetus.

STIPENDS OF THE CLERGY.

About the year 1670, there were, of benefices, chapels, donations, and curacies, within the province of York,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding the yearly value of | - - - - | L.10. | - - 292. |
| | - - - - | 5. | - - 104. |
| | - - - - | 4. | - - 76. |
| | - - - - | 3. | - - 54. |
| | - - - - | 2. | - - 33. |

PRECOCITY.

"I was but nineteen," says Pliny, "when I first appeared at the bar."

AMIABLENESS.

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AMIABLENESS.

We must first resolve to be innocent; then study to be amiable.

*Secker.*

QUESTIONS.

"The sages say, Dame Truth delights to dwell,
Strange mansion! in the bottom of a well.
Questions are then the windlass and the rope,
That pull the grave old gentlewoman up."

P. PINDAR.

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*Letters occasioned by Dr Edmonston's History of the Zetland Islands.*

## LETTER II.

To the Editor.

SIR,

I CONCLUDED my former letter with some remarks on the habits of the cormorant, or pelecanus carbo. Besides this, there are in Shetland two other species of pelican;—P. cristatus, Crested Cormorant, or *Lorn*, and P. graculus, or *Shag*. Of the former, Dr Edmonston remarks, that it "has been confounded with the Pelecanus carbo, and doubts have been entertained whether it was the male or female of that species." (*a*) I never before heard of these two species having been confounded; nor has Dr Edmonston told us what ornithologist was foolish enough to entertain such doubts. The size and the colour of the birds are really so completely different, that it does not appear at all wonderful that the Doctor should find "the discriminating marks between them sufficiently numerous and decided, to enable him to state that they are distinct species." (*b*) The Crested Cormorant, I might now add, has indeed been confounded with the Shag, or P. graculus; and some of our best ornithologists, such as Colonel Montagu, still entertain doubts as to *these* being distinct species. It is evident, therefore, that Dr Edmonston should have discriminated his *lorn* from the shag, which it much resembles, and not from the cormorant, to which it has very little affinity. He seems to be aware that the pelecanus graculus is often found *with a crest*; but he remarks, that "the white spot on the thigh is perfectly peculiar, and is never seen on any other species of this genus." This is a very proper observation; and if the mark were constant, as well as peculiar, it might tend to clear up the difficulty respecting the pelecanus cristatus, and graculus. I must, however, remark, that while I perfectly agree with the author, when he says that "no age nor change of plumage" (*c*) is likely to produce a white spot on the thigh of the *cormorant*; it does not follow, that such spot may not be the effect of "age and change of plumage" on the *shag*,—a bird which, he acknowledges, changes by age from a "dirty grey colour to a shining greenish black," (*d*) and a "few of which acquire a large crest." Whatever be determined on this point, I see no good reason for adopting the specific name *albifemur*, which, instead of conveying the idea of a white spot on the thigh, would intimate that the thigh itself was wholly white.

When speaking of the facility of taming the shag, Dr Edmonston tells us, "that they soon are taught a kind of song, which they readily sing when meat is presented to them." (*e*) Here is another display of the singularity of his musical taste. We have already found him

(*a*) View of the Zetland Islands, vol. ii. p. 250.
(*b*) Vol. ii. p. 250.
(*c*) Vol. ii. p. 250.
(*d*) Vol. ii. p. 252.
(*e*) Vol. ii. p. 251.

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him despising the notes of the starling and the wren, as "harsh and unmusical," and now he talks of the *song* of the cormorant! We have already been told of his admiration of the cries of the plover and the whaap; and now the croakings of a hungry cormorant, are elevated to the rank of a *song*! At this rate, we may soon expect to hear of the "sweet and plaintive" chirping of the barn-door chickens, and the "wild and interesting" cackling of the ducklings and goslings of Shetland.

Of the Anas querquedula, Dr Edmonston observes, "This bird is, I believe, known in Shetland by the name of the *teal;*" and he adds, "If the bird I allude to be not the garganey, it is a new species!" *(f)* Such uncertainty is not to be tolerated in natural history, especially after an author has boasted of his opportunities. The Anas ferruginea, or pochard, has, I understand, been found in Shetland by the Rev. Mr Fleming of Bressay, and transmitted by him to Col. Montagu; yet no notice is taken of this species by Dr Edmonston. Probably *it* may be the *teal* of Shetland.

Of the Mergus Castor, or Dun Diver, it is observed, "This bird is sometimes called Mergus serrator, from the serræ in its bill." *(g)* There is some strange confusion here, the *serrator* being a most distinct species from the *castor*. The Dun Diver and Goosander (Mergus Merganser) have indeed been sometimes confounded, and their history has thus been involved in obscurity; but the Mergus serrator has maintained its character, as a distinct species, from the days of Ray to the present time. It would appear, indeed, that the author is not much acquainted with the generic characters of the Mergus; otherwise he would have considered that the serræ in the bill are not confined to one species, but common to all the species of the genus.

Concerning the Larus nævius of Linnæus, or *Scorie* of Shetland, Dr Edmonston rightly remarks, that it does not deserve a place in the system as a distinct species. It seems rather inconsistent, therefore, to have honoured this spurious gull with a place in his formal arrangement as he has done. He informs us, that "the three species of *permanent gulls*, the great black backed, the blue backed, and common gull, produce the wagel, or scorie, as their *common* young." This is not very intelligible: the meaning is, that the young birds of these three species, while they continue speckled, and before they acquire their perfect plumage, are all vulgarly known, in Shetland, by the general appellation of *scories*. By Blue-backed Gull, which to me is a new name, is probably meant the less black-backed gull. To these three species of *permanent gulls*, as Dr Edmonston humorously styles them, might have been added the Herring Gull, Larus fuscus; the young of which, it appears, from Mr Neill's Tour, p. 201, is denominated the *scorie* in Orkney.

*June* 1810. ORCADENSIS.

*(To be continued.)*

(f) Vol. ii. p. 255.
(g) Vol. ii. p. 255.

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## *Proceedings of the Wernerian Natural History Society.*

AT a meeting of this Society, on 19th May, the Rev. John Fleming of Bressay read an account of several rare animals found by him in Shetland; particularly Pleuronectes punctatus, a specimen of which he exhibited to the Society; Lucernaria quadricornis; Echinus miliaris, &c.; and some undescribed species, particularly

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particularly a Flustra, which he proposed to call *Flustra Ellisii*, in honour of Mr Ellis, the illustrator of the corallines. At the same meeting, Dr John Barclay read remarks on some parts of the structure of the large marine animal cast ashore in in Stronsay, Orkney, last year.

At a meeting on the 28th May, Dr John Yule read a summary of experiments and observations on the germination of the Gramineæ, in which he stated some new facts, respecting the economy of this useful class of plants, illustrated by a series of drawings and specimens of the germinated seeds of the Cerealia or cultivated species, and of the buds of the stem, and panicle of viviparous grasses. And the Secretary read a communication from William Fitton, Esq. on the porcelain-earth of Cornwall.

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## *Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.*

1810, June 8.—Among the new and rare plants introduced into the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, by Mr Macnab, (See Magazine for May, p. 367.) may be mentioned Stylidium fruticosum,* brought from New Holland by Mr R. Brown. This curious little plant is now in flower; the column containing the filaments and style is exceedingly sensible to irritation, springing suddenly aside upon the slightest touch. Doryanthes excelsa, also one of the recent New Holland discoveries, likewise merits notice. Neither of these, we believe, has hitherto been seen in Scotland. A specimen of the Cyperus papyrus, the leaf of which was the *papyrus* of the ancients, and one of the true Nilotic water-lily, Nymphæa Lotus, are both interesting additions to this garden.

— 12. A large shoal of haddocks now occupies the lower part of the Frith, and the North and South Bays, or the bays of Leven and Aberlady. Still, however, they maintain a high price in the Edinburgh market. A very few Grey Mullet (Mugil Cephalus) have of late been taken at the mouth of the Esk, along with salmon-trout; and some of them have been brought to market. This is the only species of mullet found in the Frith of Forth.

— 18. Green pease were brought to market for the first time this season, and sold at 14s. a peck. New potatoes were at the same time sold at 3s. a pint. In the evening a most refreshing and much wanted rain commenced. It continued all the 19th. The advantage to vegetation must be very great; the hay crop especially must be much improved by it.

— 20. The first strawberries of the season were brought to market, and sold at 10s. 6d. a pint. The strawberry plants in the fields near Edinburgh have been much injured, by the long-continued wet and cold of the past winter.

KELP.—The sea-weed on the loose rocks, or greenstone boulder-stones, at Figget Whins, near Portobello, has this year been cut, and is at present burning for kelp. The weed is chiefly the *black tang* or fucus vesiculosus, with a small quantity of the *yellow tang* or fucus nodosus. An opportunity of seeing the manufacture of kelp seldom occurs so near to the Capital. It seems, however, to be very indifferently conducted here. 1st, A great quantity of quartzy and shelly sand is allowed to adhere to the weed. Nothing can be more injudicious; it must render the kelp quite unfit for the glass-maker, and of less value to the soap-boiler. The sand ought to be washed from the weed, before it be carried ashore to be dried. 2d, The wed

* Brown's Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ. Mr Salisbury, in his Paradisus Londinensis, has figured this plant under the improper title of Stylidium *glandulosum*—a name, as Mr Brown remarks, applicable to the whole genus.

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weed is collected in large heaps, and allowed to lie in this state many days. This is a very bad plan, as putrefaction must soon begin; and if this process have even commenced, the quality of the kelp is much deteriorated. In Orkney the weed is spread out on the grassy or gravely beach immediately as it is brought from the sea-rocks; it is turned over once or twice; and, in about two or three days, according to the state of the weather, it is found to be sufficiently dry for burning. 3d, The furnace (if it deserve that name) is very incomplete. It is merely a rude sort of oblong bason, formed of loose round stones, surrounded on the exterior by a row of turfs. Much heat must thus escape at the sides; the temperature of the mass must be diminished; the proper *compacting* of it, or bringing it into a state of equal fusion, must thus be prevented; and more or less earth and other foreign matter must necessarily mix itself with the liquid mass.

*June* 28, 1810. N.

## SCOTTISH REVIEW.

*Poems on the Abolition of the Slave Trade; written by James Montgomery, James Graham, and E. Benger. Embellished with Engravings from Pictures painted by R. Smirke, Esq. R. A. London, Bowyer, Printed by Bensley.* 4to. 1809.

NO legislative measure has done greater honour to the British nation, than that which it is the object of the present volume to commemorate. By its means, a vast mass of evil, both physical and moral, under which, for ages, mankind has groaned, is, we may hope, permanently removed. The object, indeed, was not attained without difficulty; yet this was, perhaps, no more than might have been expected at once, from the weight of resistance which, in an established government, opposes every innovation, and from the extensive interests which were embarked in the trade; and it gave occasion to very splendid exertions of individual philanthropy, which do high honour, both to the individuals by whom they were made, and to the country. The names of Sharp, of Wilberforce, of Clarkson, will always be associated with the great cause which they supported with such unwearied perseverance; nor must the due share of praise be denied to the Statesmen, to whose influence their efforts were mainly indebted for final success.

In this publication, it has been the object of Mr Bowyer, with whom, apparently, the conception of it originated, to combine the efforts of the poet and the artist, and to clothe the conceptions of genius in a dress the most magnificent which art can furnish. He has begun, therefore, by calling forth the poetical exertions of those who were known to be at once zealous in the good cause, and capable of celebrating it in suitable strains. In this view, the choice appears to have been made with very considerable judgment. Yet, we confess, we should rather have advised a somewhat different plan. Instead of long poems by two or three writers, we should have preferred a greater variety, including, if possible, all the most distinguished poets of the united kingdom, no matter how small the tribute given by each. It would have been of little consequence, in such a plan, that the whole of the poetry should be original; the object might rather have been, to collect all the best that had been written on the subject, and make it afford subjects for the pencil. Mr Bowyer, however, has followed a different plan; and we readily admit, that he has called forth, as well as embellished, a large portion of poetical excellence; and it is flattering to our national

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tional feelings, that, of the three authors selected, two should have been natives of this country.

The first piece in the volume is by Mr Montgomery, whose volume of detached poems, many of our readers, probably, have perused with pleasure. It is entitled, the *West Indies*. After an introductory survey of the progress of maritime discovery, he takes a view of the settlement and original state of those much prized and fatal islands. Then, in the second part, he turns to Africa, and surveys that continent, ere it, too, was visited by modern Europeans. In the remainder of this, and in the following part, he narrates the origin of the slave trade, and enumerates all the guilt, and all the evils, of which it had been the source. The last part is employed in tracing the various steps by which the abolition of this traffic was at last effected; and in celebrating the men, who devoted to this cause their time, their exertions, and many of them, as it were, their whole being. Mr Montgomery possesses splendour of description, an impetuous glow of passion and feeling, and a wide stretch of imagination, which eminently qualify him for filling up many parts of this outline. We follow him with enthusiasm, when he sweeps, with eagle eye, over the wide extent of foreign half-visionary realms. We shall, particularly, instance the following description of the West Indies and their inhabitants, at the time of their first discovery:

Where first his drooping sails Columbus furl'd,
And sweetly rested in another world,
Amidst the heaven-reflecting ocean, smiles
A constellation of Elysian isles;
Fair as Orion, when he mounts on high,
Sparkling with midnight splendour from the sky,
They bask beneath the sun's meridian rays,
Where not a shadow breaks the boundless blaze.
The breath of ocean wanders through their vales
In morning breezes and in evening gales;
Earth from her lap perennial verdure pours,
Ambrosial fruits, and amaranthine flowers;
O'er the wild mountains and luxuriant plains
Nature in all the pomp of beauty reigns,
In all the pride of freedom.—Nature free
Proclaims that man was born for liberty.
She flourishes where'er the sun beams play
O'er living fountains, sallying into day;
She withers where the waters cease to roll,
And night and winter stagnate round the pole:
Man too, where freedom's beams and fountains rise,
Springs from the dust, and blossoms to the skies;
Dead to the joys of light and life, the slave
Clings to the clod; his root is in the grave;
Bondage is winter, darkness, death, despair,
Freedom the sun, the sea, the mountains, and the air.
In placid indolence, supinely blest,
A feeble race these beauteous isles possess'd;
Untam'd, untaught, in arts and arms unskill'd,
Their patrimonial soil they rudely till'd,
Chas'd the free rovers of the savage woods,
Insnar'd the wild fowl, swept the scaly floods;
Shelter'd in lowly huts their fragile forms
From burning suns and desolating storms;
Or, when the halcyon sported on the breeze,
In light canoes they skimm'd the rippling seas:
Their lives in dreams of soothing langour flew,
No parted joys, no future pains they knew;
The passing moment all their bliss or care;
Such as the sires had been, the children were,
From age to age; like waves upon the tide
Of stormless time, they calmly liv'd and dy'd.

There appears to us also to be much magnificence in the following description of Africa:

Where the stupendous mountains of the moon
Cast their broad shadows o'er the realms of noon,
From rude Caffraria, where the giraffe browse,
With stately heads, among the forest boughs,
To Atlas where Numidian lions glow
With torrid fire, beneath eternal snow;
From Nubian hills, that hail the dawning day,
To Guinea's coast, where evening flies away,
Regions immense, unsearchable, unknown,
Bask in the splendour of the solar zone;

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A world of wonders! where creation seems
No more the works of Nature, but her dreams;
Great, wild, and beautiful, beyond controul,
She reigns in all the freedom of her soul.
Where none can check her bounty, when she show'rs
O'er the gay wilderness her fruits and flow'rs;
None brave her fury, when, with whirlwind breath
And earthquake step, she walks abroad with death.
O'er boundless plains she holds her fiery flight,
In terrible magnificence of light;
At blazing noon pursues the evening breeze,
Through the dim gloom of realm-o'ershadowing trees;
Her thirst at Nile's mysterious fountain quells,
Or bathes her swarthy limbs where Niger swells.
An inland ocean, on whose jasper rocks
With shells and sea-flower wreaths she binds her locks,
She sleeps on isles of velvet verdure, placed
Midst sandy gulphs and shoals for ever waste.
She guides her countless flocks to cherish'd rills,
And feeds her cattle on a thousand hills;
Her steps the wild bees welcome through the vale,
From every blossom that embalms the gale;
The slow unwieldy river-horse she leads
Through the deep waters, o'er the pasturing meads;
And climbs the mountains that invade the sky
To soothe the eagle's nestlings when they cry.
At sun set, when voracious monsters burst
From dreams of blood, awak'd by madd'ning thirst;
When the lorn caves, in which they shrunk from light,
Ring with wild echoes through the hideous night;
When darkness seems alive, and all the air
Is one tremendous uproar of despair,
Horror, and agony;—on her they call;
She hears their clamours, she provides for all,
Leads the light leopard on his eager way,
And goads the gaunt hyaena to his prey.
In these romantic regions man grows wild;
Here dwells the negro, nature's outcast child,
Spurn'd by his brethren; but his mother's eye,
That gazes on him from her warmest sky,
Sees in his flexile limbs untutor'd grace,
Power on his forehead, beauty in his face;
Sees in his breast, where lawless passions rove,
The heart of friendship, and the home of love;
Sees in his mind, where desolation reigns,
Fierce as his clime, uncultur'd as his plains,
A soil where virtue's fairest flowers might shoot,
And trees of science bend with glorious fruit;
Sees in his soul, involv'd in thickest night,
An emanation of eternal light,
Ordain'd, midst sinking worlds, his dust to fire
And shine for ever when the stars expire.
Is he not man, though sweet religion's voice
Ne'er bade the mourner in his God rejoice?
Is he not man, by sin and suffering tried?
Is he not man, for whom the Saviour died?
Belie the Negro's powers; in headlong will
Christian, thy brother, thou shalt prove him still:
Belie his virtues; since his wrongs began,
His follies and his crimes have stamp'd him Man.

**There are also, we think, some sublime strokes in the following passage, suggested by the Maroon war, which not long ago raged in the West Indies:**

Tremble, Britannia, while thine islands tell
Th' appalling mysteries of Obi's spell;
The wild Maroons, impregnable and free
Among the mountain holds of liberty,
Sudden as light'ning darted on their foe,
Seen like the flash, remember'd like the blow.
—When Gallia boasts of dread Marengo's fight,
And Hohenlinden's slaughter-deluged night,
Her spirit sinks;—the sinews of the brave,
That crippled Europe, shrunk before the Slave;
The dæmon spectres of Domingo rise,
And all her triumphs vanish from her eyes.
God is a spirit, veil'd from human sight
In secret darkness of eternal light;
Through all the glory of his works we trace
The hidings of his counsel and his face;
Nature and time, and change, and fate fulfil,
Unknown, unknowing, his mysterious will;
Mercies and judgments mark him every hour,
Supreme in grace, and infinite in power:—
Oft o'er the Edin islands of the West,
In floral pomp, and verdant beauty drest,
Roll the dark clouds of his awaken'd ire;
—Thunder, and earthquake, whirlwind, flood, and fire,
Midst



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Midst reeling mountains, and disparting plains,
Tell the pale world,—the God of vengeance reigns.

The title of Mr Graham's poem is, "Africa delivered, or the Slave Trade abolished." His subject does not take the same wide range as that of Mr Montgomery. He has adopted a plan more of detail, and better suited for giving scope to his own peculiar powers, which, without being inferior to those of Mr Montgomery, are of a somewhat different cast. Domestic pictures and incidents, blended with the detail of simple scenery that intimately harmonizes with them, seem to afford his favourite and happiest themes. There is much of this in the present poem; and though the subject has now been treated so often as to be with the utmost difficulty redeemed from common-place, yet many passages are extremely interesting and affecting. Mr Graham begins with some account of the origin of the trade, and imagines a vessel sailing to the fatal coast for its human cargo. Then, supposing them to excite a war for the purpose of procuring slaves, he describes the attendant calamities.

The murderous league,
The bribe for blood is struck, the doom pronounced,
By which a peaceful unoffending race
Are sentenced to the sword, to exile, chains.
Calm was the eve, and cooling was the gale
That gently fanned Kooma's Bentang tree:
Beneath its canopy the aged throng
Sat garrulous, and prained the lightsome days
Of better years, yet blessed their lot that now,
Beneath the boughs which waved above their sires,
They see their children round about them sport
In mirthful rings, or hear the horn that sounds
The herd's approach: alas, 'tis not the sound
Of herdsman's horn: it is the trumpet's voice,
Distant as yet, and faint among the hills.
Homeward each warrior hies, and grasps the spear,
And slings the quiver o'er his throbbing breast;
Trembling for those who, weeping, round him wait,
But bold in conscious courage and his cause,
Quick round the Bentang, all in martial guise,
The dauntless phalanx eager is arrayed;
No one who claims, though but in half-formed voice,
The name of man, waits for the chieftain's call;
Even boys, who scarce can string their childish bows,
Press keenly forward, and, like untrained dogs,
Are rated home. To stem the tide of war,
Forward the warrior's haste: the foe appears,
The boubalon resounds; the murderous yell,
Impatient of delay, is raised; no pause
Allowed for marshalling; with van to van,
Opponent, stretched in parallel array,
But line with line, the chiefs at either hand
Is fiercely joined, like two infuriate snakes,
That crested meet, entwining, till convolved
They form a writhing globe, and poisoned die
By mutual wounds. Not so the combat ends,
That seals Kooma's doom: right yields to power.
O'erwhelmed by numbers, fathers, husbands, lie
Dead, bleeding, dying;—blessed are the dead!
They hear not the oppressor's chain, nor feel
The bolted iron; while, from a neighbouring hill,
The pale-faced, ruthless, author of the war,
Surveys the human harvest, reaped and bound.
Fire, sword, and rapine, sweeps away at once
The cottage with its inmates, and transforms
The happy vale into a wilderness.
No human being, save the bowed down,
And children, that scarce lisp a father's name,
Is left; as when a forest is laid low,
Haply some single and far-standeed trees
Are spared, while every lowly shrub and flower,
That sheltered smiled, droops shivering in the breeze.

The following picture, which is drawn after the victims are supposed

ed to be on shipboard, and on their way to the land of slavery, appears to us to be painted in very strong and affecting colours:

—— Sleep, unhoped, weighs down at last
The weary eyelids of a favoured few.—
When thus the tragic scene of present things
Is shut, the visionary past unfolds,
Soothing with transient bliss the mother's breast:
Again the father fancies that he's couch'd
Amid his children, in their lowly hut;
Once more he fancies that he wakes and sees
The placid image of his sleeping boy,
And then his eyes meek opening in a smile,
Followed by lisping accents of delight:
To clasp the child, he tries his shackled arms
To stretch; roused by the galling iron, he doubts,
He fears; the dread reality he feels;
Despair, despair comes rushing on his soul,
Like the dread cataract's din to one embarked
Upon a peaceful river, who forgets,—
Gliding along, from danger yet afar,
Entranced in pleasure, with the goodly sight
Of lofty boughs, o'er-arching half the stream,
With melody of birds, upon these boughs,
That sing alternately, and gaily plume
Their beauteous wings, and with the quiet lapse
Of the smooth flood that bears him to his fate,—
Forgets the thundering precipice of foam
That boils below, till suddenly arouzed
He hears at once and views the dreadful doom.

Mr Graham concludes, like Mr Montgomery, with celebrating the downfall of the slave trade, and the merits of those who were instrumental in effecting it. With regard to this part of both poems, we cannot help remarking, that, contrary, probably, to the intention of the authors, it is by no means the best. The names and subjects are too real, too familiar, too colloquial, if we may use the expression, to kindle poetic enthusiasm. This, we apprehend to be one chief reason why poetry, on ephemeral subjects, and on the characters of the day, is seldom possessed of merit. The region of genuine poetry is one more indistinct—more distant—more of pure imagination. Dropping, therefore, the panegyrics of Mr Graham, however well founded, we shall present our readers with the following picture, which is quite in his genuine style:

Already I behold the wicker dome
To Jesus consecrated, humbly rise
Below the sycamore's wide spreading boughs:
Around the shapeless pillars twists the vine,
Flowers of all hues climb up the walls, and fill
The house of God with odours, passing far
Sabean incense, while combined with notes
Most sweet, most artless, Zion's songs ascend,
And die in cadence soft; the preacher's voice
Succeeds; their native tongue the converts hear
In deep attention fixed; all but that child,
Who eyes the hanging clusters, yet withholds,
In reverence profound, his little hand.

The last poem is by Mr E. Benger, whose name we do not recollect to have before met with, but who appears to possess a very considerable share of poetical merit. He has not, indeed, the magnificence of Montgomery, or the pathos of Grahame; but he possesses a sweet, flowing, mellow tone of poetry, which, without ever rising very high, is always correct and pleasing. He appears to most advantage, we think, in simple domestic pictures, where no strong passions are called forth. The following may afford an agreeable specimen:

The simple negro hears, with cold disdain,
Of climes far distant from his native plain;
He asks no fairer regions to behold,
Asks but to linger in his native fold:
Till, blanch'd by time, his few spare locks engage
The sacred reverence youth bequeaths to age!—
Child of tradition! all his soul requires
Is bounded by the mem'ry of his sires:
Like them he sallies on the ambush'd foe,
Like them arrests with his unerring bow
The nimble lizard, though he lightly springs,

Over

Green as the pensile leaf to which he clings;
Or, like a tempest, drives the woods among,
With skill that tames the fierce, and awes the strong;
Or, hov'ring o'er the river's banks of green,
Extends the filmy mesh that snares unseen.
And well he knows (as erst his fathers knew)
To fence his borders with the neat bamboo;
To raise the raft of reeds, the walls of loam,
To form partitions in his little home,
Cell within cell (like chambers in the comb),
And spread the grassy roof that breathes perfume.
The social door, that latch or bar has none,
The western zephyr wooes, and evening sun;
That porch is sacred—where, with cautious tread,
The master stoops his unambitious head;
But enter'd once, sleeps reckless of alarm,
Rock'd, like the nautilus, amid the storm
That rages round his shell. No winds invade
The lowly shade; the tamarind's guardian shade,
Whose ever-sheltering arms around are spread,
Rebukes the lightning from his humble shed.
But not alone those friendly branches wave
To screen his home, they mark his future grave;
For, near that cherish'd spot, at parting day,
He deems some friend his lifeless corpse shall lay;
Clad in such garb as erst his hands had wrought,
(A task, perhaps, performed in pensive thought),
White as the silkworm's soft funereal vest,
The little artist's destined cell of rest;
When, haply, reckless of his future doom,
He shrouds his tender frame, and decks his tomb.
Yet Afric's humble son is doomed to share
The common lot of toil, and want, and care;
And pride, and wrath, and emulation reach
His feeling soul, though simple as his speech.
His world is measured by the narrow space
Within the Bentang's venerable place;
From youth to age, his foot imprints its floor,
Rais'd but on reeds—the school of civil lore;
The seat of justice, in unsceptered state,
The scene of all he deems august and great;
Where law is breath'd, as simple sense inspires,
Or oral truth, the spirit of his sires.—
Here, son, when evening's grateful zephyr blows,
The tale is carol'd, or the legend flows.
(So well loves man, his daily cares repaid
To fill with dreams, perturbed, the vacant mind),
While the cool Tabba's beech-like shade descends
O'er sires and sons, a family of friends.
Nor vainly here the wanderer seeks a seat;
But drops the sandals from his bleeding feet;
Hail'd, though unknown—to simple hearts what claim
So strong, so sacred, as the stranger's name!
Is there a spell the negro's soul to wean
From childhood's lov'd traditionary scene?
No! long estranged, through slow revolving years,
The exile pours his unexhausted tears:
Even he, the favoured man, from thraldom free,
Yearns to behold his tutelary tree,
And those dear hills, by summer ever blest,
Where the Great Spirit makes his hallowed rest.

We have been particularly copious in our extracts out of this work, as, from the splendid, and, consequently, expensive form, in which it is published, it can come into the hands of comparatively few readers.

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*New Works published in Edinburgh.*

THE Advantages, Abuses, and Obligations of Masonry. By the R. W. Master of the Edinburgh Defensive Band Lodge. 2s.

A General View of the Agriculture of Galloway. By the Rev. Samuel Smith, Minister of Borgue. 8vo. plates, 9s.

The Natural History of the Mineral Kingdom, relative to the Strata of Coal, Mineral Veins, and the prevailing Strata of the Globe. By John Williams, E. S. S. A. Mineral Surveyor. The 2d edition; with an appendix, containing a more extended view of mineralogy and geology. Illustrated with engravings. By James Millar, M. D. F. A. S. A. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

First Report of the Edinburgh Bible Society. 1s.

Commentaries on the Laws of Scotland, and on the principles of Mercantile Jurisprudence. By George Joseph Bell, Esq. Advocate. 2d Edition, 4to. 2l. 2s. 6d.



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A General View of the Agriculture of Kincardineshire, and the Mearns. By George Robertson. 8vo. 12s.

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*Scottish Literary Intelligence.*

MR ROBERT KERR has announced his intention of undertaking a General History and Collection of Voyages and Travels. This work is to be divided into five parts, containing, 1. Voyages and Travels, during the middle ages, down to the commencement of the 15th century. 2. General Voyages and Travels, from the above era to the year 1760. 3. Particular Voyages and Travels, arranged in systematic order, geographical and chronological. 4. Voyages and Travels during the reign of George III. 5. Historical Deduction of the Progress of Navigation, Discovery, and Commerce, by sea and land, from the earliest times, down to the present period. It is proposed, that this work shall consist of 18 volumes; a part, or half volume, to appear every two months.

We understand that a new edition of *Decerpta ex P. Ovidii Nasonis Metamorphoseon Libris*, with English notes at the foot of the page, and a copious Index of the proper names at the end of the volume, by Mr Dymock, of the Grammar School of Glasgow, will be published in the course of next month.

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*Literary Intelligence, English and Foreign.*

THE Rev. Mr Hayter, chaplain in ordinary to the Prince of Wales, who has been superintendant for his Royal Highness of the Herculaneum MSS. since the year 1802, has just arrived in London from Palermo. We regret to have it confirmed, that the whole museum at Portici, including 1500 of those MSS. which had not been unfolded, and 230 originals which had been unfolded, partially or wholly, by Mr Hayter, were suffered to fall into the hands of the French, notwithstanding the repeated remonstrances of this gentleman to the Neapolitan court to have them removed, or sent to England. We learn, however, that Mr Hayter had previously copied and corrected ninety-four of those which he had unfolded, and that these copies, which are fac-similes, were transmitted by him to the Prince of Wales, and have since by his Royal Highness, through Lord Grenville, been presented to the university of Oxford. Among these was a Latin poem, which Mr Hayter conjectures to have been a composition of Varius, the friend of Virgil. Of this Latin poem, as well as of an ingenious treatise on Death, by Philodemus, the fac-similes have been engraved. Unfortunately his Sicilian Majesty also left behind him at Naples, engraved fac-similes of three books and a half of Epicurus de Natura, of which the discovery was an invaluable acquisition; but we have the pleasure to announce, that the fac-simile copies of those and other four books are among the ninety-four now at Oxford.

A Miscellaneous Collection of Critical Observations, from the manuscripts of the late Professor Porson, purchased by Trinity-college, Cambridge, will shortly be given to the public by Professor Monk, Mr Dobree, and Mr Blomfield, the three gentlemen to whom this task has been entrusted by the master and fellows of the society.

An English gentleman, lately escaped from France, has in the press, A Picture of Verdun; being an interesting statement of every circumstance connected with the detention of our countrymen. This work contains: An account of their arrestation—Detention at Fontaine and Valenciennes—Confinement at Verdun—Incarceration at Bitche—Amusements



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musements—Sufferings—Indulgences granted to some; acts of extortion and cruelty practised on others—Characters of General and Madame Wirion—List of those who have been permitted to leave, or who have escaped, out of France—Occasional poetry by Mr Concannon, Sir William Cowper, &c. and anecdotes of the principal *Detenus*.

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*Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts.*

M. DESCROIZILLES, sen. has published some observations on the preservation of vegetables for distillation by salting. To preserve rose-leaves, for example, he gives the following directions—Take 4 lbs. troy of rose-leaves, and pound them two or three minutes with one-third of their weight of common salt. The flowers bruised with the salt will soon give out their juice, and produce a paste of little bulk, which must be put into an earthen vessel, or small cask; and proceed in the same manner till you have filled it. Stop the vessel close, and keep it in a cool place till wanted. This fragrant paste you may distil at leisure, in a common still, diluting it with about double its weight of pure water. This process is particularly applicable to those herbs, the water of which, distilled by the common method, will not keep.

Morosi, the mechanician of Milan, has invented an hydraulic machine, by means of which, the workmen employed, in coining, to give motion to the striking engine, are dispensed with; and this operation, which formerly required eight men, is now performed by a boy.

M. Parmentier has published some reflections on the *hypnum crispum*, a species of moss, proposed, on account of the dearness of wool, as a substitute for stuffing mattresses and furniture. The moss, which is of a moderate length, and has a somewhat fragrant smell, grows upon trees, particularly beech, is gathered in August and September, and when beaten like flocks, does not retain moisture or form into lumps like them. It is little liable to decay, and it is only necessary to dry it in the shade to preserve its fragrance. Neither sweat nor urine produces any fermentation in this moss, as it does in wool; but lest moisture should cause it to germinate, it may be steeped in lime-water, which destroys its power of vegetation. It is said to be free from the property of imbibing and communicating contagion, which animal substances possess.

M. Ebel, of Bavaria, has recently published a geological work on the structure of the Alps, which is reported to contain much novelty, and to coincide entirely with the experiments made by Humboldt. According to their system, it is not true that granite is the nucleus of the surface of the earth; on the contrary, we find as many strata of granite as of any of the other integral substances of mountains. These strata of stones in the mountains were formed by crystallization in the sea of Chaos, and are found in a great measure on the same line from Savoy to Hungary. The earth, according to these ideas, resembles a prism of crystal, the edges of which have been worn away by the flux and reflux of the waters, without the ruins of these points having entirely filled up the cavities. This view of the subject is expected to lead to important results; but it will at the same time discourage those who still hope to find the solid nucleus of the earth. It begins to be embraced by the geologists of the Continent, in preference to the systems which they had before adopted.

POETRY.

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# Poetry.

## EPITAPHS ON LIVING CHARACTERS.

*By James Hogg the Ettrick Shepherd.*

I.

"Stop friend, do you know who lies under this sod?"
The most terrible man in the world, by —
Yes, here lies the man, Sir, demolish'd and weaken'd,
Who well might be stil'd Bonaparte the second.

The one kept the monarchs of Europe in awe;
But this to the genius of Europe gave law.
So sharp was his lash, when his temper was fired,
At the breath of his nostrils the authors expired.

So dreadful his fist, and public his fame,
He nearly had d—n'd both a Bailey and Græme;
But thanks to the tyrant, who let him alone
Until he got time to repent and atone.

His wit and his humour were free and unbounded,
But his sense and his fancy were strangely confounded;
For the rich or the poor he car'd never a button,
But stuck to his party, and ventur'd his mutton.

On author immoral, or nobleman dull,
He spar'd not his powder, his blood, nor his scull.
A brave independence exalted his mind;
A soul so capacious, a taste so refined,
In one little fellow were never combined.

But here he lies quiet, and peace to his dust,
He had faults, he had foibles, confess it I must;
But where does the mortal that's free of them dwell.
He had virtues to balance, and balanced them well.

II.

Some spirit wakes the Border lyre,
To ring her Minstrel's parting wail;
For sounds, replete with heavenly fire,
Come wailing on the southland gale.

List, gentle friend, that dying strain,
That harp hath often cheer'd our toil:
Hath pour'd o'er Tiviot's daizied plain,
And the wild woods of Aberfoyle;

Hath rous'd the hero's spirit high,
To danger, death, and warrior deed;
Taught blooming maid the tender sigh,
And pity's gentle heart to bleed.

Now all unstrung the skilful hand
That peal'd her magic notes so high!
The Border spear, and Highland brand,
May now unsung forgotten lie.

But long, on Yarrow's fairy vale,
His tales the evening ring shall cheer;
And many a maid his loss bewail,
And stream for him the shepherd's tear.

His faults were only faults of taste;
Thro' clouds his genius splendour threw.
No hand could stay his rapid haste;
Thro' fire and flood he furious flew.

Sound be thy sleep, our Minstrel wild!
And sweet thy dreams till time shall flee!
And every eve, and morning mild,
Moisten the green turf over thee.

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*To the Sky Lark, on first hearing his Song for the Season.*

High up-borne on thy swift flutt'ring pinion,
Again dost thou tune thy sweet throat;
With the dew on thy grey freckled bosom,
Thou pour'st through the sky thy wild note.

Far below hast thou left thy companion;
The swain, with his slow moving team,
To his ear come thine accents with pleasure,
As, half forward, he pores o'er the beam.

And who does not hear, with soft rapture,
Thy wild-warbling soul-soothing strain;
What grief-stricken mind does not welcome
Thy spring-pledging song back again.

By the banks of some small gliding streamlet,
With slow wand'ring step as I move,
My ear, while it dri[nks] thy soft music,
Shall bless the sweet warbler above.

SUMMARY

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# Summary of Politics.

IN this eventful and interesting age, we are so much accustomed to have our minds excited by those feelings of interest, which arise from rapid successions of great events, that we are disposed to complain of a month so barren of incidents as the last, and to look upon the affairs of the world like spectators of a drama, the scenes of which are beginning to languish and grow dull.—France and Austria, the two great powers whose memorable contests have so long held the world suspended between the opposite extremes of fear and of hope, laying aside their mutual animosities, have joined together in a firm compact, and seem to be employed in celebrating the cessation of those horrors, against the return of which they believe that a sure and durable barrier has been raised. The friendship and union of these two powerful states has been followed by a general peace throughout Europe; and Spain and Portugal are the only two countries where hopeless battles must still be fought. From the arrangements, however, that have been adopted on each side,—the near approach of the hostile armies,—the determination to subdue on the one hand, and to resist on the other,—it is obvious that some events must speedily take place, of a more decisive character than what have recently happened. The command of the French troops has been now committed to Marshal Massena, whose strength is variously reported, though it is not believed, at the lowest computation, to fall short of 60,000; while that of Lord Wellington is said to amount to 25,000 British troops, besides Portuguese and Spaniards. Both armies are equally distant from Ciudad Rodrigo, and important intelligence is daily expected. We have no wish to anticipate any disastrous result to the exertions of our countrymen; but the nature of the troops, which form a large part of the Portuguese allied army, is so notorious to the whole world—the policy of the enemy is so constant

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and uniform, first to learn our exact strength, and then to send double the number against us, that we augur nothing but calamity from the continuance of a struggle, which no exertions or resources of ours can ever bring to issue upon equal terms.

In the state of uncertainty which we have just stated to prevail, with regard to the affairs of Spain, the public mind has been a good deal occupied with the proceedings of the American Government, who have lately repealed the Non-intercourse Act, by which the vessels both of France and England are admitted to a free trade with their ports. This wise measure, far from affording any just ground of triumph over the Americans, is a new proof of the wisdom and moderation so visible in their whole policy, and of their determination, at all hazards, to avoid a war, either with this country or with France. The calamities of Europe are before their eyes; and they seem well disposed to profit by so awful an example; adhering to peace—intent on domestic improvement, and listening to none of the suggestions of false pride, which would prompt them rather to sacrifice the happiness of their subjects, than to change measures evidently hurtful. This is a matter of so much moment, and so closely connected with the disputes that have recently prevailed, relative to the public law of Europe, and the rights of neutrals, that we propose to exhibit, as shortly as possible, a view of those questions regarding commerce, which are at issue between Great Britain, America, and France, and to point out to our readers the origin and progress of those disputes, which have been growing to maturity during a period of nearly twenty years, and have now involved in misery a greater portion of mankind than ever before had to lament the evils of tyranny, or of ambition; premising, of course, such observations on that important branch of the law of nations, which respect the rights of neutral and belligerent states, as may be necessary to elucidate the subject.

It is admitted, on all hands, that nations at war have no right to disturb neutral states with their quarrels; while it is, on the other hand, essential to the character of a neutral state to assist neither party in its warlike operations. Upon this principle, neutral nations are prohibited from furnishing the belligerent with arms, ammunition, or with any of the implements of war; such a commerce being supposed inconsistent with the character of the neutral trader, as implying too direct a share in the



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hostilities of the contending parties; and its continuance producing more evil to the belligerent than benefit to the neutral. Upon the same principle, no communication is permitted with a town blockaded either by sea or land. The blockade of a town, necessarily requires a very expensive scheme of operations, which might be entirely deranged by the admission of a single trader. In this case, the mischief to the belligerent evidently outweighs the benefit to the neutral. On the other hand, it seems quite reasonable, that the right of blockade should be subject to limitations; otherwise a belligerent might, at his pleasure, interdict the neutral from the trade of an extensive continent. To provide against this abuse, it has been generally understood, that unless a belligerent is able so closely to invest a place as to render it dangerous to enter it, he is not entitled to exercise the rights of blockade. These principles are admitted by both parties; but it is insisted on the part of Britain, that, owing to her great maritime power, her fleets are enabled so closely to invest extensive tracts of the enemy's coast, as to render all access dangerous; while it is contended, by the neutral states, that the object of blockading a town is its capture—that no blockade is allowable, unless with a view to this object—and that to blockade an extensive coast is a complete perversion of the principle on which the rights of blockade are founded. In addition to this dispute, there are other important questions on which the neutral and the belligerent are still at variance, and which we shall now explain with all possible brevity.

It has been the uniform practice of the states of Europe, to confine the commerce of their colonies, during peace, to the mother country; while, during war, they have frequently found it necessary, for the purpose of avoiding the dangers of capture, to bring home the produce of their colonies in neutral ships. The great maritime superiority of Britain in the present contest, has rendered this more than ever the policy of France; and she has accordingly availed herself of the American flag, for the purpose of safely transporting her colonial produce to Europe. It is this trade with the enemy's colonies which we have all along wished to interrupt, insisting that, according to the rule adopted in the war of 1756, we have a right to exclude the neutral trader during war from those branches of trade from which he was excluded during peace; while it is maintained by the neutral trader, that, so long as he takes no direct share in the hostilities of the contending powers, he is entitled to all the privileges

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leges of neutrality; and, upon this principle, a free trade with either of the belligerents is claimed, not as an indulgence, but as a right.

After the commencement of the war in 1793, it was agreed to compromise these claims, America, the great neutral trader of the present day, consenting to wave her right to an entire freedom of trade with the enemy, provided Great Britain would modify her claim of excluding the neutral traders during war, from those branches of trade from which they were excluded during peace. America was accordingly permitted to import, in her own ships, the produce of the enemy's colonies, although prohibited from such a trade during peace; which produce being landed and sold, was allowed to be transported to any part of Europe. The effect of this regulation was to prevent America from trading directly between the enemy's colonies and the mother country. The same trade, however, was carried on by a round-about voyage; the produce of the French colonies being first transported to America, and from thence reaching the mother country as regularly and plentifully as before. The inefficiency of these regulations became very soon apparent, and new conditions were proposed to the Americans, with a view of hampering the trade; with which, however, they immediately complied, rather than sacrifice so valuable a branch of commerce. In particular, it was insisted, that the property was not American, but French, and therefore liable to seizure. This, however, seems a very immaterial point; for, is it not evident that the trade in question consists in transporting the produce of the enemy's colonies to France; and, as long as this object is accomplished, of what moment is it to whom the produce belongs during the passage? The Americans, although they were to purchase it from the French planter, would still act as carriers between the French colonies and the mother country. The defect of all these measures evidently consists in sanctioning, under certain conditions, a trade which it was their purpose to destroy.

While, on these points, the disputes between America and Britain were gradually increasing in acrimony, and while other causes of dissatisfaction were arising, such as the impressing of American seamen, &c. a new source of discord broke out, which, in its progress, has torn up, root and branch, the whole system of the public law of Europe, so justly regarded by the wisest statesmen as the peculiar glory of modern times. It has been already mentioned, that we always claimed the right of subjecting,

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jecting, not only single towns, but extensive tracts of the enemy's coast to blockade; by which means, we inflicted severe distress on such of the enemy's subjects as were exposed to these measures of annoyance. It was always insisted, however, on the grounds already stated, that this mode of hostility was contrary to the law of nations. By way of retaliation, therefore, for measures held to be illegal, the island of Great Britain was declared by France to be in a state of blockade, and all ships were made liable to seizure which touched at a British port. In consequence of this aggression, a British Order in Council was issued, prohibiting neutral vessels from trading between the different ports of the enemy—a measure, of which its inefficiency was its only recommendation. With a view to more severe retaliation, a second Order in Council was issued, prohibiting all neutral traders from any intercourse with France, except they first touched at a British port—landed their cargoes—and, in some cases, paid duties to the British Government. The French decree had before declared, that no ship, which had touched at a British port, should be admitted into the harbours of France; so that America was wholly excluded by the united operation of these measures, from all intercourse with Europe. She accordingly had recourse to the expedient of laying an embargo on her shipping; by which means, she entirely withdrew her commerce from the scene of these violent contentions.

From this statement our readers will perceive, that the object both of France and Britain, in attacking commerce, is to distress each other's subjects; by which means each party expects to compel its adversary to accept of reasonable terms of peace. A peace, on reasonable terms, is, in truth, the object of all war; and according as the means employed are more or less calculated to obtain this object, their policy is to be estimated.

An examination of this principle, on which the whole argument turns, will tend considerably to shorten our remarks on this subject; as it will be unnecessary, if we can shake the principle of the system, to enter into an examination of its details.

When two nations determine to appeal to arms, their object is clearly to try which is the strongest party; and whatever decides this question most readily, is undoubtedly the best mode of making war. In a land war, the

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the armies of the two hostile nations meet—a battle is fought—and peace follows the submission of the weaker power. It is impossible to devise a quicker method of bringing matters to an issue; and although the conflict of armies produces infinite calamity, the means employed are so intimately connected with their object, and are so obviously necessary, that no complaint is made—no irritation is excited; for to complain of this mode of making war, would be to complain against war itself. It is under this system, that war, assuming the appearance of a generous competition of gallantry and skill, presents the singular spectacle, of men brought together to destroy each other, and yet preserving, in their intercourse, all the courteousness of social life.

It is otherwise when war is conducted upon different principles—when the means employed, though they inflict certain misery upon mankind, are very remotely connected with their object. Such, however, is, in a great measure, the character of every war waged against commerce. It distresses and ruins the merchant, and lessens the enjoyments of nations. While its evils are, in this manner, certain and immediate, its benefits are exceedingly doubtful; and a nation which pursues measures so pregnant with evil, and apparently leading to so little good, is apt to incur the imputation of cruelty. Its hostility appears to proceed more from resentment than from policy; and it naturally gives rise to similar feelings on the part of the adversary. In this conflict of revenge and passion, the privations inflicted by an enemy, in place of submission, only produce more obstinate resistance. In this age of the world we surely have not to learn, that man is governed more by his reason and his passions, than by his physical propensities; and that suffering, when combined with a sense of oppression, has no tendency to subdue the mind;—for what suffering can be conceived equal to that of submitting to an enemy whom we hate?

In proof of these reasonings, we might safely appeal to the history of every war in which this mode hostility has been tried. The present state of the two great powers of Europe furnishes, however, sufficient confirmation of their truth. The hostile decrees of France, and the British Orders in Council, have undoubtedly so far succeeded, as, in many parts of the world, to have placed commerce nearly at a stand. Both parties have been

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been severe sufferers by these measures; but, so far from submission, they seem only the more determined on resistance.

THE great objection to this mode of hostility, therefore, is, that it counteracts its own object; and so far from facilitating the return of peace, which is its avowed purpose, it gives rise to so many angry feelings, that peace is never once thought of.

THIS view of the question, though it shews that very little advantage is to be derived by any nation from the ruin of its enemy's trade, is founded on the supposition, that the commerce of a great country may be ruined, without affecting the prosperity of its neighbours. This, however, is far from being the case. The shock of such a calamity extends far and wide, and is in a more especial manner felt by every commercial state. The trade of two nations consists in the mutual exchange of their surplus produce. By this exchange they both profit; and, by its interruption, they must both equally suffer. It never can be the interest of either of those two nations, even in war, to injure the commerce of the other.

THESE observations are peculiarly applicable to the present state of trade throughout the world. America, applying herself wholly to agriculture, has neither capital nor industry to manufacture the produce of her soil. Such is also, in a great measure, the condition of the northern states of Europe; while that of Britain is precisely the reverse. Abounding in capital, and still more in manufacturing art and industry, Britain affords a ready market for the rude produce of the world; which being adapted to use by the labour of her numerous artisans, is, in part, sent back in exchange for the raw material—is partly consumed at home—and partly circulated over the continent of Europe. After the commencement of the war in 1793, this trade naturally fell into the hands of the Neutral States; and the trade of America and Britain consisted, accordingly, in an exchange of the rude produce of her own soil, for manufactures, which were intended partly for her own use, and partly for that of the nations at war, with whom it was impossible for Britain to communicate but by the intervention of a neutral power. This trade always left America in debt to this country; while, on the other hand, the continent of Europe always owed a large debt to America, which was regularly transferred

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transferred to Britain, for the purpose of discharging the claims of the British merchants.

From this statement, our readers will at once perceive, that America, in addition to her former commerce with Britain, now maintained a carrying trade with the Continent; by which means, the continental markets were opened to British manufactures. By interrupting the intercourse of America with the Continent, of by ruining its trade, we lose the benefit of this market; which, on the other hand, improves with the prosperity of Europe. Such is the nature of commerce, that the ties which connect trading countries, cannot rudely be torn asunder in any particular part, without deranging the general trade of the world, and injuring, in some degree, every nation which profits by its prosperity. By ruining the trade of Europe, we hurt our enemies undoubtedly, but we hurt ourselves at the same time; and the injury being nearly equal, upon every principle of policy, such hostility ought to be forborne. Why do civilized nations exchange their prisoners, but because their retention in confinement being an equal injury to both, is of no service to the great ends of war, and because it is an act of mercy to the sufferers themselves? As little are the great ends of war promoted by schemes for harrassing trade; and it is equally a duty on the rulers of nations to shew mercy to that numerous class of sufferers who are made miserable by its interruption.

It may be thought, that these principles are contrary to the law of nations, as exemplified in the practice of Europe. A little reflection will soon shew that this is a mistake; since, although most belligerents have gone into the practice of maritime plunder, the reason of this must plainly be sought in the connection of trade with shipping. It never will be contended, that a maritime power, such as Britain, should spare the shipping of its enemies; and if they carry on their trade in their own shipping, both the trade and the shipping must go together. Mercantile shipping, though meant for the purposes of trade, is intimately connected with war—it is the great nursery of naval power; and it would be absurd to say, that Britain, threatened with a hostile invasion, which can only be carried into effect by means of a navy, should allow her enemy to cultivate this source of naval strength, and quietly see her preparing the means of her destruction. The shipping of her enemy must always, on this account, be an object of hostile attack. But trade is purely pacific.

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It has no connection with war; and, when it is separated from shipping, it ought to be protected in place of being attacked. Now, this is effected by means of neutral powers. The neutral flag, when war breaks out, is the natural asylum of persecuted trade; and when an enemy, to protect his trade, consigns it to the neutral trader, he keeps it at the expence of his naval power. Trade, upon these conditions, can never be an object of jealousy; and, so far from aiding the enemy in his views of naval power, it is evident, that, by adopting this expedient, he sticks by his trade, and abandons his navy, and all his efforts to become powerful at sea, while his trade is in the hands of neutral powers, must be utterly vain. We may farther remark, that the entire freedom of trade, when carried on by the neutral trader, is the only principle which can free the law of nations from the confusion in which it is involved. We have no sure footing any where else, since all other distinctions have been found utterly impracticable, and have led to endless confusion and war.

In consequence of the prorogation of Parliament, Sir Francis Burdett, and Mr John Gale Jones, whose confinement has given rise to such difficult questions and extraordinary proceedings, have been liberated from their respective prisons. The most splendid preparations were made, in the metropolis, for a triumphal procession, in which an immense crowd had assembled, to join in commemoration of this event. Apprehensions having been entertained by Government, of the consequences of such a measure, a large body of horse, foot, and artillery, was stationed in different parts of the city, for the purpose of preventing disturbances; and although no disposition to excesses of any kind, but much the contrary, was manifested by the people, yet Sir Francis Burdett, dreading the possibility, and the consequences, of some unforeseen cause of quarrel arising between the populace and the military, and conceiving it to be the wisest course to avoid the least chance of any real catastrophe, withdrew privately, by water, from the Tower, and proceeded directly to his house, at Wimbledon. The crowd, though in some degree disappointed in their hopes of gratification from so gay a spectacle, proceeded with the empty car, which had been prepared for the Hon. Baronet, to his own house; and, in the course of a few hours, retired, without committing any act of serious disturbance.

PROCEEDINGS

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# Proceedings of Parliament.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

*Monday, May 21.*

LORD LAUDERDALE animadverted on the report of the Commiſſioners under the Scots Judicature Bill, which, he alleged, was framed ſo as to delude the Houſe. The caſe of Mr Thomas Scott, a captain in the Manx Militia, was particularly deſerving of attention. This gentleman, though he was aware that the offices of extractors were to be aboliſhed, accepted a ſituation, performing the duty a month, only for the ſake of the compenſation propoſed. He concluded by moving, that the date of the commiſſion of Thomas Scott, as captain in the Manx Fencibles, together with the dates of the intervals of his being abſent from the corps, be laid before the Houſe.

After a few words from Lords Melville and Liverpool, it was ordered accordingly.

Lord MELVILLE roſe to make his promiſed motion relative to the employment of ſhips of war, in the tranſport of troops. His Lordſhip began by reading the reſolution which he meant to propoſe to the Houſe. "That it appears to the Houſe, from the many diſadvantages ariſing from the uſe of hired veſſels in the tranſport of troops, that it is more expedient for the good of the ſervice, and the nation at large, to have certain ſhips of war fitted up for the conveyance of troops." His Lordſhip then proceeded to point out the advantages of employing ſhips of war in preference to tranſports; after which, he entered into a detailed account of tonnage of the Britiſh navy (which he ſtated to be 800,000 tons), by which to prove that there was plenty for the tranſport of 24,000 men, without taking from our effective naval ſtrength.—He propoſed that the veſſels ſhould have lighter maſts, yards, and metal, than when uſed as ſhips of war only; and that they ſhould carry only one-third of their quota of men, and only from 12 to 20 guns.

Lord MULGRAVE replied to the arguments of Lord Melville, and concluded by moving the previous queſtion, which was carried without a diviſion.

*Tuesday, May 22.*

The Forfar Road Bill, and the Forfar Statute Labour Bill, were read a third time, and paſſed.

*Wednesday, May 23.*

The Duke of Brunſwick's Annuity Bill was read a third time and paſſed.

On the motion of Lord HOLLAND, accounts of the Receipts of the Admiralty Droits, from 1760 to the preſent time, were ordered to be laid before the Houſe.

The Duke of Brunſwick's Annuity Bill received the Royal Aſſent, by commiſſion, on Thurſday; alſo the Iriſh Stage Coach Bill, the Exchequer Bills' Funding Bill, and a number of private Bills.

*Wednesday, May 30.*

The Privately Stealing Bill was rejected by a conſiderable majority.

The uſual Addreſs to his Majeſty, approving of a Vote of Credit, was agreed to unanimouſly.

*Friday, June 1.*

The Gas Light Bill was read a third time, and, after ſome oppoſition from Lord Stanhope, was paſſed.

TRIAL BY JURY.

Lord STANHOPE, after ſome obſervations upon the diſcordancy of the opinions of the Commiſſioners under the Scotch Judicature Act, as appeared by their Third Report, relative to the expediency of introducing Trial by Jury, in civil caſes, into Scotland, moved that they ſhould deliver their reſpective individual opinions in writing to the Houſe.

A long converſation enſued, in which the motion was oppoſed by the Earl of Liverpool, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Redeſdale; and ſupported by the Earls of Lauderdale, Roſslyn, Lord Holland, and Earl Stanhope, in reply.

The Houſe at length divided—Contents 6—Non contents 10—Majority 4.

ROXBURGH PEERAGE.

In a Committee of Privileges, the conſideration of this caſe was briefly reſumed. The Lord Chancellor adverted to the long hearing of counſel, evidence, &c. and expreſſed his opinion, that were it to go on for



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for ever, nothing new could be said. He thought, at leaſt, that their Lordſhips ſhould come to a determination on ſome of the points this Seſſion. He briefly ſtated the outline of ſome reſolutions he propoſed to ſubmit to the Committee, on its next meeting, among which was, the queſtion reſpecting the barony of Roxburgh, the deſignation imported by the deed of 1648, and the genuine import of the terms "heirs male."

The Committee was ordered to ſit again on Tueſday.

*Tueſday, June 5.*

A petition from the Roman Catholics of the county of Galway, praying to be relieved from the remaining diſabilities on that body of his Majeſty's ſubjects, was ordered to lie on the table.

Lord STANHOPE gave an account of an invention by an American, of the name of Felton, for the deſtruction of ſhips of the largeſt ſize. The experiment had been tried, and had partly ſucceeded. The inventor had been afterwards invited over to Britain, and the experiment repeated in our harbours. He wanted to know what meaſures had been taken to guard againſt the effects of this invention, and moved for a liſt of our navy, that every ſhip might be ſupplied with a machine.

The motion was negatived. Contents 8—Non Contents 25.

*Wedneſday, June 6.*

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE roſe, purſuant to notice, to draw the attention of their Lordſhips to the prayer of the Iriſh Catholics. He lamented that the taſk had not fallen into abler hands; but as he was the oldeſt Peer who ſupported the Catholic claims, he could not refuſe coming forward on the occaſion. He endeavoured to ſhow the juſtice of theſe claims, and the neceſſity of granting them, and that there was nothing in the acts paſſed at the revolution, or during the reign of William III. hoſtile to them, or inconſiſtent with them. He adduced the inſtances of Canada and Corſica, in which that tenacioufneſs, ſo affectedly and pertinacioufly held out, was diſpenſed with; and he concluded with moving.—That the conſideration of the Catholic petitions ſhould go before a Committee.

Lord ERSKINE maintained the juſtice and policy of going into a Committee, and was followed on the ſame ſide by Lord HOLLAND and the Duke of NORFOLK.

Earl GREY ſupported the motion. Policy and juſtice equally required that the Houſe ſhould go into a Committee on the claims of the Iriſh Catholics.

Lord LIVERPOOL could not agree to the motion, unleſs ſecurities were propoſed that were likely to be ſatisfactory.

Lord DONOUGHMORE replied at ſome length, and contended, that the feelings of four millions of people were not to be trifled with.

Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, when a diviſion took place. The numbers were—For the motion 68—Againſt it 154.

*Thurſday, June 7.*

Several bills, moſtly private, were brought up from the Commons, and read a firſt time. Some converſation took place on the delay which occurred in the diſcuſſion of Scotiſh Appeals, and Lord Lauderdale pledged himſelf to make a motion on the ſubject.

The Carnatic creditors' bill was read a ſecond time. Lord Lauderdale moved for certain papers on the ſubject.

*Friday, June 8.*

Lord REDESDALE moved the ſecond reading of the bill to prevent vexatious arreſts. It was oppoſed by Lord ELLENBOROUGH; but, after ſome debate, was read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed on Thurſday.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE roſe to make his promiſed motion reſpecting the campaign in Spain. He deſcanted with great vehemence upon the errors of Miniſters. He concluded with propoſing two reſolutions; the firſt cenſuring the expedition to Spain; the ſecond cenſuring Miniſters for not having taken the neceſſary precautions to ſecure ſupplies to the army.

He was anſwered by Marquis WELLESLEY, who vindicated the conduct of Miniſtry and of Lord Wellington; pointed out the advantages which had reſulted to the cauſe of Spain from our exertions in Portugal, and ſhowed that Lord Wellington had reaſon both to expect ſupplies and ſucceſs when he marched into Spain; and that if the battle had been fought on the 21ſt. as he intended, Victor's army would have been deſtroyed before he could have received any aſſiſtance.

After a very long debate, the Houſe divided—For Lord Lanſdowne's motions 73—Againſt them 139—Majority 66.

*Wedneſday, June 13.*

STATE OF THE NATION.

EARL GREY roſe to make his promiſed motion, which he prefaced by a very able ſpeech

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ſpeech, embracing every topic of Parliamentary diſcuſſion during the preſent Seſſion. He concluded by moving an addreſs to his Majeſty, repreſenting the ſtate of the country, and the dangers with which it was threatened, through the general miſconduct of Miniſters; urging the neceſſity of a different line of policy, as well in the conduct of the war as in our domeſtic œconomy; and expreſſing his conviction that ſuch a change was eſſential to the welfare and ſafety of the country.

The motion was oppoſed by the Earl of Liverpool, and ſupported by Lords Erſkine and Stanhope; but loſt by a majority of 62.

*Thurſday, June* 14.

The Scots Judicature Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

*Monday, June* 18.

Lord Holland, after animadverting upon the circumſtance of ſeveral perſons, under the pretence of neutral bottoms, ſtill carrying on the iniquitous traffic in human fleſh; and ſtrongly exhorting Miniſters to uſe every exertion to induce foreign nations to aboliſh it, moved an addreſs to his Majeſty to this purport, which was agreed to.

*Tueſday, June* 19.

The Eaſt India Company's Loan Bill was read a third time, and paſſed, after an ineffectual oppoſition from the Earl of Lauderdale; who entered into a detailed ſtatement, for the purpoſe of ſhewing the unproſperous ſtate of the affairs of the Company, and the little proſpect there was of this money being repaid. His Lordſhip contended that the Company was now L. 16,000,000 worſe than nothing. He obſerved, that no government ever deſerved more reprobation than the Madras Government, for its conduct—a conduct which in one inſtance was wholly unaccountable; it having ſuſpended and ſent home Colonel Boles for ſigning military orders by command of his ſuperior officer, and appointed to the ſame ſituation Col. Sutherland M'Dowall, who had ſigned one half of the very ſame orders.

*Wedneſday, June* 20.

ROXBURGH CAUSE.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE, in a moſt able ſpeech of five hours and a half, detailed the grounds of his difference of opinion with the Lord Chancellor upon the point as to whether the ſucceſſion ought to go to the legitimate heirs-male of the bodies of the daughters of Harry, Lord Ker, or to the heir-male general of the eldeſt daughter, it being the opinion of the Noble Earl, that heirs-male general were meant by the deed referred to.

The ſubject was reſumed, after the commiſſion and ſome other buſineſs had been gone through.

Lord Viſcount MELVILLE and Lord REDESDALE delivered their opinions, in concurrence with that of the Lord Chancellor, that the legitimate heirs-male of the bodies of the daughters, *ſeriatim* were entitled to ſucceed under the deed, and not the heirs-male general of the eldeſt daughter.

The motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR was ultimately adopted, giving a preference to Sir James Innes Ker, in the competition of brieves, or conteſt for the ſucceſſion, and who has been ſerved heir in Scotland to the eſtates. The remaining parts of the caſe, including the feus granted to Mr Bellenden Ker, and the peerage, were poſtponed till the firſt week of the next ſeſſion. It remains for Sir James Innes Ker, in order to entitle him to the peerage, to prove himſelf the next male heir of the body of Lady Margaret Ker, and that the heirs-male of the bodies of her two eldeſt ſiſters, Ladies Jane and Anne Ker, are extinct.

*Thurſday, June* 21.

At three o'clock, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Wellefley, and the Earls of Weſtmorland and Dartmouth (being his Majeſty's Commiſſioners under the Great Seal) took their places on the Woolſack. Mr Quarme, the Deputy Uſher of the Black Rod, having ſummoned the Houſe of Commons, the Speaker of that Houſe, attended by a conſiderable number of the members, came to the bar, to hear his Majeſty's aſſent given to the Bere Foreſt Bill, the Weſtminſter Improvement Bill, and the Counteſs of Pembroke's Naturalization Bill; after which the Lord Chancellor read the following moſt gracious ſpeech of his Majeſty for proroguing the Parliament.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majeſty has commanded us to acquaint you, that, as the public buſineſs is now concluded, he thinks it proper to put an end to the preſent Seſſion of Parliament.

"We are commanded by his Majeſty to expreſs the ſatisfaction he derived from the reduction of Guadaloupe by his Majeſty's arms, an event which, for the firſt time in the hiſtory of the wars of Great Britain, has wreſted from France all her poſſeſſions in that quarter of the world; and which, together

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together with the subsequent capture of the only colonies in the West Indies which remained in the possession of the Dutch, has deprived his Majesty's enemies of every port in those seas from which the interests of his Majesty, or the commerce of his subjects, can be molested."

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty has commanded us to thank you for the liberal and ample supplies which you have granted for the services of the present year.

"His Majesty deeply regrets the necessary extent of the demands which those services have created; but, we are commanded to express to you the consolation which he has derived from observing that the resources of the country, manifesting themselves by every mark of prosperity, by a revenue increasing in almost all its branches, and by a commerce extending itself in new channels, and with an increased vigour in proportion as the enemy has in vain attempted to destroy it, have enabled you to provide for the expences of the year, without imposing the burden of any new taxation in Great Britain; and that, while the taxes which have been necessarily resorted to for Ireland, have been imposed upon articles which will not interfere with the growing prosperity of that country, you have found it consistent with a due regard to its finances to diminish some of those burdens, and relax some of those regulations of revenue, which had been felt the most inconvenient in that part of the united kingdom.

"His Majesty further commands us to return you his thanks for the provision which you have enabled him to make for the establishment of his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty has directed us to acquaint you, that Portugal, rescued from the oppression of the enemy, by the powerful assistance of his Majesty's arms, has exerted herself with vigour and energy in making every preparation for repelling, with the continued aid of his Majesty's forces, any renewed attack on the part of the enemy; and that in Spain, notwithstanding the reverses which have been experienced, the spirit of resistance against France still continues unsubdued and unabated; and his Majesty commands us to assure you of his firm and unaltered conviction, that not only the honour of his throne, but the best interests of his dominions, require his most strenuous and persevering assistance to the glorious efforts of those loyal nations.

"His Majesty has commanded us to recommend to you, upon your return to your respective counties, to use your best exertions to promote that spirit of order and obedience to the laws, and that general concord amongst all classes of his Majesty's subjects, which can alone give full effect to his Majesty's paternal care for the welfare and happiness of his people. His Majesty has the fullest reliance upon the affections of his subjects, whose loyalty and attachment have hitherto supported him through that long and eventful period, during which it has pleased Divine Providence to commit the interests of these dominions to his charge. His Majesty feels that the preservation of domestic peace and tranquillity, under the protection of the law, and in obedience to its authority, is amongst the most important duties which he owes to his people.

"His Majesty commands us to assure you, that he will not be wanting in the discharge of that duty; and his Majesty will always rely with confidence on the continued support of his loyal subjects, to enable him to resist with success the designs of foreign enemies, and to transmit unimpaired to posterity the blessings of the British Constitution."

Then a commission for proroguing the Parliament was read; after which the Lord Chancellor said,

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"By virtue of his Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this Parliament, to Tuesday the 21st day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the 21st day of August next."

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## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Monday, May 21.*

On the motion of Mr Rose, L.18,779 was voted for purchasing Mr Greville's collection of minerals for the British museum.

General Tarleton presented a petition from 3000 persons in Liverpool, praying for reform, and the liberation of Gale Jones and Sir Francis Burdett.

Mr Robarts presented a petition of the same tendency from the inhabitants of Worcester.

Colonel

Colonel WARDLE then presented a petition of a like nature from above 1000 freemen, inhabitants of Canterbury. The petitioners expressed their surprise, that Sir Francis Burdett, the real representative of the people, was now kept à prisoner in the Tower, while Mr Perceval, who had been convicted of trafficking in seats, was suffered to be at large in the House.—*(Loud laughter.)* —All ordered to lie on the table.

Mr TIERNEY moved for an account of the total amount of the droits of Admiralty. —Ordered.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Mr BRAND brought forward his motion for Parliamentary Reform; which, at the present period, was more than ever imperious. In that House there were seventy persons the nominees of boroughs, not the representatives of the people, but of individuals who, by the decay of populous places into uninhabited tracts, had acquired a property which enabled them to send Members into Parliament.—The evils of this system were two-fold. 1st, Rotten boroughs, without property and uninhabited, tended to disfranchise a great proportion of the people. 2dly, Other places, teeming with wealth and population, did not send representatives. To remedy these evils, he should propose, that all nomination boroughs be abolished, He would advocate the plan as it now exists, of the representation of the people being fixed,—for real property in counties in the freeholders, and that for personal property in large towns in the inhabitants of houses, except that in counties, he would give the copyholders, *pro tanto*, an equal right to vote as was now possessed by freeholders. As to how far the proprietors of these boroughs should be entitled to compensation, he conceived that the people had a right to repossess themselves of their own property without any compensation at all; but when he considered the consequences of a contrary course, he would recommend the principle of paying a value. He now came to the application of the members released from the disfranchised places. Their number he could not accurately ascertain; but, whatever it might be, he would apply them to the most populous parts of the country at present unrepresented. The same might be applied to Scotland and Ireland with some modification. He came now to the duration of Parliament. Septennial Parliaments appeared to remove the representative too far from the controul of the people, while Annual Parliaments had the effect of keeping the representatives less acquainted with the business they met to transact; the nature of the services required of them, and the proper information to enable them to decide wisely. Between these extremes he would prefer Triennial Parliaments; with alteration in the present system, by voting in districts. There was another mode he had to recommend; that was a reduction of the number of placemen and pensioners in Parliament. He contended, that if the people were refused what they demanded as a right, they would attempt to regain it by force. If they refused, the Sun of Britain would sink in eternal night; if they agreed to the proposition made to them, it would rise in a morn of more perfect glory. He concluded by moving for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the state of Representation, and to consider the most effectual means of remedying the abuses in the same.

Mr DAVIS GIDDY said, the question now agitated was, whether the House should consist of persons bound with the country they represented by the strongest ties, or of a number of delegates bound to attend to the whims, passions, and caprices of those who sent them. Our history produced an example in the Long Parliament, which, by becoming the delegates of the people, ended in a contest with the Crown, and ultimately in a military despotism. As the House was now constituted, *there was a virtual representation of the whole nation!* The army, navy, and inns of court, though they did not return members, were all, from the mode of the elective franchise, virtually represented; and to this the present Constitution of the boroughs contributed. He would not deny that the sale of seats was an abuse, but where was any great body free from abuse? In fact, no substantial injury, but rather benefit, resulted from it. He would ask people to look around, to view the condition of other nations, and to compare their miserable state with our flourishing condition; and on these grounds he was against any change.

Lord MILTON spoke against the motion. He followed nearly the same grounds as Mr D. Giddy, and said he wished for no change.

Sir J Pulteney, Mr Alderman Jacob, Mr Sturges Bourne, and Mr Canning, opposed the going into a Committee; and Sir John Newport, Mr Wardle, Mr Whitbread, Mr Tierney, Mr W. Smith, Mr Ponsonby, Mr Wynn, and Lord Porchester, were in favour of the measure.

The House divided, when there appeared for going into the Committee—Ayes 115—Noes 234—Majority 119.

*Tuesday*

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*Tuesday, May 22.*

The House went into a Committee on foreign timber, when Mr Rose, after a few remarks, concluded by moving to double the duty upon all foreign timber imported from the north of Europe, with a view to encourage the growth and improvement of timber in our colonies. A long debate ensued on the expediency and inexpediency of the measure, after which the resolution was agreed to.

Mr Prendergast rose, pursuant to his notice, and after some prefatory observations, moved for a copy of a letter from the Governor-General and Council of Bengal, on the subject of the general finance of India, dated August 23, 1809; which after a short discussion, was negatived on a division of 64 to 24.

Mr Perceval obtained leave for a bill for regulating the manner of making surcharges on the assessed taxes. He proposed that an assessor should not be allowed to convert an alteration in a tax into a surcharge, and that whenever any alteration was to be made, sufficient notice should be given. He likewise proposed that in an appeal before the Commissioners, unless a fraudulent intention was proved, no double duties should be charged. With respect to the property tax, he wished to take away altogether the affidavit which is now required in appealing from a surcharge, and to substitute a declaration. If there appeared to be any intentional falsehood in this declaration, then he should propose imprisonment for a certain term, but not the penalties of perjury. He should propose also, that surveyors, making vexatious surcharges, should be punished by a diminution of their profits.

*Wednesday, May 23.*

Mr Calcraft made his promised motion relative to Mr Hunt. He said, had Mr Hunt remained in the country, he would have recommended a proceeding by indictment. But as he had absconded, no defence could be made for him. He should now move two resolutions. The first was to declare the acts of embezzlement committed by Mr Hunt. The next was, that for his said offence, Joseph Hunt, Esq. be expelled the House.

On the first resolution being put, Mr Perceval suggested the propriety of substituting the word misapplying instead of embezzling, which was adopted; and the resolution was agreed to.

The resolution for expulsion was next put and agreed to *nem. con.*; and a new writ was ordered for Queenborough.

Mr D. Giddy was proceeding to bring up a report from the Committee of Privileges, when—

Sir T. Turton rose, and called the attention of the House to the proceedings of this Committee. It was insulting, he said, to the dignity of the House, for any committee to give opinions or to quote precedents from courts of law. Inasmuch, therefore, as the Committe exceeded its privileges, he would vote against the bringing up of any further report.

After a long debate, the report was ordered to lie upon the table, and to be printed.

*Thursday, May 24.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought down a Message from his Majesty, preparatory to the vote of credit usually granted towards the end of the Session.

Sir J. Newport brought forward a motion, declaring that Ministers, in violating an express act of Parliament, by granting to Sir George Shee, a much greater amount of salary for the duties of an office in Ireland than was fixed by the act, had violated their duty as Ministers of the Crown.

The measure was justified on the grounds of usage; and, on a division taking place there were, For the motion 48—Against it 99.

*Friday, May 25.*

Mr Comer presented a petition from the City of London, praying for Parliamentary Reform.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr Baker presented a petition from the Mayor and Freemen of Canterbury, expressing their abhorrence at the former petition presented by Colonel Wardle; and their determination to support the present Ministers.

CATHOLIC QUESTION.

Mr Parnell moved the order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate on the Catholic petitions.

Sir Wm. Scott objected to the prayer of the petitions, on the ground that there was no security proposed against the interference of the Pope. Domestic nomination had indeed been mentioned by a Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Grattan) but the petitions were silent on the subject; and, as far as the House had any grounds to form a conjecture of the petitioners' intentions towards such a proposition, they must argue from the rejection of the veto to the rejection of this.

Sir John Newport observed, that the question was, Whether they would arm a great portion of the force of the empire, and unite the hearts of religions in defence of

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of their common country, at this moment of peril. The petitioners prayed for redreſs; they ſtated their loyalty and attachment to the public intereſt, and claimed, upon that ground, a releaſe from reſtraints and diſabilities, impoſed under particular circumſtances, which now ceaſed to exiſt; they prayed not for any new privileges, but for the reſtoration of old ones; and the Houſe ſhould recollect, that a Proteſtant Government exiſted before they were deprived of them. How then could it be ſaid, that diſqualifications were neceſſary, under all circumſtances, to the maintenance of the Proteſtant Church?—GOD forbid that it ſhould be neceſſary to reſt it upon ſuch a principle, that the eſtabliſhed religion ſhould be conſidered incompatible with the liberties of ſo great a portion of the community. The true policy of Government would be to let the Catholics look forward to the high ſituations which each profeſſion afforded. They could not expect to find a Marlborough among the Catholics, until they gave them an expectation of riſing to his rank; they could not expect the energy of ambition, without affording a proſpect or a poſſibility of its glory. When they looked to the Catholics in other countries, they could appreciate their merits, and celebrate their exploits. They could admire a Blake and an O'Donnell, but they did not conſider the conſequence of driving ſuch men from home, and compelling them to become the ornaments of other nations.

Lord CASTLEREAGH conſidered the Proteſtant Church united with the Conſtitution, and likely to involve it in its fate. It would be proper for them, therefore, to enquire, Whether they would have ſufficient power to protect it againſt all diſſenters, Proteſtant and Catholic? It was, he allowed, grating to be excluded from travelling the courſe of ambition; and he wiſhed that proper ſecurities could be given, and the meaſure adopted, which would forbid all excluſion. He did hope, that at the Union this might be done; and, though his Right Hon. Friend, now no more (Mr Pitt) had declared himſelf favourable to it alſo, he had never conſidered it as a meaſure of ſimple conceſſion. Some perſons were of opinion, that it would be better to have no Epiſcopacy in the Iriſh Church, but that it ſhould be modelled after the ſyſtem in the Netherlands. He was of a different opinion. A Catholic Epiſcopacy was leſs dangerous, and more eaſily turned to the ſafety of the State, than great bodies of Diſſenters, ſuch it was known required the utmoſt ſkill in Government to manage. A Catholic Epiſcopacy, in a ſubordinate degree to the Eſtabliſhed Church, might as well exiſt in Ireland, as the Preſbyterian religion in Scotland. His Lordſhip then proceeded to ſtate, that no explanations were made by Government, at the time of the Union, of their intentions, further than to provide for the Catholic Clergy. They never engaged to propoſe the Catholic queſtion, or preſs it on the Legiſlature.

Mr LAMBE ſtrenuouſly ſupported the object of the petition.

General MATHEW did not coincide in the recommendation of the veto. He contended that penal laws were the foundation of miſeries—they were the foundation of the danger of the country, and ought to be repealed. The queſtion embraced the intereſts, not only of Ireland, but of Great Britain, and of the world. In it lay the deciſion, whether we ſhould be a great, free, and independent State, or be utterly ſubverted! For 600 years Ireland had been governed with tyranny, cruelty, and oppreſſion—and ſcenes of this deſcription he had himſelf witneſſed in Dublin in 1798. There and at that time, he ſaw honeſt, induſtrious, innocent men, dragged from their homes, their wives and families—borne off to priſon; or, without law or trial, hurried to the triangles or halberts, tied up, flogged, lacerated, tortured, and half-hanged. Where was then Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights, which declared that the ſubject ſhould not be puniſhed without a trial by his peers or the law of the land? He had ſeen hundreds of bodies mangled, half naked, and dead, in the fields and ditches—the fathers butchered—the mothers violated—the ſiſters and daughters, nay, the very children of 10 years of age, polluted by a mixed band of lawleſs ſoldiery, conſiſting of Engliſh fencibles and foreign mercenaries. (Hear, hear!)—This, too, was under the reign of Lord Camden, now a Miniſter of the Crown, a Privy Councillor, and ſecret adviſer to his Majeſty. (Hear, hear, hear!) It was after all theſe horrors, that Mr Pitt found out, that it was time to adviſe conciliatory meaſures, lenity, and Catholic emancipation. Lord Camden was recalled, and Lord Cornwallis appointed to ſucceed him, who ſoon reſtored tranquillity to the country. But this act of oblivion and remiſſion was ſoon broken through, and 40,000 men were added to the cold butcheries! After all this, the Iriſh were true to their King and their country. Would then any one ſay, after theſe undeniable facts, that the Iriſh ought not to be truſted, or participate in the Conſtitution? If they refuſed a claim

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so just, they would repent it in mourning over the ruins of the country, destroyed by their means. For, if they persisted in their scheme of granting no relief to Ireland, what would be the consequence of invasion? Invasion, too, must certainly take place as soon as the conquest of Spain took place, which no man could now doubt would very speedily be achieved. Then, with fleets at Vigo, Corunna, Ferrol, and other ports, a few hours sail from the shores of Ireland, they must look for fearful consequences, if they did not take means to unite the people. He would not stop to inquire what kinds of fleets these were; they would be sufficient to subvert Ireland, and detach her from England, if they took such pains to have her population arrayed against them. Of what did this population consist? As it appeared from the testimony of several of the persons stiled Directors, at the time the rebellion was preparing in that country, it amounted to 300,000 men, ready to take up arms against England. Indeed, these Directors wanted no great aid to enable Ireland to deliver herself; all they asked from France for that purpose was 10,000 men, and 40,000 stand of arms. If ever they were driven to this extremity, they would free themselves from England, and would either become united to France, or an independent State under her protection. They would then threaten and overthrow England (A laugh). They might laugh now; the time would come they would be sorry for it. By such a change Ireland had every thing to gain and nothing to lose—By it they would abolish their penal laws—They would get rid of tithes—They would pay off 16 millions of debt they owed England. They would do away that worst and most detestable of all establishments, the Lieutenancy of Ireland—They would get free from the system of pensions and sinecures—They would, as they were well entitled to do, from their soil and situation, become the depot, not only of Europe, but of India—They would become a military nation, either on the plan of the old militia, or of yeomanry—They would be free and independent, and against them what could England do with her fleets and armies? This was no visionary scheme; it required only 48 hours to carry it into effect, by a general rising of the people. They would soon seize the depots and arsenals, overcome all resistance, and keep the most valuable of them as hostages. He believed from his soul that all this was practicable, for they might get truth from the wicked, and it was the account given by these Directors, who had taken pains to ascertain all that it was in their power to do. For himself, he knew what he stated. He had better information from Ireland than any man in that House. There was another Hon. Gentleman who received such information; and he had not made any use of it for several years. The 300,000 men was on the calculation of 1 in 15 to take up arms, and the number of inhabitants might fairly be taken at 5,000,000.

Lord Jocelyn, Mr Shaw, and Mr Secretary Ryder, opposed the Catholic claims; which were supported by Lord Dursley.

Mr Ponsonby was of opinion that the Catholics were entitled to have every thing granted to them which was not inconsistent with the security of Government. The subject of the veto he considered as nothing else than a pretence for resisting the Catholic claims. After urging the usual topics, he concluded by maintaining, that nothing but conciliation could preserve Ireland to this country.

Mr Whitbread and some other Gentlemen expressed their several opinions, when the debate was adjourned to Friday next.

*Monday, May 28.*

In a Committee of Supply, Mr Perceval moved to grant 10,000l. a-year, to make good the deficiencies of the poor clergy in Scotland.

A petition from the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, praying the release of John Gale Jones, and Sir Francis Burdett, was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

*Wednesday, May 30.*

Petitions from the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the town and county of Nottingham, praying for a reform in the House of Commons, and the release of John Gale Jones and Sir F. Burdett; and also another from Major Cartwright, on the same subject, but corrected in the points which had been objected to on a former occasion, were severally read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Judge Advocate's free postage, the malt regulation, the British fishery, and the flax bounty bills, were read a third time and passed.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means—

Mr Foster called its attention to the state of the finances in Ireland. He briefly enumerated the charges for its different services, and estimated the whole of the sum at 11,129,000l. He then stated the loan, which had been raised, the sum necessary for defraying the charges of which amount-

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ed to 831,000; to which he propoſed, in the firſt place, to lay on the poſtage of all letters going through the poſt-office of Ireland, an addition of 1d. upon every ſingle letter, 2d. upon every double letter, and ſo on in proportion. An additional duty upon teas imported into Ireland; upon raiſins, currants, and other groceries imported; additional ſtamp duties on receipts; upon Portugal, Spaniſh, French, and other foreign wines; upon cuſtom-houſe ſtores; and an increaſe of tax upon window lights.

The ſeveral reſolutions being read, were agreed to.

Mr TIERNEY roſe to call the attention of the Houſe, in conſequence of its grant of 7000l. annuity to the Duke of Brunſwick. It had not been objected that a ſuitable proviſion ought not to be made for that individual; but it was ſaid, that there exiſted under the controul of the Crown, funds fully ſufficient for the purpoſe. He had, on a former night, moved for the production of an account of the ſum ariſing from the droits of the Admiralty now undiſpoſed of, and it appeared that the amount, now at his Majeſty's diſpoſal, amounted to 342,000l. He concluded with moving an addreſs to the throne, adverting to the late meſſage and grant of 7000l. and expreſſing the ſurpriſe and regret of that Houſe, that his Majeſty ſhould be adviſed to apply to that Houſe for a grant, when ſuch a ſum as 342,000l. Admiralty droits remained at the diſpoſal of the Crown; and praying his Majeſty that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to apply out of ſuch undiſpoſed of droits the ſum of 70,000l. to anſwer the annuity.

The motion was oppoſed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Roſe, and Mr Long; and was ſupported by Mr Freemantle, Mr Creevey, Mr Brougham, and Mr Whitbread.

Mr TIERNEY replied ſhortly to the ſeveral ſpeakers againſt his motion, and a diviſion took place;—for the addreſs, 75—againſt it, 101.

*Thurſday, May* 31.

Mr SWAN preſented a petition from ſome freeholders of Gloucesterſhire, againſt the election of Lord Durſley as M. P. for that county: and this on an alledged improper mode of his Lordſhip taking his ſeat, he having done ſo as the ſon of a Peer, without delivering in a qualification; whereas the petition ſtated that he was born in 1785, and his Lordſhip's father not married to his mother till 1787. The debate on this curious queſtion was deferred till Tueſday.

Mr DUNDAS entered at length into a view of the affairs of the Eaſt India Company, and moved that the ſum of 1,500,000l. be granted for their uſe.—Agreed to.

Mr D. GIDDY brought up the report of the Committee on Public Expenditure.—The reſolution recommending economy in the expenditure of the public money was read and agreed to. On the ſecond reſolution recommending the abolition of ſinecure places;

Mr BANKES roſe and moved, that after the words "extend the like principle of abolition, &c." to add, "after providing ſufficient means to his Majeſty to remunerate civil ſervants for long and meritorious ſervice, to aboliſh all offices of the revenue without employment, except only thoſe connected with his Majeſty's perſonal ſervice, and that of the Royal Family."

Lord Milton, Mr Baſtard, Mr H. Thornton, Mr Macdonald, Mr Wilberforce, &c. ſupported the amendment.

The queſtion was then put on Mr Bankes's amendment. Ayes 105. Noes 95.—Majority againſt Miniſters 10.

Mr BANKES then moved the ſecond reſolution, "that it is expedient to reduce all offices executed by deputy to the ſalary paid for the actual ſervice, and to require ſecurity for their due performance."

The gallery was then cleared, and the motion carried—Ayes 111—Noes 100.—Majority againſt Miniſters 11.

Mr HUTCHINSON moved the order of the day for reſuming the debate on the Catholic queſtion, and made a ſpeech of conſiderable length. He ſupported the claims of the Catholics, and contended that they ought not to be debarred from the privileges and preferment enjoyed by Proteſtant ſubjects.

Mr O'Hara, the Marquis of Taviſtock, Mr Parnell, Sir R. Millbanke, Capt. Parker, and Mr M. Fitzgerald, ſpoke on the ſame ſide; and Sir T. Turton, Mr Bernard, Mr Dundas, and the Solicitor-General, in oppoſition.

At three o'clock, on Friday morning, Mr Grattan roſe to reply to the arguments urged againſt his motion, and made ſuch an extraordinary diſplay of his great powers as to rivet the attention of the Houſe for about two hours. A diviſion at laſt took place, when there appeared,

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| For Mr Grattan's motion | 109 |
| Againſt it . . . . | 213 |
| Majority . . | —105 |

The Scots clergy bill, and the Scots civil liſt bill, (in which the blanks were filled up at L.300,000 for the whole amount, and L.300 for the largeſt penſion), went through Committees.—To be reported on Tueſday.

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The bill for licenſing diſtillers in the Lowlands of Scotland was read a third time and paſſed.

Upon the motion of Sir John Sinclair, the ſtage-coach regulation bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

*Tuesday, June 5.*

Sir T. TURTON brought forward his motion for the regular production, on the commencement of each ſeſſion of Parliament, of accounts ſhewing the expenditure of the grants of the preceding year, ſo far as the ſame could be made up; which, after a ſhort debate was rejected, on a diviſion, 67 to 28.

The debate on the petition for Glouceſterſhire againſt Lord Durſley was reſumed, and, after ſome diſcuſſion, the Houſe divided.—For receiving the petition 46—againſt it 91—Majority 45. The petition was of courſe rejected.

Sir S. ROMILLY made his promiſed motion, that penetentiary houſes ſhould be erected in Britain, for the reformation of criminals. He pointed out the diſadvantages of promiſcuous confinement, and the cruelty in many caſes of tranſportation.

Mr Secretary RYDER requeſted that the motion ſhould be deferred till next ſeſſion, as he had not been able to procure the requiſite information on the ſubject.

Mr WILBERFORCE contended that the motion ſhould be made now.

It was loſt by a majority of 69 to 52.

*Wednesday, June 6.*

Mr FOSTER moved, that a ſum, not exceeding L.20,000 be granted to his Majeſty, in aid of the firſt fruits of Ireland, for the purpoſe of building and repairing churches, chapels, and glebe houſes.

After a few words from Colonel Baſtard and Mr Foſter, the reſolution was agreed to without a diviſion.

Mr C. DUNDAS preſented two petitions from the freeholders of Berkſhire. The firſt praying for a reform of the Commons, and ſtating that the Houſe of Commons did not fully and fairly repreſent the people of England, was ordered to lie on the table; but on the ſecond being moved to lie on the table, and which prayed the diſcharge of Gale Jones and Sir Francis Burdett,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER roſe, in oppoſition to the laſt motion. This petition contained an allegation, charging that Houſe with having injured the people of England; and there were other comments on the conduct of the Houſe which he could not paſs by.

Sir S. ROMILLY ſaid, Miniſters appeared to him as though they had determined to make a ſtand againſt the reception of petitions generally. Intoxicated by their ſucceſs in rejecting former petitions, and ſeeing the people unwilling to break with the Houſe of Commons, they ſeemed to ſet no bounds to the arrogance of authority. He concluded by imploring them to adjourn the debate, if only for the ſpace of 24 hours.

Mr C. DUNDAS having had the honour to preſent the petition, conceived himſelf called upon to aſſure the Houſe of the entire reſpectability of the meeting at which it was agreed to.

Mr CREEVEY defended the conduct of Sir Francis Burdett, whoſe doctrines, he conceived, were perfectly in uniſon with the conſtitution. He concluded by moving, that the farther debate on the petition be adjourned until to-morrow.

After ſome obſervations by Mr Whitbread, Mr Creevy withdrew his amendment; when the Houſe divided—For receiving the petition, 86—againſt it 78.—Majority 42.

The reſolution for granting L.100,000 for the relief of the poor clergy was put and carried.

On the motion for the third reading of the lottery bill, Mr WHITBREAD, after remarking the contraſt between the ſubject which had juſt before engaged the attention of the Houſe, and that which was now ſubmitted to them, the one for the encouragement of virtue, and the other for the propagation of vice, oppoſed the third reading of the bill, on the ground that the ſpirit of gambling it excited and foſtered, was a moſt fruitful ſource of miſeries and crimes.

Mr BERNARD and Mr WILBERFORCE ſpoke on the ſame ſide, when the Houſe divided—For the third reading 61—againſt it 24.—Majority 37.

*Thursday, June 7.*

Mr LYTTLETON, after a long ſpeech, in which he recapitulated the grievances which Captain Foſkett complained of in his petition, concluded by moving "A reſolution of cenſure on the Commander in Chief, for having refuſed to report the complaint of Captain Foſkett to his Majeſty; and ſecondly, an addreſs of the Houſe to his Majeſty, ſtating that the Commander in Chief had violated thoſe rules inſtituted by his Majeſty for the regulation of the army."

General CRAUFURD entered into a long defence of the Commander in Chief, and oppoſed the motion.

Mr WHITBREAD ſupported the motion, and

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and Mr Mellish and Mr M. Sutton opposed it. The motion was negatived without a division.

The East Indian loan bill went through a committee, when Mr Creevey and Sir T. Turton intimated their intention of opposing it upon the report.—Adjourned.

*Friday, June* 8.

A petition from the inhabitants of Nottingham, remonstrating against the late proceedings of the House, &c; and a similar petition from the citizens and inhabitants of Rochester, were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr Whitbread presented two petitions, one from several protestants, and the other from persons, some of whom were protestants, and others Roman catholics. The two petitions stated the necessity of a liberty of conscience, and prayed the same to be allowed to all parties.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr Yorke moved an address to his Majesty, praying him to erect a monument in St Paul's Church to Lord Collingwood, and that the House would defray the expence of the same.—Agreed to.

Mr Perceval moved an address to his Majesty, for granting an addition to the salary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, requesting his Majesty, to add L. 10,000 per annum to the Irish civil list, for that purpose. After much opposition the House divided—For the grant 95—Against it 51.

*Wednesday, June* 13.

The Sheriffs of London presented the second petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, relating to the late proceedings of the House with respect to the commitment of John Gale Jones and Sir Francis Burdett. The petition being read, was ordered to lie on the table.

Another petition from the county of Middlesex, and one from Sheffield, on the same subjects, were presented and read; but rejected by majorities.

Lord Binning brought up a petition from the burgh of Haddington, complaining of the present mode of collecting the land tax, and praying an alteration thereof. It was laid upon the table.

On the motion of Mr R. Dundas, new writs were ordered for the burgh of Banff, in the room of the Lord Advocate of Scotland, who had accepted the office of steward of the Chiltern Hundreds; and for the shire of Dunbarton, in the room of Henry Glassford, Esq. who had accepted the office of steward of one of his Majesty's manors, to vacate his seat.

*Thursday, June* 14.

On the motion for the third reading of the assessed taxes bill,

Sir T. Turton said, that he had expected, during the present Session, some measure from the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite, to lessen the burthen of the income tax on the middling and lower classes of society. He thought the numerical proportion wrong, inasmuch as there was no comparison between a man of 2000l. a-year paying 200l. and a man having only 200l. a-year paying 20l. It could never have been in the contemplation of the legislature, that a man having 40s. in the funds should pay an income tax of four. He was sure the means of the middling class to pay that tax was gradually decreasing, and he could in private give some instances of it to the Right Hon. Gentleman. He objected also to the foreign property in the funds being exempt from the tax; by this we lost an income of 63,000l.

After a few observations, the bill was read a third time and passed.

EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.

Sir T. Turton rose to utter his decided protest against this measure, which went to vote away 1,500,000l. Debts, and not revenues, had increased in proportion as the Company had added new subjects to its empire, and brilliant victories had produced nothing but pecuniary embarrassments. He could detail the horrors committed in that country. The Nabobs of Arcot and Oude stripped of their dominions; whole ancient dynasties butchered; and the heads of Polygar Princes hung at the doors of their palaces! The worthy Baronet then went into a statement of the finances of the Company, compared the amount of the debts with the revenue, and should therefore oppose the third reading.

Mr Wallace thought that if the East India Company were merely a commercial body unconnected with Government, that even then it would be proper to assist them with a loan of money in their embarrassments. If the debts of the Company had increased near twenty millions in consequence of the wars in India, it must be recollected that their territorial revenue had increased about eight millions annually. Their embarrassments were principally owing to the situation of affairs in Europe. Their territory was security amply sufficient for such a loan as this, and he saw no reason to refuse the loan.

After some words from Mr Creevey, Mr Dundas, &c. the House divided, when the motion

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motion for the third reading was carried by a majority of 42.

*Friday, June 15.*

Mr H. THORNTON preſented a petition from the electors of the borough of Southwark, praying for Parliamentary Reform, and the liberation of Sir Francis Burdett and Mr Gale Jones.—Laid on the table.

Sir J. HALL moved for the immediate releaſe of Mr Gale Jones; which was negatived without a diviſion.

Mr BROUGHAM moved an address to his Majeſty, praying that he would uſe his influence with foreign powers for the abolition of the Slave Trade, which was carried. He next moved, "that the Houſe had heard with indignation and ſurpriſe of the means taken to evade the proviſions of the act for the abolition of the Slave Trade, and pledging itſelf to adopt the next Seſſion the neceſſary meaſures for preventing ſuch glaring violation of the law." This queſtion was alſo carried without a diviſion.

The Vote of Credit bill was read a third time and paſſed, and the Houſe adjourned to Wednesday next.

*Wednesday, June 20.*

A counter-address and petition, from Sheffield, was read and laid on the table.

BRIBERY BILL.

Mr WYNNE entered into an explanation of the nature of his bill for preventing bribery at elections; ſtating it not to be his intention to enhance the puniſhment, but to aſſiſt in the detection. He had other objects in the next ſeſſion to remedy:—1ſt, Reſpecting the conveyance of voters; 2d, To ſhorten the duration of the poll continuing open; 3d, To inflict puniſhment for the non-proſecution of petitions; and 4th, To extend the number of ſubſcriptions to thoſe petitions.

After ſome diſcuſſion, the bill went through a Committee.—Ordered to be printed.

*Thursday, June 21.*

The Houſe having been ſummoned to attend the Peers; upon their return, the Speaker as uſual read his Majeſty Speech on the prorogation of Parliament, [for which ſee our report of the proceedings in the Houſe of Lords], after which the Members diſperſed.

# Historical Affairs.

## AMERICA.

The non-intercouſe act is at length repealed; and Britiſh merchantmen are freely admitted to trade to the American ports.—Before the adjournment of Congreſs in the beginning of laſt month, an act was paſſed, excluding from the ports of America all Britiſh and French ſhips of war. Sect. 5th of the above act ſtates, "That in caſe either Great Britain or France ſhall, before the 3d day of March next, ſo revoke or modify her edicts, as that they ſhall ceaſe to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, which fact the Preſident of the United States ſhall declare by proclamation; and if the other nation ſhall not, within the three months thereafter, ſo revoke or modify her edicts in like manner, then the 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 18th ſections of the act entitled, An Act to interdict the Commercial Intercourſe between the United States, and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purpoſes, ſhall, from and after the expiration of three months from the date of the proclamation aforeſaid, be revived, and have full force and effect, ſo far as relates to the dominions, colonies, and dependencies of the nation thus refuſing or neglecting to revoke or modify her edict in manner aforeſaid. And the reſtriction impoſed by this act ſhall, from the date of ſuch proclamation, ceaſe and be diſcontinued in relation to the nation revoking or modifying her decrees in the manner aforeſaid. Provided, that the ſaid additional duties ſhall be collected on ſuch goods, wares, and merchandize, liable to pay the ſame, as ſhall have been imported previous to the day on which the ſaid duty is to ceaſe."

A veſſel has arrived from South America, with diſpatches for Government, containing the important intelligence of a revolution in that country, extending from Vera Cruz, along the whole iſthmus, to the Caraccas. The inhabitants appear reſolved not to ſubmit to the new dynaſty eſtabliſhed in the mother country; and, it is ſaid, that the in-

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intelligence of the enemy's progress in Andaluſia brought matters to a criſis, and determined them to an immediate declaration of independence. They have invited the Britiſh Government to a cloſe alliance with them.

## HOLLAND.

The following is a copy of the "General Inſtructions" recently publiſhed in Holland, prohibiting the commercial intercourſe with this country:—

"It being the intention of the Emperor to prevent, by every poſſible means, the introduction into Holland of Britiſh merchandize and colonial produce, the generals in command are to eſtabliſh, at all points of the coaſt, a ſyſtem of the moſt active vigilance. They can eaſily inform themſelves who thoſe of the inhabitants are that are reputed ſmugglers.

"Every perſon guilty of introducing Britiſh merchandize and prohibited goods, or of holding any communication, directly or indirectly, with the Britiſh, ſhall be immediately arreſted, and tried by a commiſſion to be appointed for this purpoſe.

"All the cuſtomhouſe officers, belonging to a diſtrict under the command of a general or ſuperior officer, ſhall diſpoſe of them in ſuch manner as he ſhall think moſt eligible, from the information he ſhall obtain as to local circumſtances, and the diſpoſition of the inhabitants. In ſhort, the general officers commanding any diſtrict ſhall concert meaſures, with the commanders of the Dutch troops ſtationed in the diſtrict, for occupying, with a ſecond line of troops, the moſt important points ſuſpected to be uſed as entrepots for illicit trade.

"The goods ſeized ſhall be warehouſed, and a proceſs-verbal ſhall be made, and the property divided according to the regulations of the cuſtomhouſe.

"It may frequently occur, that veſſels may arrive without being boarded as far as Rotterdam, Leyd, Dort, and other parts diſtant from the coaſt. The cuſtomhouſe officers ſtationed in thoſe ports ſhall attend the unloading of ſuch veſſels, and aſcertain if there be on board colonial Britiſh goods, or articles of the commerce of that country.

"When a veſſel arrives on the coaſt, or at the mouth of any river, deſtined for any port in the interior, officers ſhould be put on board, and a guard to accompany the veſſel to her deſtination, who will prevent the landing any part of the goods which the parties might be deſirous to ſave from examination.

"*General Head-quarters at Utrecht, May* 18. 1810.

"Marſhal Duke of REGGIO."

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The following Decree was iſſued on the 24th ult.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, by the Grace of GOD, and the Conſtitution of the Kingdom, King of Holland, Conſtable of France.

Upon the report of our Miniſter of Finance, of the 21ſt of May 1810, &c.

We have decreed, and hereby decree,

ART. 1. The line of two thouſand rods, eſtabliſhed by our decree of the 25th May 1809, No. 23, and further deſcribed in our decree of the 3d of November 1809, No. 12, within which limits, with the exception of certain places therein mentioned, and the town of the Hague, are prohibited all magazines, depots, or warehouſes of colonial goods and Engliſh manufactures, on articles held to be ſuch according to the proclamation of the 31ſt of May 1805, is extended to the diſtance of five thouſand rods from the ſea coaſts. All unlicenced magazines found within the former ſpace ſhall be put under ſequeſtration, to be diſpoſed of in ſuch manner as ſhall be further provided.

2. The proprietors of ſuch magazines lying between the diſtance of two thouſand and that of five thouſand rods from the ſea-coaſts, ſhall be at liberty to clear and carry off the ſame, within the ſpace of fourteen days, under the authority of inland permits.

3. All licenſed retail dealers ſhall deliver in at the neareſt office of the director by water, a ſpecial declaration in writing of their ſtock in hand.

4. The neceſſary ſufferances ſhall be delivered to the retail dealers, to aſcertain the colonial goods and manufactures which they may keep on hand in order to carry on their trade. This ſtock ſhall be regulated by the average of the extent of their licences, and the amount of their payments to the weigh-houſe tax, in caſe they are rated thereto.—The quantity, however, ſhall in no caſe exceed one-third of the annual ſales.

5. The local authorities ſhall, within the ſhorteſt poſſible period, tranſmit to the Director General of the Middelen te Water, liſts of the licenſed ſhop-keepers within their reſpective diſtricts, dealing in colonial commodities and manufactures, with a ſtatement of the ſum they are rated at to the weigh-houſe tax, which ſtatement they are empowered to demand of the receiver or collector of the Middelen te Lande.

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The said lists are to be accompanied with such remarks as tend to make the Director General more particularly acquainted with their local interests in this respect.

The 6th and 7th articles contain directions for giving publicity to the decree.

## SPAIN.

Bonaparte has published the following decree against Spain, dated Feb. 10. 1810 :—

Considering that the enormous sums, which our army of Spain costs us, impoverish our treasury, and oblige our people to make sacrifices which they cannot support; considering, on the other hand, that the Spanish administration is without energy, and in many provinces does not even exist; and, so far from being able to derive any advantages from the resources of the country, leaves them to be employed by the insurgents; we have decreed and do decree, as follows :—

TITLE 1.—*Of the Government of Catalonia.*

1. The seventh corps of the army of Spain shall take the title of the army of Catalonia.

2. The province of Catalonia shall form a particular government, under the title of the government of Catalonia

3. The commander in chief of the army of Catalonia shall be governor of the province and shall unite the civil and military powers.

4. Catalonia shall be declared in a state of siege.

5. The governor shall be charged with the administration of justice and finance, and make all necessary regulations.

6. All the rents of the province, or ordinary imposts, shall be paid into the cheft of the army to be applied to the payment of the troops, and the maintenance of the army.

TITLE 2.—*Of the Government of Arragon—Second Government.*

Genral Suchet shall be governor of Arragon, with full civil and military powers; he shall appoint to all employments, make all regulations, &c. &c. and from the 1st of March our public treasury shall supply no funds for the maintenance of the army, but the country shall furnish whatever may be necessary.

TITLE 3.—*Of the Government of Navarre—Third Government.*

The province of Navarre shall be called the government of Navarre. General Dufour shall be governor of Navarre, and shall conduct thither the four regiments of his division. With respect to his authority, and the maintenance of the army, the same is ordered as with respect to Arragon.

TITLE 4.—*Of the Government of Biscay—Fourth Government.*

Biscay shall be called the government of Biscay. Gen. Thouvenot shall be governor. In other respects the same is ordered as with regard to Navarre.

[For the state of the hostile armies in Spain, see SUMMARY OF POLITICS.]

## ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

On the morning of Thursday the 31st of May, an atrocious attempt was made upon the life of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, at his apartments in the Stable Yard, St James's Palace. The Duke dined out, and returned home about half past 12 o'clock, and soon after went to bed. About two o'clock his Royal Highness was awoke by receiving a violent blow and cut on his right temple; a second blow was given on his head. The Duke being very sound asleep, and the blows stunning him, when he first awoke he suspected he was dreaming, but a providential movement prevented a third blow from proving fatal. He received, however, a violent cut across his arms. A fourth blow was given, which nearly cut off one of his hands and a finger. Several other blows and cuts were given him in different parts of his body, and on his attempting to get out of bed, his Royal Highness received cuts across his thighs and legs, supposed to be for the purpose of preventing him from pursuing the assassin, as he found he had failed in his purpose to kill the Duke on his bed. This all took place in the dark, the assassin having put the light out that had been burning in his Royal Highness's bedroom. The Duke, who is a very resolute man, notwithstanding found his way to the bed-room of Mrs Neale (wife of one of his valets), his housekeeper, and alarmed her, calling out as he went for assistance; he then proceeded to the hall, where he procured the porter's light. An alarm was spread throughout the palace, it being supposed robbers had broken into the apartments. In consequence, a serjeant and a file of men entered the hall, staircase, and the Duke's bed-room, which were found literally covered with blood. He had received no fewer than nine wounds. On the serjeant and men searching the premises, no

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ſymptoms of the villain could be traced, till they came to his room, the bed and floor of which were covered with blood. He was lying on the bed, dreſſed, except as to his coat, waiſtcoat, and ſhoes, with his throat cut in a moſt ſhocking manner. It was afterwards aſcertained, that he came to the Duke's apartments to ſleep, although not in waiting, under a pretence that his children were ill; but, inſtead of going to bed, he had concealed himſelf in a cloſet, where he uſed to keep boots and ſhoes, adjoining the Duke's bed-room, with a dark lanthorn. He uſed the Duke's ſabre in this horrid attempt.—There is no doubt but he expected the firſt blow or two would have proved fatal, as he was not prepared to murder himſelf, till he found he had not killed the Duke, as his keys were found in his drawer, from which he took his razor, to cut his own throat.

The wretched aſſaſſin's name was Selis. He was an Italian by birth, and has left a wife and four children, the eldeſt a girl about eight years of age. He was ſo great a favourite of his maſter, that his Royal Highneſs took him and his family into his apartments to reſide. His Royal Highneſs was alſo ſponſor for one of the children, and had prevailed on one of his royal ſiſters to ſtand with him on the ſame occaſion. So great was the devotion of the ſervant to his maſter, and of the attachment of the latter to his ſervant, that it had recommended him to all the branches of the Royal Family, from ſeveral of whom he and his children received many little preſents, and marks of notice and attention.

Although all the Duke's domeſtic ſervants, and every one who was in the leaſt acquainted with Selis, were examined; yet no diſcovery could be made of the motive which induced him to make the horrid attempt. A Coroner's Inqueſt was held on the body of the aſſaſſin; who, after a long examination of witneſſes, returned their verdict—*ſilo de ſe.*

On Thurſday evening his Royal Highneſs was removed to Carleton Houſe, where he has ſince been attended by Sir Henry Halford and Mr Home, and is now conſidered in ſuch a favourable ſtate of convaleſcence, that the practice of iſſuing bulletins has been diſcontinued. His Royal Highneſs has been once to viſit his apartments in the palace, and is able frequently to paſs an hour or two of the forenoon in Carleton-houſe gardens.

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SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

Previous to the prorogation of Parliament, which took place on Thurſday the 21ſt inſtant, a number of the friends of Sir Francis Burdett had come to the reſolution of eſcorting him, in pompous proceſſion, from the Tower to his houſe in Piccadilly; and for that purpoſe they had arranged a cavalcade, to proceed in the following order:—

Six Trumpeters on horſeback.
Band of Muſic, ſix abreaſt.
Gentlemen on foot, ſix abreaſt.
Band of Muſic, ſix abreaſt.
Large dark blue Streamer.
Motto—"Hold to the laws."
Fifty-two Gentlemen on horſeback, four abreaſt.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT,

In an elevated Carriage, drawn by four Horſes.

Supported by ſix Gentlemen on horſeback, on each ſide, bearing white wands;
Followed by Gentlemen on horſeback, four abreaſt.
Carriages to cloſe, to fall in at the end of John-ſtreet, Minories.

Proceſſion to form on Tower-hill, to proceed up Cooper's Row, John-ſtreet, America Square, Minories, Aldgate, Leadenhall-ſtreet, Cornhill, Poultry, Cheapſide, St Paul's Church-yard, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-ſtreet, through Pickett-ſtreet, Strand, Cockſpur-ſtreet, Haymarket, Piccadilly.

The morning of the 21ſt had ſcarcely dawned, when the people were in motion—when muſic was heard in every direction. At the ſeveral appointed rendezvouſes in the ſeveral pariſhes of Weſtminſter, the people began to aſſemble about 10 o'clock, and from thence proceeded to the Tower. Scarcely a ſtreet, lane, or alley, was to be found, in which the cockade of Sir Francis Burdett was not to be ſeen—in which the cry of "Burdett for ever" was not heard.—Before one o'clock, Tower-hill and all the avenues approaching it were literally thronged. The gentlemen appointed to arrange the different parts of the proceſſion, according to the programme were peculiarly active. By half after two o'clock, the whole of the proceſſion was in readineſs to move, and from that moment the moſt eager expectation prevailed, but which, in the end, was totally diſappointed. About half after three, Lord Moira appeared on his way to the Tower, and was received with acclamations. His Lordſhip remained a ſhort time in the Tower, and when he came out, he communicated to ſome of the principal perſons concerned in conducting the proceſſion, that Sir Francis Burdett had croſſed the river, and proceeded to Wimbledon.

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This communication was immediately announced, but there was a general indiſpoſition to believe it. Indeed, the people appeared to regard it rather as an expedient fabricated by their enemies, to induce them to diſperſe, and ſo to weaken the effect which their aſſemblage had in view. The communication from Sheriff Wood had, however, very ſoon its deſired influence; and it is impoſſible to ſketch even a faint picture of the effects of this unforeſeen, this hope-breaking event; the people at large—the electors of Weſtminſter—the numerous cavalcade—the Common Councilmen of the City of London, all looking at each other for a time in ſilent chagrin and mute deſpair! —It was, however, deemed proper that the proceſſion ſhould go back in form, which it accordingly did, in the preſcribed order. A band of muſic led the way; then came a numerous cavalcade, ſeveral abreaſt, in centre of the front of which rode Major Cartwright; among theſe were many of the conductors of the proceſſion, holding white ſtaves. Colonel Hanger next appeared, leading another body of horſemen. Various banners were carried, moſtly of dark blue, bearing gilt inſcriptions, ſuch as "The Triumph of Virtue," "Hold to the Laws," "The Conſtitution," "Trial by Jury," "Magna Charta," "Burdett and Liberty," &c. Next followed a low phaeton, drawn by four horſes, driven by poſtillions in dreſſes of dark blue and buff jackets, ornament with medallions and blue ribbons. But alas! this vehicle, deſtined to a purpoſe ſo popularly triumphant, was empty!!! No Sir Francis was there! In vain, from all the political admirers, and all the applauding beauties who filled the windows from Tower Hill to Piccadilly, who had not yet learned the diſaſter, and who waved their blue ribbons and lilly handkerchiefs in the air, was every eye directed towards it to be hold the Baronet, to partake of and adorn whoſe triumph they had from all quarters aſſembled! It was like a proceſſion without a pageant, or an army without a general: it was like a play by country ſtrollers, where Hamlet was to be performed, but owing to unavoidable circumſtances the part of Hamlet himſelf was obliged to be omitted.

In the proceſſion were Colonel Boſville, Colonel Wardle, the Hon. George Hanger, Mr Langley, Mr Peter Walker, Mr Waithman, Mr Quin, &c. When the proceſſion reached Piccadilly, the Sheriffs attended by their officers, paſſed the cavalcade, and having ſtationed themſelves oppoſite the Baronet's houſe, directed the carriages, as they advanced, to file off by Berkeley-ſtreet, and the other avenues to Berkeley-ſquare. The reſult of ſuch an arrangement was, that before the laſt part of the proceſſion arrived in front of the houſe, which was about eight o'clock, the preceding part were retiring in a manner the moſt peaceable and exemplary to their reſpective quarters of reſidence.—During the long and frequently interrupted movement, the conduct of the two Sheriffs and their deputies was highly commendable. Wherever an interruption took place, they hurried to remove the obſtruction; and though we believe not a ſolitary circumſtance occurred to call for the interference of a peace officer, ſtill the manner in which the civil power performed its duty, fully exemplified that in this country, and amongſt ſuch a people, it is fully competent to the diſcharge of all its functions. The whole proceeding of the day proved how unneceſſary the introduction of a military force would be, and that it rather tends to create than to prevent thoſe diſorders which it is called on to quell. By nine o'clock the great body of the people diſperſed from Piccadilly.

The Miniſters of State had, at their reſidences, each of them, two police officers, and a guard of foot ſoldiers, where they remained under arms till five o'clock next morning.

On the following day, a deputation from the Committee who conducted the cavalcade waited upon Sir Francis to inquire his reaſons for declining to join the proceſſion; when the Baronet ſtated—"That his conduct on the occaſion was the reſult of the deepeſt reflection: It had occupied his mind more than half the time he had been in the Tower; and, notwithſtanding the public might feel diſappointed, and would no doubt expreſs that diſappointment ſtrongly, yet, he was convinced, that, in leſs than ſix weeks, there would not be a reflecting mind in the kingdom that would not approve of what he had done. His enemies, had been baſe enough to charge him with the blood that had been ſhed; and, had he, by gratifying his perſonal vanity, been the cauſe of any accident, or the death of any perſon, he ſhould have reflected on it with pain all the remainder of his life."

SCOTTISH

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# Scottish Chronicle.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The following Addreſſes of the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland having been tranſmitted by Francis Lord Napier, his Majeſty's Commiſſioner, to the Right Hon. Richard Ryder, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, have been by him preſented to the King, which Addreſſes his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

*May it please your Majesty,*

The gracious letter with which your Majeſty has been pleaſed to honour the preſent General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland, was received with the moſt lively ſentiments of reſpect and gratitude.

We regard with no common ſatisfaction the aſſurance which your Majeſty has thought fit to give us, that you deem it good for the propagation of reformed religion that the General Aſſembly of our National Church ſhould hold their annual meeting at the appointed period; at the ſame time feel this high expreſſion of your confidence, as a moſt powerful incitement to us to conduct our proceedings with that gravity and calmneſs which may beſt promote an object of ſuch great importance. Conſidering the repreſentation of your Royal Perſon in our General Aſſemblies as the ſymbol of that union between Church and State which tends to give vigour and ſtability to both, we receive as a pleaſing teſtimony of your paternal affection for the Church of Scotland, the appointment of Lord Napier to be your Majeſty's Commiſſioner, and are prepared, by the experience of the zeal and fidelity which have heretofore marked his character in the execution of his important truſt, and ſecured to him the attention and approbation of the members of our body, to receive with all earneſtneſs the important and holy exhortations with which, on this occaſion, your Majeſty has found it more eſpecially neceſſary to charge him.

The renewed aſſurance which he has moſt impreſſively conveyed to us of your Majeſty's firm and unalterable attachment to the doctrines of the Chriſtian Religion, and of your conſtant and tender regard for the peculiar privileges of the Church of Scotland, reminds us of the ineſtimable bleſſings which we enjoy under the juſt and beneficent adminiſtration of a King, who, thro' a long reign, has been the nurſing father of the Church, and no leſs ſolicitous for the ſpiritual than the temporal intereſt of his people. We are anxious to juſtify the hope which your Majeſty is pleaſed to entertain of this General Aſſembly, by continuing ſtill to prefer to all objects that can ſolicit our attention, the precepts which our holy faith recommends, and to practiſe, with unſhaken conſtancy, the conduct which it approves, the beneficial influence of which we have long ſeen under the ſincere and effectual protection which your Majeſty has afforded to us in the propagation of them.

We are deeply convinced, that the adoption of wild and ſpeculative notions, entertained by miſguided men, and the manifeſt errors which prevail among us in theſe times, are juſtly aſcribed to the neglect of the ſalutary principles and holy laws of our divine religion; and, in obedience to your paternal call, and in fulfilment of the duties of our ſacred office, we ſolemnly pledge ourſelves to your Majeſty, that, through the Grace of the Lord Jesus, we will lend ourſelves, with all aſſiduity and vigilance, to correct theſe errors, and to expoſe the fallacious proſpects which are held out to captivate the weak, and ſeduce the unwary.

It is our determined reſolution, that, if the ſpecious theories of falſe philoſophy, and the perſevering efforts of her advocates, are offered to the admiration of the people entruſted to our charge, we will moſt affectionately teach them to avoid the councils of hypocriſy, and to follow rather the example of thoſe that do well. We ſhall not fail to guard them againſt the violent and intemperate followers of pretended patriotiſm, ſhewing them what manner of men they are, and ſetting before them the ſober demeanour and earneſt endeavours of the true friends of the Goſpel; ſtriving, by ſound principles and pure morals, to continue and increaſe that public happineſs which we have derived from our envied conſtitution. By an appeal to the hiſtory of paſt ages, and the experience of the preſent times, we ſhall labour to convince all men of the ad-

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vantages which result from a due and proper obedience to the laws and ordinances which Wisdom has established; happy, if by the sobriety of our lives we shall be favoured, like the faithful men who have gone before us, as the instruments of Divine Providence, in discouraging the principles which tend only to the subversion of all good government and social order.

From the great experience of your Majesty's faithful representative in these and other matters, which concern the interests of our Church, we confidently expect high encouragement in the discharge of the difficult duties recommended to us by your Majesty. He has fully satisfied us of your Majesty's determination to support us under every discouraging embarrassment, and of your royal conviction, that, by timely caution, and the firm and prudent conduct recommended to us by your Majesty, our public ministrations may be blessed of God, to make the virtuous and upright more stedfast, and to reclaim those who may for a time have wandered in search of pernicious novelties.

Firmly convinced of the indissoluble connection which must ever subsist between the temporal welfare of a people, and the faithful discharge of their more sacred duties, we shall exert our most strenuous endeavours to maintain and improve that happy union, by impressing a just sense of the blessed effects of it upon the minds of all those that are committed to our care; admonishing them, as they value the distinguishing privileges of an excellent and admired constitution, to cultivate and extend the observance of those spiritual obligations which alone can render these blessings permanent or themselves happy.

The condescending and indulgent communication of the pious and benevolent sentiments by which your Majesty is animated at this momentous crisis, has made a deep impression on our hearts; binding us by new ties of affection to your Majesty's person, and calling a more ardent zeal in behalf of your government. While we feel that, from the general aspect of the times, our duties as pastors of the Church of Scotland are multiplied, and that our responsibility is increased, we feel also that our minds are invigorated by the firm reliance which your Majesty is pleased to repose in our wisdom and fidelity.

We rejoice in the renewed assurance, that the good of the Church and the welfare of your people are the objects of your Majesty's constant and most anxious care; and we have learned, from long experience, that no services are more acceptable to your royal mind than those which are conducive to these great ends of your government. Under this impression, we shall labour with united efforts to promote by our deliberations the particular interests of the Church of Scotland, and the prosperity and happiness of that portion of your subjects who have been accustomed to receive from it, through us, the wholesome precepts of the Gospel.

We receive your Majesty's royal donation for the propagation of Christian Knowledge and the principles of the reformed religion, in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, as a pleasing expression of your Majesty's unremitted attention to the best interests of your people. It shall be our care to secure, by a faithful application of this bounty, the valuable objects for which it is bestowed.

That Almighty God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, may protect your Majesty's person, and prosper the administration of your government; that he may bless abundantly our gracious Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and all the Members of your illustrious House; and that, after a long and happy reign over a loyal and affectionate people, you may at length be received to the glory of the Heavenly Kingdom, are, through Jesus Christ, the united and fervent prayers of, may it please your Majesty, your Majesty's most faithful, most obedient, and most loyal subjects, the Ministers and Elders met in this National Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed, in our name, in our presence, and at our appointment, by

HUGH MEIKLEJOHN, Moderator.

Edinburgh, 19th May, 1810.

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*May it please your Majesty,*

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, met in General Assembly, embrace the first opportunity of approaching our Gracious Sovereign, to join in those heart-felt congratulations which were lately so universally expressed by an attached and loyal people, on the fiftieth anniversary of your Majesty's accession to the throne of these kingdoms. Satisfied that a virtuous and religious King is one of the greatest blessings which the Almighty can bestow upon a nation, we regard your Majesty's lengthened reign as a peculiar mark of the favour of Heaven, for which we are grateful to God, who has added this to the many distinguishing advantages conferred

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ferred upon us as a people. During nearly half a century, your Majesty's subjects have had displayed to them from the throne, an example of every public and private virtue; an example which has excited their respect and veneration, and by its powerful influence has been of incalculable benefit in promoting their happiness.

Your Majesty has been called to discharge the duties of a highly important station in one of the most eventful periods to be found in history; a period during which ancient institutions have been destroyed, thrones levelled with the ground, and all the relations which had for ages connected the great commonwealth of Europe torn asunder. In the midst of this general convulsion, Britain, under the auspicious rule of a wise and just Monarch, has remained secure. Her unrivalled Constitution has been preserved—her territory enlarged—her commerce, under the shelter of a triumphant navy, spread to the most distant regions—her agriculture and manufactures carried to an unexampled degree of perfection, whilst the peaceful pursuits of literature and science have been fostered, the pure administration of justice secured, and the temples of religion, where our fathers worshipped, untouched by the hand of sacrilege, have remained open to their posterity, to offer up their adorations to the Author of their varied gifts. This envied situation, Sire, in which Providence has been pleased to place our country, cannot fail of being truly gratifying to a Sovereign who, as the father of his people, rejoices in their happiness; and this gratification must be greatly increased by the reflection, that your Majesty's conscientious and faithful discharge of your high duties has contributed so largely to preserve to your subjects the enjoyment of so many blessings.

Among the various circumstances which have marked an eventful reign, there is not one more honourable to your Majesty's feelings, or which reflects a brighter lustre on the British character, than the assistance which has been so liberally afforded to suffering nations, struggling to rescue themselves from the grasp of lawless ambition. The exertions made by your Majesty for this purpose, have proved to the world, that Britain is ready to expend her blood, as well as treasure, in succouring her allies; Whilst the successful valour of your troops, opposed to such superior numbers, has confirmed the expectations of the most sanguine, inspired the timid with confidence, and taught a vaunting foe how hopeless would be the attempt to combat freemen on their native soil. Whatever under Divine Providence, may be the fate of the other nations of Europe, your subjects will have the consolation to think, that, following your Majesty's illustrious example, they acted the part which became a great and generous nation; and no page in history will be read by posterity with greater exultation than that which records, that Britons were the only people who dared, in defiance of a powerful usurper, to extend their arm for the protection of the oppressed; whilst their country remained the only asylum where the unfortunate exile found a refuge from the effects of his sanguinary vengeance.

Amidst the general benefits in which we participate with our fellow-subjects, we recollect, with the liveliest emotions, the peculiar marks of royal favour which this National Church has experienced during his Majesty's reign; and, knowing that the faithful discharge of our sacred duties is the expression of gratitude most acceptable to your Majesty, we renew the pledge often given, to be zealous in our endeavours to cherish and strengthen those principles of loyalty to the King, and attachment to the Constitution, by which the people under our care have long been animated; and to impress deeply upon their minds those sentiments of religion and virtue which are the true source of private happiness and national greatness.

That Almighty God, the God and father of our Lord Jesus Christ, may prolong your Majesty's life, and prosper your Administration; that he may bless the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and all your Royal Family; and that, after a prosperous reign upon earth, you may obtain a crown of glory, is the earnest prayer of, may it please your Majesty, your Majesty's most faithful, most obedient, and most loyal subjects, the Ministers and Elders met in this General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed, in our name, in our presence, and at our appointment, by

HUGH MEIKLEJOHN, Moderator.

Edinburgh, May 19. 1810.

## MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

FIRES.—A very alarming fire broke out early on Tuesday morning, the 5th June, in a baker's shop, south side of the Grassmarket, which at first threatened very serious consequences. By the exertions of the neighbours, and the assistance of two fire-engines, it was soon got under, without communicating to the adjoining houses.

Same morning, an alarming fire broke out in a back building, between Hutcheson Street

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Street and Glaſsford Street, Glaſgow, occupied as a warehouſe by Meſſ. R. Aitken and Co. It began in the upper apartments, and ſuch was the fury of the flames, that, before a ſufficient ſupply of water could be obtained, the roof was fallen in, and the greater part of the premiſſes deſtroyed. Fortunately, the night was calm, or the adjoining buildings would moſt likely have ſhared the ſame fate. No lives were loſt, but ſeveral people were conſiderably hurt, by their exertions to ſave the property, both in the warehouſe and houſes in the neighbourhood. A great deal of goods have been deſtroyed, as well as others materially damaged. We underſtand great part of the property was inſured.

On the 9th June, owing, as is ſuppoſed, to ſome muir-burn, the hill of Craigindinny, foreſt of Glentanner, was ſet on fire; and, ſuch was the rapidity of the flames, increaſed by the extraordinary dryneſs of the wood, that, notwithſtanding the utmoſt exertions of the people from the ſurrounding country, for a great length of time, the progreſs of the devouring element could not be arreſted, until between 200 and 300 acres of the growing timber were totally conſumed.

On the 9th June, between ſeven and eight o'clock in the evening, a fire broke out in the ſtove and drying-room of Meſſ. Atherton, Towndrow, and Co.'s ſugar refining houſe, Strand Street, Liverpool, which raged with increaſing violence till eleven o'clock, when the flames caught an adjoining warehouſe, filled with ſugar and other goods. About three o'clock the following morning, the ſcene became truly terrific, threatening deſtruction to the whole range of buildings on the north-weſt corner of the Old Dock and in Strand Street; but, ſoon after that hour, the roof of the warehouſe falling in deadened the flames, and they gradually ſubſided, without further miſchief. Both the ſugarhouſe and the warehouſe were conſumed: but, we are happy to hear, that the perſons concerned are principally inſured.

On Sunday, 10th June, three young boys went to the Black Rocks, to the eaſt of Leith Harbour, and, ſtopping too long, were ſurrounded by the making-tide. One of them got out with difficulty, but the other two were unfortunately drowned. A boat was diſpatched from Leith, the moment the accident was known, but was too late to afford any relief. One of the bodies has ſince been found.

A very melancholy accident happened lately, at a place called the Peaſe, Berwickſhire. As one of the baggage carts of the Forfarſhire militia was ſtopping there, a fine boy, about eight years of age, belonging to Serjeant Major Nicol, got out of the cart, and was climbing on the wheel, when the horſes ſuddenly going off, threw him on the ground, and the wheel, paſſing over his body, cruſhed him to death. The unfortunate mother was upon the cart when this unhappy accident happened.

On the 9th June, a porter was killed in the hold of a veſſel in Dundee Harbour. He was engaged unloading coals; and, the rope by which the iron pully was ſupported giving way, the meaſure fell down upon him, and killed him inſtantly.

A maſon, of the name of Stevenſon, was lately killed by the blowing up of ſome ſtones, at Templeton, in the pariſh of Auchterhouſe. The match unfortunately communicated too early to the powder, and the exploſion took place before he could get out of the way. He has left a wife and two children to lament his loſs.

On the 5th June, the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council, agreed to give a preſentation to the Rev. Dr Andrew Grant, one of the miniſters of Canongate, to be miniſter of the College Church of this city, in room of the Rev. Dr Thomas Macnight, appointed one of the miniſters of the Old Church.

On the 18th May, the Mariſchal College of Aberdeen conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Mr Walter Foggo Ireland, one of the miniſters of North Leith.

On the 25th June, the Univerſity of Edinburgh conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine upon the following Gentlemen, after the uſual public and private trials:—

SCOTLAND.—Arch. Will. Crichton, W. N. Stevenſon, George Wylie, James Williamſon.

ENGLAND.—Francis Borge, Frederick Bailey, Thomas Reeve, John Elliotſon, John Gollinſon, Thomas Peach, Henry Payne, John Whittam, J. B. Dwerryhouſe, Matthew B. Cowie.

IRELAND.—William Thorpe, Thomas Wahab, John Stretch, Thomas Kelly, Matthew Kenny, James Donworth, Robert Lloyd.

WALES.—John Rogers.

AMERICA.—Lawrence Lacy, Udny Hay Hoope.

BERMUDA.—Henry Hinſon.

ST KITTS.—John Maddox Titley, H. M. Clinton.

CANADA.—David M'Loughlin, W. D. Selby.

BIRTHS,

## BIRTHS.

April 5. Mrs Scott of Parton, a son.

8. At Nether Friarton, Mrs Drummond, a daughter.

11. At Ayr, Mrs Hamilton Douglas Boswell, a daughter.

12. At Edinburgh, Mrs Dr Kirby, Lothian Street, a daughter.

18. At Southwick, Mrs Dunlop of Dunlop, a son.

—. At Ayton, Mrs Fordyce of Ayton, a daughter.

24. Mrs Gordon, Milrig, a son.

30. At Cork, Lady Bantry, a son.

—. At Tyrone, Lady Harriet F. St George, a son and heir.

—. At London, Lady Lovaine, a son.

—. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Robert Campbell, Esq. of Skipness, advocate, a son.

—. At Urrard, the Lady of Major Alston, a son.

May 2. At Cranstoun-hill, the Right Hon. Lady Janet Buchanan, a daughter.

3. Mrs Robert Dennistoun, a son.

—. The Lady of H. Thornton, Esq. M.P a son.

5. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Lord Viscount Glentworth, a daughter.

9. At London, the Marchioness of Winchester, a son.

16. Mrs Colin Campbell, Jura, a son.

17. At the Manor House, East Acton, the Lady of W. E. Allen, Esq. a son.

—. The Princes of Orange, a daughter.

—. Mrs Scott, of Sinton, a son.

—. The Lady of Major Hay, of the 18th dragoons, a son.

—. At London, Lady Molesworth, a son.

18. At Edinburgh, Mrs Colonel Carnegie, a son.

21. At Edinburgh, Mrs Gibson of Pentland, a son.

—. Mrs Dewar of Lassodie, a daughter.

—. At Kincardine, the wife of Alexander Davidson, shoemaker, of three female children. They are all in a thriving way.

25. At Edinburgh, Mrs M'Farlane, of Balwill, a son.

26. At Liverpool, the wife of Patrick Conaly, labourer, of two boys and a girl, all of whom, with the mother, are likely to do well.

—. At Mrs Fordyce's, Putney-hill, near London, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Balfour, Scots Greys, a daughter.

30. At Airth Castle, the Lady of Thomas Graham Stirling, of Airth and Stowan, Esq. a daughter.

June 3. At Edinburgh, the Lady of T. H. Miller, Esq. Advocate, a son.

4. Viscountess Duncan, a daughter.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Dyce, a daughter.

—. At Aberdeen, Mrs Mudie, a daughter.

6. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Dr Thatcher, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

May 15. At Perth, John Andrew Dick, Esq. of Auchnagie, Captain of his Majesty's 41st regiment, to Miss Jess Roy, daughter of James Roy, Esq.

19. At London, Lord James Murray, second son of the Duke of Athol, to Lady Emily Percy, youngest daughter of the Duke of Northumberland.

22. At London, the Marquis of Ely, to Miss Dashwood, daughter of Sir Henry Dashwood.

24. At London, Sir William Oglander, Bart. to Lady Maria Fitzroy, eldest daughter of the Earl of Euston.

—. At Hollington Church, Major Hugh Halkett, 2d rifle regiment King's German Legion, to Miss Emilia Charlotte Burges, second daughter of Sir James Bland Burges, Bart. Beau-Port, Sussex.

25. The Rev. Laurence Butter, Minister of Lethenby and Kinloch, to Miss Matilda Hog, daughter of Thomas Hog, Esq. of Kinloch.

28. At Edinburgh, Mr Adam Dunn, of Middleham, county of York, to Miss A. Hutchinson, daughter of the late J. Hutchinson, Esq. of Shipton, near York.

31. At Ladyfield Place, Mr James Clark, of the Stirlingshire militia, to Isabella, only daughter of the deceased Mr David Whyte, merchant, Edinburgh.

June 1. At Edinburgh, Dr David Irving, to Anne Margaret, eldest daughter of Dr Robert Anderson.

—. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Borrowman, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr Patrick Stevenson, writer.

5. Major-General the Hon. William Mordaunt Maitland, to Mrs Watherston, widow of Dalhousie Watherston, Esq. of Manderston, county of Berwick. The ceremony was performed by the Rev Dr Milner.

6. Mr John Wright, merchant Edinburgh, to Agnes Georgina, eldest daughter of Capt. Pedie, Gayfield Place.

7. At Edinburgh, Wm. Ramsay, Esq. banker, to Miss Frances Lawson, 4th daughter of the late William Lawson, Esq. of Cairnmuir.

1. At Stewarthall, John Russell, Esq. clerk to the Signet, to Miss Cecilia Murray, only

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only daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Murray, of Stewarthall.

Lately at Skiliganaban, near Ballynure, Ireland, Mr Wm. M'Cullough, aged 70, to Miss Rice, of Whitepark, aged 17.

## DEATHS.

Feb. 25. At Aberfoyle, Patrick and William, and on the 5th March, John, the three youngest sons of the Rev. Dr Graham.

26. At Oxenford Castle, Sir John Dalrymple Hamilton Macgill, Bart. at the advanced age of 84. He was many years a Baron of his Majesty's Exchequer in Scotland, and distinguished himself as an author, by his memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland, tracts on Feudal Law, and various other able and useful publications. He lived in habits of the strictest intimacy with the first characters of his time, and availed himself of every opportunity, which his active mind and influence afforded him, of promoting the welfare of his country, during a period of its history particularly eventful. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, now Sir John, who is a Colonel in the Guards.

27. At Edinburgh, Mrs Elizabeth Robertson, widow of Archibald Hope, Esq. Secretary to the Royal Bank of Scotland, and sister of the learned Principal Robertson.

28. Mr John Auchterlonie, dyer, late Convener of the Trades in Edinburgh, much and justly regretted by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances.

March 7. At sea, the Right Hon. Cuthbert Lord Collingwood, Vice-Admiral of the Red, Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean, and one of the bravest and most successful officer in the British navy. The title is extinct, having no male issue.

26. At London, Lady Charlotte Wentworth, aged 79.

29. At Kingarth, Rev. James Thorburn, minister of that parish, aged 78.

31. At Edinburgh, Robert Hodshon Cay, Esq. Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, in Scotland.

April 6. Drumgoolin, Ireland, aged 121, Sarah Malcolmson. She was the life in several leases taken out about the year 1694, at 1s. 6d. per acre.

10. At Oldham, Lancashire, Mr Thomas Henshaw, hat-manufacturer.—He died worth L. 180,000 which he left mostly to public charities.

—. At Stranraer, the Rev. William Dryfdale, minister of the Associate Congregation there.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Stirling, widow of William Stirling Esq. of Keir.

10. At Edinburgh, Alex. Bruce, Esq. late surgeon in Musselburgh.

11. At Leith Fort, Miss Laye, eldest daughter of Brigadier-General Laye.

—. At Borthwick Manse, Miss M. Clunie, daughter of the Rev. Mr Clunie.

—. At Moffat, Miss Charlotte Gordon, daughter of the Rev. Mr Gordon.

—. At the advanced age of 96 years, Mr Coll Turner, Edin Taggart, Lusa.—He had a very numerous offspring, and lived to see the daughter of the daughter of his daughter's daughter being the 5th generation.

14. At Broughton Manse, Rev. Thomas Gray, minister of that parish.

—. Hon. Angouleme Forbes, youngest son of the Earl of Granard.

15. At Edinburgh, Mr David Scott, printer.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Ballantine, wife of Mr James Ballantine, merchant.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Ann Gordon, widow of Archibald Christie, Esq. late of Ratho.

17. At Callander, Major James Macpherson, formerly of the 42d regiment.

18. At Edinburgh, Archibald Douglas, Esq. writer.

—. At Edinburgh, Rev. James Macdonald, late minister of Anstruther Wester.

—. At Quarrelwood, the Rev. James Thomson.

—. At London, Hon. Robert Walpole, aged 74, brother of the late Horatio Earl of Orford.

19. At Fisherrow, Mrs Joanna Stephen.

20. At Edinburgh, Mrs Tait, wife of John Tait, Esq. writer to the signet.

—. At Hoxton, near London, Lieutenant William Davidson, of his Majesty's navy, second son of the late Robert Davidson, Esq. of Pinnaclehill, near Kelso.

—. At Greenock, Lieut. Roderick Macleod, of his Majesty's ship Minotaur.

21. At Rankeilour, Fifeshire, Robert, youngest son of Charles Maitland, Esq.

22. At Fort William, in the prime of life, Mr John Cameron, writer, much and justly regretted.

24. At Brierybaulk, Miss Scott.

25. At Edinburgh, in the 83d year of his age, Lieutenant Angus Macdonell, who served as an officer during the immortal Wolfe's American campaigns, and was twice wounded in the battle where that great General received his glorious death.

—. At Glasgow, Benjamin Best Lindo, a respectable teacher, and formerly of the Theatre Royal, Norwich, author of several elegant dramatic productions, viz. the Comedy

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mody of "Forget and Forgive," the entertainments of "Love and Loyalty," "Edwy and Elgiva," &c. &c. and numerous poems. His contributions to the periodical publications of the day particularly the Monthly Mirror, will long be remembered with pleasure by every lover of genuine criticism.

26. Lord Viscount Royston, only son of Philip Earl of Hardwicke, K. G.

—. At Plymouth, at an advanced age, Charles Chamberlain, Esq. Admiral of the Blue.

—. At Coylton, the Rev. Dr David Shaw, minister of that parish, in the 92d year of his age, and 61st of his ministry.

27. At Abbeyhill, Mr Walter Nicol, aged 77.

—. At Rutherglen, aged 76, the Rev. David Walker, 37 years minister of the Associate Congregation of Pollokshaws.

29. At Mill-hill, Musselburgh, Mr Robert Nisbet, mason and road surveyor, much and justly regretted.

30. At Edinburgh, Mr John Pearson, son of Mr John Pearson, merchant in Edinburgh.

—. At Springfield, Capt. William Douglas, late of Luce.

Lost, on his passage from India, with the Calcutta Indiaman, James Seton, Esq. brother to Archibald Seton, Esq. of Touch.

Lost, on his passage from India, on board the Calcutta Indiaman, Walter Orrok, Esq. of Orrok.

At Madeira, the Hon. Miss Laura Kinnaird.

In the parish of Keig, lately, Peter Anderson, aged 115 years, having lived in three centuries. He was first married in the 95th year of his age, and had four children, three of whom with the mother, are now alive. He retained his mental faculties, and even his bodily strength, till within a short time of his death, and was a very tall, straight, stout, well made man; his acquaintances observing that they knew no difference in his appearance for the last 60 years. He gained his livelihood as a travelling chapman; old books were his staple commodity.

May 1. At Pennycuick, Mrs Renton.

—. At Queensferry, in the 91st year of his age, Mr M'Callum, surgeon. The early part of his life was spent in the naval service of his country. At the unsuccessful attack on Carthagena, in the year 1741, he was landed to do duty as an assistant surgeon to the troops along with the celebrated Dr Smollet, then also an assistant naval surgeon, of whom he always spoke in terms of high esteem.

—. John Stewart, of Overton, Esq. formerly of Calcutta, Bengal.

2. Mrs Reid, of Ratho Bank.

—. At Wing, Bucks, the Hon. and Rev. Henry Jerome de Salis, D. D. one of his Majesty's chapalins in ordinary, Count of the Holy Roman Empire.

3. At Prestonpans, Mr Hepburn, late Collector of the Customs.

5. At Edinburgh, Anne, the only daughter of Colonel Robert Anstruther.

—. At Glasgow, Mr David Black, merchant, in the 74th year of his age.

—. At Kilmarnock, Dr James Hendrie.

8. At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Pringle.

—. At Dundee, in the 22d year of his age, Mr James Scott, son of Mr James Scott, Dundee, and partner of the firm of Messrs Brown and Scott, merchants, Leith.

—. At her house, Rothsay, isle of Bute, Mrs Stewart, daughter of the late Allan M'Lean, Esq. of Drimin.

12. At Camberwell, Shouvell Blackwood, Esq. of Pittravie.

13. At Jessfield, Mrs Ramsay, relict of William Ramsay, Esq. of Templehall, and mother of Capt. Ramsay of the royal navy.

16. At Edinburgh, Mr James Douglas, goldsmith and assay master.

17. At Clifton, near Bristol, Sir Alexander Ramsay, of Balmain, Bart.

—. Mr Robert Tannahill, well known as the Renfrewshire Poet.

—. Mrs Collector Keith, aged 79.

18. William Hunter Campbell, youngest son of William Campbell, clerk to the signet.

19. Mr David Orme Keir, youngest son of the late Dr William Keir, physician in London.

—. At London, Simon Fraser, Esq. of Ness Castle, Inverness-shire, aged 84.

—. At Edinburgh, Dr Robert Lawson, surgeon.

—. At Banff, Mrs Anne Abernethy, mother of Captain Forbes Drummond, R. N.

—. At Little Sheffield, J. Brown, aged 80; and on the same day, his wife, aged 75. This couple had been married 52 years.—Their remains were interred at Whittington; the husband being carried to the grave by six grandsons, the wifes by six granddaughters, and followed by four sons and four daughters.

20. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs Christian Mackay, widow of the Rev. John Erskine, D. D. of Carnock, one of the Ministers of Edinburgh.

20. At

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20. At London, Lord Bayning, aged 81.

21. At Bath, Major-General James Pring, late of India.

—. At Carplin, Mrs Raitt, widow of the deceased Thomas Raitt, Esq. Longformacus.

—. At Wisbeach, aged 81, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Knollis, eldest daughter of Charles Earl of Banbury, and aunt to the present Earl.

—. Rachel Brown, of Temple Newsom, Leeds, aged 104. Her death was caused by her clothes having caught fire.

—. At Kenleith Mill, Mr Andrew Allan, late of Petersburgh.

—. At Stevenhampton, Wilts, Mary Davis, aged 103.—She retained all her faculties to the last.

—. At Lowth, Lincolnshire, Mr George Maddison, aged 100.

22. Near London, aged 69, the Chevalier D'Eon, memorable as a political character, and Charge d'Affaires in this country, from the Court of France, but more so on account of the questionable gender to which this extraordinary character naturally appertained. It will be in the recollection of many, that about 36 years ago policies were opened to ascertain this extraordinary non-descript, to the amount of L. 200,000 which was eventually decided and paid, upon a surgical certificate, after personal examination, that the reputed Chevalier was a female.—The French physician Perigalesi, however, who attended the Chevalier in his last moments, and examined the body on its dissolution, now positively declares, after the strictest anatomical inspection, that he is a perfect male.

23. At Leith, Mr Charles Philip, senior, merchant.

24. At Glasgow, Mr Bell, jun. printer.

25. Aged 73, the Rev. William Reid, M. A. Vicar of Aveley, in Essex, and chaplin to the late Countess of Rothes. Mr Reid was formerly of Edinburgh.

26. At Edinburgh, the Rev. J. Robertson, late minister of Thorpton, in Northumberland.

28. At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Lady Christian Erskine, youngest daughter of William Earl of Kincardine, and relict of James Erskine, of Cardross, Esq.

—. Near Whithaven, Cumberland, Peter Honeyman, Esq. eldest son of Lord Armadale.

—. At Edinburgh, Evelina, the youngest daughter of Daniel Forrest, State Lottery Office.

—. At Dundee, aged 91, Mrs Elizabeth Fyfe, daughter of the late James Fyffe, Esq.

—. At Broomlands, Mrs Haldane, wife of James Haldane, Esq. much and justly regretted.

*Price of Stocks.*

| 1810. | Bank Stock. | Omnium. | 3 per cent. Consols. |
|---|---|---|---|
| May 28. | 262½ | 1¼ | 70⅛ |
| June 4. | 262½ | 1¼ | 70¼ |
| 11. | —— | 1¼ | 70⅛ |
| 18. | 260½ | 1 | 70 |
| 25. | 260½ | ⅞ | — |

*Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.*

| 1810. | Wheat | | Barley. | | Oats. | | Pease. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. |
| May 28. | 85 | 124 | 34 | 48 | 22 | 37 | 45 | 51 |
| June 4. | 88 | 124 | 32 | 47 | 22 | 36 | 45 | 51 |
| 11. | 86 | 118 | 33 | 47 | 22 | 37 | 33 | 47 |
| 18. | 83 | 120 | 33 | 47 | 24 | 39 | 45 | 50 |

*Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per peck.*

| 1810. | Oatmeal. | | | Pease and Barley Meal. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bolls. | Price. | | Bolls. | Price. | |
| June 5. | 290 | 22 | 21 | 60 | 17 | 16 |
| 12. | 300 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 17 | — |
| 19. | 300 | 22 | 21 | 30 | 17 | 16 |
| 26. | 370 | 22 | 21 | 64 | 17 | 16 |

*Prices of Grain at Haddington.*

| 1810. | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Oats. | | Pease. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. |
| June 1. | 40 | 50 | 28 | 38 | 22 | 30 | 24 | 31 |
| 8. | 37 | 52 | 26 | 34 | 24 | 33 | 25 | 31 |
| 15. | 35 | 51 | 25 | 34 | 22 | 31 | 25 | 33 |
| 22. | 38 | 51 | 27 | 36 | 22 | 31 | 24 | 30 |

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The *Observer* No. 5, arrived this month too late for insertion. We have also been under the necessity of deferring *Milo*'s communication till our next.

Several Poetical Pieces have been received, and are under consideration.

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THE

# SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

# *Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,*

## FOR JULY 1810.

*With an Engraving of a View of the late Parliament House of Edinburgh.*

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## State of the Barometer, &c.

From the 26th June to the 26th July, 1810, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

| 1810. | Barom. | Thermom. M. | Thermom. N. | Rain. in pts. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | | | | | |
| 26 | 30.05 | 56 | 70 | —— | Clear |
| 27 | 30.05 | 53 | 66 | 0.41 | Rain |
| 28 | 30.1 | 50 | 53 | 0.32 | —— |
| 29 | 30.1 | 50 | 53 | —— | Cloudy |
| 30 | 30.1 | 50 | 65 | 0.05 | Rain |
| July 1 | 29.95 | 48 | 68 | —— | Cloudy |
| 2 | 29.75 | 49 | 68 | 0.3 | Rain |
| 3 | 29.6 | 56 | 70 | 0.02 | Showers |
| 4 | 29.65 | 50 | 62 | 0.25 | Rain |
| 5 | 29.8 | 51 | 60 | —— | Cloudy |
| 6 | 29.89 | 52 | 68 | —— | Clear |
| 7 | 29.9 | 52 | 70 | 0.25 | Rain |
| 8 | 29.8 | 50 | 65 | 0.1 | —— |
| 9 | 29.7 | 51 | 64 | —— | Clear |
| 10 | 29.6 | 50 | 66 | 0.02 | Showers |
| 11 | 29.65 | 52 | 63 | 0.61 | Rain |
| 12 | 29.59 | 50 | 68 | 0.45 | —— |
| 13 | 29.5 | 52 | 66 | 0.7 | —— |
| 14 | 29.61 | 53 | 63 | 0.15 | —— |
| 15 | 29.9 | 52 | 67 | 0.07 | —— |
| 16 | 29.92 | 52 | 64 | 0.05 | —— |
| 17 | 29.83 | 51 | 68 | —— | Clear |
| 18 | 29.83 | 52 | 64 | 0.09 | Rain |
| 19 | 29.9 | 52 | 62 | 0.08 | —— |
| 20 | 29.93 | 51 | 62 | 0.01 | Showers |
| 21 | 30.01 | 48 | 65 | —— | —— |
| 22 | 30.15 | 50 | 67 | —— | Clear |
| 23 | 30. | 53 | 64 | —— | Cloudy |
| 24 | 30. | 52 | 65 | —— | Clear |
| 25 | 29.95 | 54 | 75 | —— | —— |

Quantity of Rain,.....3.93

## High Water at Leith, For August, 1810.

| Days. | Morn. H. | Morn. M. | Even. H. | Even. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. 1 | 2 | 45 | 3 | 2 |
| Th. 2 | 3 | 19 | 3 | 34 |
| F. 3 | 3 | 50 | 4 | 6 |
| Sa. 4 | 4 | 23 | 4 | 42 |
| Su. 5 | 4 | 59 | 5 | 18 |
| M. 6 | 5 | 39 | 5 | 59 |
| Tu. 7 | 6 | 21 | 6 | 47 |
| W. 8 | 7 | 17 | 7 | 50 |
| Th. 9 | 8 | 26 | 9 | 7 |
| F. 10 | 9 | 50 | 10 | 30 |
| Sa. 11 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 46 |
| Su. 12 | — | — | 0 | 18 |
| M. 13 | 0 | 48 | 1 | 16 |
| Tu. 14 | 1 | 40 | 2 | 5 |
| W. 15 | 2 | 28 | 2 | 51 |
| Th. 16 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 33 |
| F. 17 | 3 | 54 | 4 | 14 |
| Sa. 18 | 4 | 34 | 4 | 54 |
| Su. 19 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 32 |
| M. 20 | 5 | 52 | 6 | 14 |
| Tu. 21 | 6 | 36 | 7 | 0 |
| W. 22 | 7 | 28 | 8 | 0 |
| Th. 23 | 8 | 38 | 9 | 19 |
| F. 24 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 39 |
| Sa. 25 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 42 |
| Su. 26 | — | — | 0 | 8 |
| M. 27 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 50 |
| Tu. 28 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 28 |
| W. 29 | 1 | 45 | 2 | 2 |
| Th. 30 | 2 | 19 | 2 | 35 |
| F. 31 | 2 | 50 | 3 | 7 |

### MOON'S PHASES FOR AUGUST, 1810.

*Apparent time at Edinburgh.*

| | D. | M. | H. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Quart. | 8 | 7 | 12 | morn. |
| Full Moon | 14 | 9 | 37 | even. |
| Last Quart. | 21 | 9 | 33 | even. |
| New Moon | 30 | 1 | 23 | morn. |

August 7.—Princess Amelia born. 1783.
12.—Prince of Wales born. 1762.
——Grouse shooting begins.
16.—Duke of York born. 1763.
21.—Duke of Clarence born. 1765.
23.—Sun enters Virgo 58 min. past eight evening.

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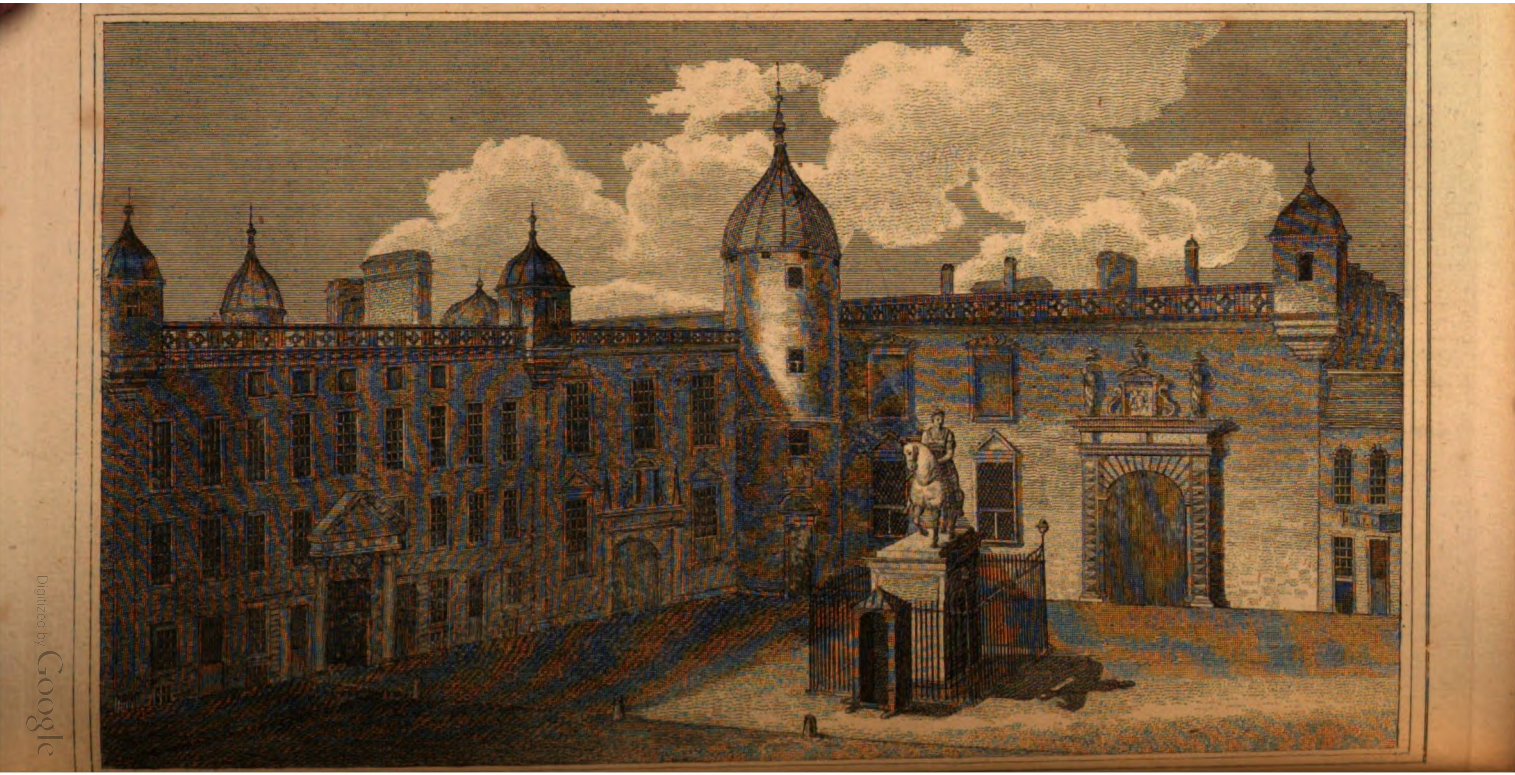

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THE

# Scots Magazine,

AND

# EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

## *FOR JULY*, 1810.

### *Description of the View of the late PARLIAMENT HOUSE.*

IN our last, we gave a view of one side of the Parliament Square, containing St Giles's Church, and part of the edifice formerly appropriated to the Courts of Justice. We now give another, which includes the whole of that edifice, and thus completes the view of remarkable objects, which this Square, in its former state, presented. These two representations appeared to us a proper preliminary to the plan we have been favoured with, of the new range of buildings, by which this Square is to be embellished, and which we have, therefore, thought it advisable to defer till our next number.

### *Explanation of the Military Plan of Cadiz.*

NO place, at the present moment, occupies so strongly the public attention, as Cadiz. The collection there of the main strength on both sides—the probable length of its defence, and the important interests involved in its preservation, render it, as it were, the hinge on which the war in Spain now turns. Its siege, therefore, is destined apparently to be one of the most memorable in the annals of history. Although several plans of it have been offered to the public, none that we know of have been calculated to illustrate its present state, in a military point of view—to shew the position of the respective armies, or the points at which the different fortifications have been erected. These deficiences we are enabled to supply, by the obliging attention of a friend now at Cadiz, who has transmitted to us a plan, comprising all the above particulars. He has accompanied it with the following explanation, and notices of the present state of the places adjacent, considered in a military point of view:

A. in Isla 79th regt. quarters.
B. do. 1st Guard quarters.
C. 94th, 95th, 88th, regts. encamped.
D. 87th, 44th, do. do.

From

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From the cross at Puerto real, draw a line through the cross, at St Catalina; and from the cross at Isla, through that at Cadiz. Where it cuts the other line, is the town of Rotta, which, with Cadiz, forms the outer harbour. The Spanish and English batteries are distinguished from the French. E is the place where the boats of the fleet water. The distance from Matagorda to Puntales is 1330 yards; from the cross at Cadiz to Matagorda, 4400. A mortar carries 4200 yards. FF are redoubts formed by the English, for the second line. Place the compass to a map, and you will see the situation of the coast. The oblongs near the river are salt pits. The town of Chiclana is a little behind 5 French batteries. We have picquets at all the batteries. The river St Petre is very muddy. A 74 gun ship lies at Zuaza bridge, by which you can judge of the depth. Near Zuaza bridge you will see M, which battery is the one commanded by the Maid of Saragossa. There are two drawbridges at it, very strong with batteries, and the whole of the country, for a mile on the French side of the river is so intersected with the salt pits, that nobody can move but by the road.

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*Letter from David Hume, Esq. to the Rev. John Home, Author of Douglas. Prefixed to the First collected Edition of Mr Hume's Essays—(Now very scarce, and, it is believed, never since Printed.)*

TO THE REV. MR HOME, AUTHOR OF DOUGLAS, A TRAGEDY.

MY DEAR SIR,

IT was the practice of the ancients to address their compositions only to friends and equals, and to render their dedications monuments of regard and affection—not of servility and flattery. In those days of ingenious and candid liberty, a dedication did honour to the person to whom it was addressed, without degrading the authors. If any partiality appeared towards the patron, it was, at least, the partiality of friendship and affection.

Another instance of true liberty, of which ancient times can alone afford us an example, is the liberty of thought, which engaged men of letters, however different in their abstract opinions, to maintain a mutual friendship and regard, and never to quarrel about principles, while they agreed in inclinations and manners. Science was often the subject of disputation, never of animosity. Cicero, an Academic, addressed his Philosophical Treatises, sometimes to Brutus, a Stoic—sometimes to Atticus, an Epicurean.

I have been seized with a strong desire of renewing these laudable practices of antiquity, by addressing the following dissertations to you, my good friend—for such I will ever call and esteem you, notwithstanding the opposition which prevails between us, with regard to many of our speculative tenets. These differences of opinion I have only found to enliven our conversation; while our common passion for science and letters served as a cement to our friendship. I still admired your genius, even while I imagined that you lay under the influence of prejudice; and you sometimes told me, that you excused my errors, on account of the candour and sincerity which you thought accompanied them.

But, to tell truth, it is less my admiration of your fine genius, which has engaged me to make this address to you, than my esteem of your character, and my affection to your person. That generosity of mind which ever accompanies you;

that

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that cordiality of friendship—that spirited honour and integrity, have long interested me strongly in your behalf, and have made me desirous, that a monument of our mutual amity should be publicly executed, and, if possible, be preserved to posterity.

I own, too, that I have the ambition to be the first who shall, in public, express his admiration of your noble Tragedy of Douglas—one of the most interesting and pathetic pieces that was ever exhibited in any Theatre. Should I give it the preference to the Merope of Maffei, and to that of Voltaire, which it resembles in its subject—should I affirm that it contained more fire and spirit than the former, more tenderness and simplicity than the latter, I might be accused of partiality: and how could I entirely acquit myself, after the professions of friendship which I have made? but the unfeigned tears which flowed from every eye, in the numerous representations which were made of it in this Theatre—the unparallelled command which you appeared to have over every affection of the human breast—these are incontestible proofs that you possess the true theatric genius of Shakespear and Otway, refined from the unhappy barbarism of the one, and the licentiousness of the other.

My enemies, you know, and, I own, even sometimes my friends, have reproached me with the love of paradoxes, and singular opinions; and I expect to be exposed to the same imputations, on account of the character which I have here given of your Douglas. I shall be told, no doubt, that I have artfully chosen the only time, when the high esteem of the piece could be regarded as a paradox; to wit, before its publication; and that, not being able to contradict, in this particular, the sentiments of the public, I have, at least, resolved to go before them. But I shall be amply compensated for all the pleasantries, if you accept this testimony of my regard; and, believe me to be, with the greatest sincerity,

Dear Sir,
Your most affectionate Friend,
and humble servant,
(Signed) DAVID HUME.

*Edinr. Jan.* 3, 1757.

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*Proceedings of the Wernerian Natural History Society.*

AT the meeting of this society, on the 21st July, Mr Campbell of Carbrook, read some observations on the cause of the antilunar, or inferior tide, tending to impugn the Newtonian theory on that subject. And Dr Thomson read a paper on natural carbonated hydrogen gases.

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*Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.*

1810, July 12.—A few Cross bills (Lorea curverostra) have been observed in this neighbourhood, and we know of one specimen having been shot. These birds appear, by the newspapers, to have been very common this summer near Aberdeen; but they do not breed in this country.

— 25. Sharp-nosed Rays (Raia oxyrinchus) have of late been taken in considerable numbers in our Frith, and carried to market. Some of them have been of a very large size. The spontoon-nose, especially in the male fish, at once distinguishes this species of skate. They are found in deep water, frequently near a sunk rock, called the Gunnet, situated a little to the westward of Inchkeith. From this circumstance, they often receive the local appellation of *Gunnet-skate;* but they are more generally known by the name of *Friar-skate.*

FIORIN-

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FIORIN-GRASS.—In the Numbers of this Magazine for October and November 1809, we mentioned some of the most striking properties of this grass, as reported by Dr Richardson of Clonfeele, in Ireland; adding a few remarks on discriminating it from other creeping grasses. We also announced, that Sir John Sinclair had begun the cultivation of it, on a small scale, in different places, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. We have now to mention, that the experiment bed of fiorin, situated at the back of Heriot Row West, where irrigation can be practised, is at present in a most luxuriant state, the grass already completely covering and matting the surface; insomuch, that if it continue growing at the same rate till October, it will, doubtless, go far to justify Dr Richardson's eulogies of its wonderful productiveness. The plants are now in flower, and fortunately prove to be very generally the Agrostis stolonifera, or true fiorin. In another field, near Comely Bank, the grass has not made nearly so much progress, the soil being dry.

Mr John Farish, of Dumfries, has lately published a little treatise on fiorin. The author was commissioned by the public spirited Mr Miller of Dalswinton, to go to Ireland to inspect the fiorin fields under the immediate management of Dr Richardson himself. He amply confirms all that was previously said in favour of this grass. He found an Irish agriculturist feeding his milch cows with it, as green food, in December and January, in preference to coleworts which he had raised for the purpose. He shews, that it will produce a crop of hay, which, at 1s. a stone, will be worth L.46. per acre, from land not worth 10s. an acre for any other purpose; and he assures us, that cattle and sheep decidedly prefer fiorin hay to good hay made from rye-grass and clover. Mr Farish saw, in Ireland, crops of fiorin growing on quagmires, where floats were necessary to keep the workmen from sinking; and he thinks it not only practicable but "comparatively easy" to cover the very extensive Locher-moss with crops of this valuable description,—an important hint, to which the proprietors in that district of Dumfriesshire would do well to attend.

Mr Farish enters warmly into the praises of this grass: he is even scandalized at hearing such names, a "squitch, or red robin," applied to it: he declares, "it is neither squitch, nor cousb, nor quickens, nor red-robin, nor vile trash which no animal will eat, which we wish farmers to cultivate; but *Fiorin*, which every animal will eat, and eat with pleasure." But, with submission to this zealous fiorin missionary, *black squitch* and *red robin*, are the familiar English appellations of this grass, and just as good as the magical name of *fiorin*.

The quality of increasing by stolones, after the seed is ripe, he considers as "peculiar to the fiorin." This, however, is a mistake; all the agrostides throw out suckers from the roots in autumn, especially in moist places; poa trivialis becomes stoloniferous in the richly irrigated meadow below Salisbury Craigs; and poa fluitans continues to push its shoots, in mild weather, all the winter. His description of fiorin is too general: the trailing shoots of poa fluitans, just mentioned, possess most of the characters mentioned by him. The red colour of the stems, near the joints, and the invariable appearance of incipient radicles proceeding from the under sides of these joints, might afford additional marks; but the surest consist in the closeness of the florets, and shortness of their stalks, and in the greater rigidity and compactness

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paucness of the whole panicle of flowers.

Mr Farish certainly deserves praise for his endeavours to promote an acquaintance with florin, and its properties, which must necessarily precede any general attention to its culture, even on waste and useless lands. But justice requires that we should add, that this grass is no "new discovery:" its valuable properties are distincly mentioned by Mr Knapp, in his Gramina Britannica, published in 1804; and, ten years before that period, in the Wiltshire Agricultural Report, Mr Pole of Bath, had proved that the *late* crop of the famous Orcheston meadows, chiefly consisted of agrostis stolonifera, while the *early* crop was principally composed of poa trivialis and pratensis. N.

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## *Anecdotes, &c. Historical and Literary.*

(Continued from p. 436.)

### SUICIDE.

PLUTARCH tells us, that an unaccountable passion for suicide seized the young women of Miletus, from which they could not be deterred by all the tears and entreaties of their friends. But what persuasion and entreaty could not effect, was accomplished by very different means. A decree was issued, that the body of every young woman who hanged herself, should be dragged naked through the streets, by the same rope with which she had committed the deed. This edict put a complete stop to the extraordinary frenzy. It is also recorded, that in the reign of Tarquinius Priscus some Roman soldiers who were appointed to make drains and common sewers in the city, thinking themselves degraded and disgraced by such servile offices, put themselves to death in great numbers. The king ordered the bodies of all these self-murderers to be exposed on crosses, and this put an effectual stop to the practice.

### ARDENT SPIRITS.

Professor Rush, author of an inquiry into the effects of ardent spirits upon the human body and mind, calculates that not less than 4000 persons die annually from the abuse of spirituous liquor, in the United States.

### ANALECTA.

"Particles of science are often very widely scattered. Writers of extensive comprehension have incidental remarks upon topics very remote from the principal subject, which are often more valuable than formal treatises, and which yet are not known, because they are not promised in the title. He that collects these under proper heads, is very laudably employed; for though he exerts no great abilities in the work, he facilitates the progress of others, and, by making that easy of attainment which is already written, may give some mind more vigorous or more adventurous than his own, leisure for new thoughts and original designs."—*Johnson.*

### COURAGE.

Brasidas, a Spartan general, who was distinguished for his bravery and generosity, once seized a mouse; but being bitten by it, suffered it to escape. "There is no animal," said he, "so contemptible but he may be safe, if he have courage to defend himself."—*Plutarch.*

### GENIUS.

"Some authors limit the sense of the word *genius* too much. I think that every production of the mind which presents new ideas under an interesting

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interesting form, and which bears in the thought, as in the expression, a character of vigour and originality, is the work of genius."—*Suard.*

HAMLET AND GUILDENSTERN.

"The last night of Jefferson's engagement, he played *Hamlet*, for his own benefit; and Tom Blanchard, ever accommodating, agreed to double *Guildenstern* with the *Grave-digger*. When *Hamlet* called for the recorders, Blanchard, who delighted in a frolic, instead of the flute, brought on a bassoon, used in the orchestra. Jefferson, after composing his countenance, which the sight of this instrument had considerably discomposed, went on with the scene. 'Will you play upon this pipe?' 'My Lord, I cannot.' 'I pray you.' 'Believe me, I cannot.' 'I do beseech you.' 'Well, my Lord, since you are so very pressing, I'll do my best.' Tom, who was a good musician, immediately struck up 'Lady Coventry's Minuet,' and went through the whole strain, which finished the scene, for *Hamlet* had not another word to say for himself."—*Ryley.*

BURSARIES.

What are denominated *exhibitions* in the English, are called *bursaries* in our Scottish Universities. They are sums of money from L.5 to L.50, paid to students, and chiefly produced from what are called in Scotland, mortifications. The patronage of bursaries is in some cases in the hands of the descendants of the endowers; in other cases, in the hands of the Magistrates and Common Council, and sometimes in the hands of the Professors of the Colleges. It must appear to every *honest* man, highly disgraceful that the presenting to bursaries is by no means free of the venality which is so common at this day.

PULPIT ELOQUENCE.

A clergyman once asked Garrick, why a church congregation were seldom brought to tears, when the same people, placed in a theatre, would be worked up to grief by fictitious distress? 'The truth,' said Garrick, 'is obvious, we repeat *fiction* as though it were *truth*, you repeat *truth* as though it were *fiction*.'

CANDOUR.

Several gentlemen, in the company of Lord Bolingbroke, were speaking of the avarice of the Duke of Marlborough; and they appealed to his Lordship, for the truth of the instances which they adduced. 'He was so great a man,' replied Bolingbroke, 'that I have forgotten his vices.' A truly generous answer for a political enemy to make!

*Voltaire.*

FRIENDSHIP.

Old friends are best. King James used to call for his old shoes—they were easiest for his feet.—*Selden.*

GREAT MEN

take great liberties, and expect to be believed on their words.

*Bolingbroke.*

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EDUCATION.

The truth on this much disputed point, seems to have been exactly hit on by a Dane, of the name of Melchior, who, a few years ago, published a work on the subject, in which he stated it as his opinion, that each mode has its peculiar advantages, and that neither ought to be exclusively adopted. Private education, he very justly represented, as best adapted to infancy, and public to a more advanced age; while the advantages of both are balanced, and in some degree combined in small domestic seminaries.

*Biographical*

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*Biographical Sketch of the late Mr Windham.*

WILLIAM WINDHAM was born about the year 1748, of respectable ancestors, in the county of Norfolk. The family had long been attached to the Whig interest; and one of its members published, in 1759, a treatise in support of the plan of a national militia, which was then zealously forwarded by that party. Young Windham received a most liberal education. He pursued his studies first in Brazen Nose College, Oxford; but, not satisfied with the instructions which England could afford, he spent also some time at Glasgow, where he resided with Mr Anderson, Professor of Natural Philosophy there, with whom he probably imbibed that taste for the abstract sciences, which eminently distinguished him. He had also the advantage of attending the lectures of Dr Reid. He was member of a debating club, called the General Society, in which the lead was taken by himself, and by Mr Young, who now ranks among the first Greek scholars in this country. His natural quickness, seconded by application, soon rendered him one of the most learned men of the age. He is said, at the time of his death, to have been the third Grecian, and the fourth mathematician, in the kingdom. After his course of study at the University was completed, he went the round of Europe, in a manner suited to his moderate fortune, and calculated for advantage and pleasure, rather than for shew. He thus added an extensive acquaintance with mankind to his former proficiency in literature. He returned one of the most accomplished persons of that period. His endowments soon introduced him to that brilliant literary circle which had been formed in London, and which had Johnson, Goldsmith, and Burke, at its head. With Johnson, he was connected, not only by the ties of social intercourse, but by the closest and most intimate friendship. He was even one of the persons present at the death of that great man. Johnson writes, on occasion of a visit which he received from him in Derbyshire: "Mr Windham has been here to see me; he came, I think, forty miles out of his way, and staid about a day and an half; perhaps I make the time shorter than it was. Such conversation I shall not have again, till I come back to the regions of literature." At another time, he writes to himself: "The tenderness with which you have been pleased to treat me, through my long illness, neither health nor sickness can, I hope, make me forget." His zeal, in the pursuit of science, is illustrated by an incident which took place in the year 1773. A voyage of discovery had been equipped, for the purpose of ascertaining how near it was possible to navigate to the North Pole; and Commodore Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, was entrusted with the command of it. Mr Windham, impelled by a liberal curiosity, embarked on board this vessel; but his constitution, unfortunately, did not second the ardour of his mind. Unaccustomed to this new element, he was so violently affected by the peculiar kind of sickness which it occasions, that he was happy to be set ashore on Norway, and to find his way back as he best could.

Mr Windham now entered on his political life; and, as he was rather too young to aspire to a seat in Parliament, he commenced his career (with wonder we relate it) as a popular orator. He harangued at dinner parties, and county meetings; he mounted carts and waggons, and addressed the populace from them; in short, he was the Burdett of the day.



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day. It may be presumed, that his oratory was of a somewhat different cast from what it has been since; that, in point of style, it was better suited to the taste of the multitude, and, in point of sentiment, to their inclination. The fame, however, which he gained by these exhibitions, soon opened his way into Parliament. The American war was then at its height, and formed the grand subject of contention between the two political parties. Mr Windham had adopted the warmest principles of Whiggism, and he zealously joined the Opposition in reprobating the conduct of Ministry, both in involving themselves in that contest, and in the mode of conducting it. He attached himself, with peculiar warmth, to Mr Fox; and shewed a marked predilection, both for his person and opinions, which nothing, it was then supposed, could ever have interrupted.

When, in consequence of the disastrous issue of affairs in the new world, Ministry were, at length, expelled from office, and a Whig administration formed, under the Marquis of Rockingham, Mr Windham was called into employment. He received the office of Secretary to the Marquis of Northington, who had been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. As it was conceived impossible to fill this office, without the practice of certain arts which Mr Windham considered as corrupt, he confided to Dr Johnson his conscientious scruples on this subject. Johnson, however, replied only in jest, "Don't be afraid, Sir, you will soon make a very pretty rascal."

Mr Windham's apprenticeship to this character, however, was not of long duration. The death of the Marquis of Rockingham, and the unpopularity of the coalition which succeeded, soon drove out of office the party to which he had attached himself; and Mr Windham was again thrown into the ranks of opposition. In these he continued for about ten years, steadily opposing the administration of Mr Pitt, and standing up for the privileges of the people, wherever he thought them infringed. He supported, with peculiar zeal, the measures for the abolition of the slave trade; and declared, that "the continuation of so iniquitous and abominable a traffic, for a moment longer, was unjust, inhuman, and not to be defended on any principle whatever." When the length of its continuance was urged, he said, "What relief was it to future sufferers, that so many before them had suffered? It was like one who, being reproved for skinning eels alive, said, 'they had always been used to it.'

About this time, however, events took place, which caused an entire change in the political views of Mr Windham. The excesses and crimes which had marked the early periods of the French revolution, and the symptoms of a similar spirit which had appeared in this country, operated so strongly on his mind, as to lead him to break off all connection with his original friends, who appeared to him too partial to the new opinions, and to support his former political adversaries in their efforts to suppress them. His intimate connection with Mr Burke, induced by a similarity, first of literary, and afterwards of political pursuits, might greatly contribute to this change in his sentiments. As he pursued with ardour every object to which he devoted himself, so, from a zealous Whig, he ranked now with the most violent of the Antijacobins, opposing every innovation, and maintaining the doctrine of eternal war with France. Instead, as formerly, of courting popularity, he seemed now studiously to carve out opinions for himself, the most opposite to those which were generally entertained.

Mr

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Mr Windham being now a firm adherent of ministry, Mr Pitt was happy to embrace the opportunity of availing himself of his abilities. He was accordingly appointed Secretary at War, which office he continued to exercise during all the subsequent career of that administration. He discharged the duties of it with great diligence, and made very considerable improvements in the official arrangements. He was daily to be met with at a fixed hour, when every military person, or any other who had business with him, was sure of obtaining an interview. He paid the utmost attention to the comfort and accommodation of the clerks; at the same time, he abolished the very blameable practice of demanding a fee before answering applications from friends respecting the fate of individual soldiers.

In the year 1801, Mr Pitt went out of office, accompanied by his colleagues, and, among the rest, by Mr Windham. Mr Addington, the new minister, received the support of the leading members of the old administration; and, on concluding a peace, which, though not very advantageous, was acceptable to the nation, he received also the approbation of Mr Fox, and the old opposition. While all parties, however, seemed to unite in favour of the new minister, and of the treaty just concluded with France, Mr Windham stood aloof. He loudly condemned the entering into any terms with that power, and foreboded either a speedy rupture, or the eventual destruction of this country. Mr Windham became now a more prominent character than he had ever been before. From being a subordinate member, first of one party, and then of another, he now headed a party of his own; and the subsequent dissensions and renewal of hostilities which took place between the two countries, tended to give greater weight to the opinions which he had expressed. All parties were then disposed to join him in his opposition to Mr Addington. Attaching himself to Lord Grenville, he formed, along with that nobleman, a coalition with Mr Fox; the efforts of which, being seconded by Mr Pitt, succeeded in driving Mr Addington from office. The coalition, however, were deprived of the expected result; and Mr Pitt remained alone in office. Mr Windham was thus, by a concurrence of unexpected circumstances, placed in the very same situation as before the change in his politics,—again a leader of opposition,—and again the coadjutor of Mr Fox. On the death of Mr Pitt, he came in along with the party, and was appointed Secretary for the War Department,—a higher and more honourable office than that which he had formerly occupied. His situation was peculiarly conspicuous, as the circumstances of the times rendered military arrangements important above all others. His measures were directed chiefly to the discouragement of the volunteer system, and to facilitating the supply of men for the regular army, by allowing them to enlist for a limited time. Although several of these measures were meritorious, yet the disregard to public opinion, which appeared in the method of carrying them through, rendered him far from a popular minister. The change of ministry, in 1807, threw him again into the ranks of opposition, in which he remained till his death. He never resorted, however, to those popular doctrines, which, at the commencement of his career, he had so strenuously supported. On the contrary, he appeared, on all occasions, the assertor of high prerogative, and the determined enemy of innovation. He opposed even the abolition of the

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the slave trade, of which he had once been so strenuous an advocate. He shewed also, on different occasions, a hostility to the liberty of the press, which exposed him to a considerable share of popular odium.

No one accustomed to attend to the public appearances of Mr Windham, can for a moment hesitate in assigning him a place among the first men of this, or, indeed, of any age. His speeches exhibit a continual display of the higher faculties of the mind, either evincing great powers of thinking, or abounding in effusions of wit and fancy. There is something characteristic even in his errors; and, whether we look to his opinions, or to the stile and character of his eloquence, we shall be convinced that, so far from shewing any want of talent, they are precisely such errors as none but a man of talent could have fallen into. Where his reasonings are defective, the fault, it will be generally observed, lies not so much in any difficulty about those details, which puzzle ordinary reasoners, as in refining and generalising too much; and his fancy is frequently exerted on such unpromising subjects, that, though it undoubtedly produces wit, it is of too abstract a kind to be generally relished. It is not of any want of ability that his admirers have to complain, but of ability thrown away; and those who have ever witnessed the happier efforts of his judgment, or of his imagination, naturally lament, that a mind which, under better discipline, might have convinced and guided mankind, should have been sometimes wasted in the defence of ingenious paradoxes. The opinions of Mr Windham, on many subjects, being rather singular, he was naturally called upon to defend them against continual attacks, which, joined to his own natural acuteness, made him a great master of argument; and possessing, as he did, extensive knowledge, in the management of which he excelled, with great power of illustration, he was a formidable adversary, always ingenious and instructive, and frequently convincing. He was a ready and graceful speaker —distinguished by great propriety and force of expression, and wholly free from that disgusting *verbiage* which makes up a great part of the harangues of the present day. His mind was indeed too richly stored, both with thought and with expression, to be driven to any of the desperate shifts of second-rate declaimers. From a disdain of those arts by which popularity is courted, at the expence of truth, he was apt to run into the opposite extreme, and to assert his own opinions in too unqualified a manner, while he gave no quarter to the prevailing prejudices of the day. He had so little management in the statement of his sentiments, that he seemed, on the contrary, to triumph in their unpopularity.

In private life, he was highly respected and beloved. There was not a single stain in his character to make his admirers blush for him.—In his disposition he was munificent and generous; and, in his manners, the utmost courteousness and dignity was united with the plain frankness of an English gentleman. He had none of that *hauteur* and reserve which secondary men are so apt to affect. He was, on the contrary, easy of access, and entered easily and readily into free and familiar discourse on all public matters. There is one failing, incident to eminent men, from which he appears to have been wholly free, namely, an inordinate passion for praise, which prompts them to gather about them a crowd of flatterers, and to feast upon their silly admiration. As a finished scholar, he had few equals; and he had made great progress, also,

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also, in mathematics, having left several volumes on that science, one of them, it is said, a complete mathematical work. With all these accomplishments, joined to an inexhaustible fund of cheerfulness, vivacity, and wit, Mr Windham was greatly beloved by his friends, and was, in truth, the delight and ornament of every private society which he honoured with his presence.

The origin of the complaint which ended in his death, was a contusion received in rescuing the most valuable part of the library of his friend, Mr Frederick North, from the fire which consumed that gentleman's house, in Conduit-street, above twelve months since. Mr North, at his going abroad, recommended to the particular care and personal custody of Mr Windham several tin-boxes, containing some very rare manuscripts, adding, that "his library, though very valuable, could be replaced, and was insured, but that the manuscripts would be an irreparable loss." Mr Windham had deferred the removal of the boxes to his own house, and this was the reason why, at the imminent hazard of his life, and with the certainty of great personal injury, he rushed into the midst of the flames to rescue them. He succeeded; but, at the same time, received the contusion which, after such a length of time, has terminated so fatally. There are several contradictory stories about the variation of the professional opinions as to the propriety of the operation. It is stated that some considered the tumour which was formed on the hip as *indolent*, a term by which medical men understand a mass distinct from the general system, and not likely to interfere with the life or health of the person. Others again, it is said, regarded it as highly dangerous, and tending rapidly to a destructive and incurable hold on the system. The most eminent surgeons were consulted; among whom were Messrs Cline, Home, Wilson, Lynn, &c. as some state, separately at first, and afterwards collectively. The result was a determination to submit to the knife. It is said, that the resolution was formed upon a majority of only one vote in favour of the operation, for which Mr Lynn was selected, as having the most expert hand. Mr Windham's ardent temper led him to insist on the performance of the operation without the usual course of preparatory medicine. His fortitude was such, that he engaged the operator to perform his duty, without the usual precaution of tying down the patient; and even when it was found necessary to cut deeper than was at first expected (the tumour not being insulated, as was supposed, but having a cancerous root on the bone, which it was absolutely necessary to scrape), he said repeatedly, "cut more, I can bear it;" but when they reached the bone, he said, "Now, indeed you may feel for me." It is said, that the tumour itself, judging from the appearances that render it necessary to carry the operation so far beyond what was at first intended, must, if left to take its course, have necessarily proved fatal whenever it should break (which would be, probably, in a month or two), as the system would be incapable of supporting the discharge that would come from it. It was discovered, very soon after the operation, that the event was likely to be fatal: an *ichorous* matter flowed from the wound, which prevented adhesion, and the flesh did not *granulate*, so as to afford the prospect of approximation. Mr Windham was soon informed of his danger, and prepared to meet his fate with calmness and fortitude. He was attended in his last moments by his intimate friend Mr William Elliot. The night before

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fore his death, he had slept from eleven to eight o'clock—a circumstance from which some hopes of his recovery might have been entertained. His strength was, however, completely exhausted, and he expired without a struggle or a groan. A short time previous to his death, he directed the attention of his relatives to a drawer, in which he said there would be found something worthy of particular attention.—He died on the 4th of June 1810.

Mrs Windham had been removed from the house some days before.

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*Letters written during a Tour through Scotland, in the year* 1788. *From the Italian.—University of Edinburgh.*

SCOTLAND has not only made great progress in agriculture, in arts, and in commerce; but, likewise, since her revival, she has remarkably distinguished herself in science and literature. It is true, indeed, that the Scots, naturally of a quick and penetrating disposition, have always been inclined to study and learning. In fact, very great men arose among them, at the time when the darkness of barbarism began to disperse from Europe; this is proved by the four Universities of St Andrews, of Glasgow, of Aberdeen, and of Edinburgh, which have been long established; but it is also true, that there is no comparison, in this respect, between what the Scots are now, and what they were before the rebellion in 1745. Mr Pelham, who came to the head of administration in England in 1750, first knew their real value, and made them an important object of his policy. His efforts were then seconded with prodigious effect by the great Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham, father of the present Minister. If I have time, I will perhaps mention hereafter what was the plan adopted by these two great men, and what were the means they employed for its accomplishment. In my present letter, I shall merely speak of some circumstances relating to literature. Dr Robertson, who was on the spot at the very moment of its revival, is of opinion, that its surprising progress is principally derived from the strict union which he always observed between those who profess it. I myself, after remarking their unanimity, their reciprocal deference, their zeal in aiding and supporting each other, remained astonished at this harmony. It appeared to me such, that I believed these men to be of a different species from those who are to be seen in other countries, where literary jealousy is well known to be the most malignant, the most implacable, and the most common.

What is called the College in Edinburgh, is nothing else than a mass of ruined buildings, of very ancient construction. One of them is said to be the house which was blown up with gun-powder, at the time it was inhabited by Lord Darnley, husband to Queen Mary, whose body was found at some distance, naked, and without any signs of violence. This College serves only for the habitation of some of the Professors, for lecturing rooms, and for the library. Here resides, with his family, the celebrated Dr William Robertson, who is the head of the University, with the title of Principal. The students, who amount annually to 7 or 800, do not live in the College, but board in private houses, and attend the lectures according as they please. Dr Robertson thinks this method more advantageous to youth than that of keeping them shut up in Colleges, as in Oxford and Cambridge. He says, that when young men are not kept from intercourse with society, besides that they do not acquire that rude and savage air which retired

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study gives, the continual examples which they meet with in the world, of the honour and riches acquired by learning and merit, stimulate them more strongly to the attainment of these, and that they acquire besides easy and insinuating manners, which render them better fitted in the sequel for public employments. He believes, likewise, that the living in society, during the age of study, may be a source of emulation and industry, in order to acquire merit and the distinction which follows it. Dr Robertson is in the right, because he knows, that in his country, in Great Britain, the good qualities of the heart and mind are those which decide the fortune of a young man, both with men and women, both in public and private life; but if he knew countries where that merit, if it does not injure (and would to heaven that even that were not the case), certainly does not recommend either to the one or to the other, he would think that the prevention of the discouragment arising from this neglect, would be a sufficient motive for keeping the young men who wish to inform themselves separate from the rest. This, indeed, as affairs go with us, might produce the effect without securing its continuance; but although we should gain only thus much, that our young men might acquire the habit of doing something upon fixed principles, we would always diminish the number of those who are now useless to themselves, and the number also of those who are pernicious both to themselves and others.

The University is under the patronage of the Town Council; after them, it recognises no other head than Dr Robertson. He it is, who confers the academical degrees, after certain private and public examinations, the more important of which are made with much rigour. The degree of Master of Arts is commonly bestowed after three years study; and the previous examination upon Greek, Logic, Moral and Natural Philosophy, and Mathematics, is very strict and scrupulous, except that here, as elsewhere, a certain indulgence is shewn to young noblemen. In conferring the degree of Master of Theology, they are more difficult, because it qualifies men for filling all ecclesiastical offices, which have the greatest influence on the morals of the whole society. The Presbyterian system, which prevails in Scotland, is in itself very rigorous on all points; and it is impossible not highly to praise it for being so, in regard to the learning and good behaviour of their clergy. You know it to be an old maxim of mine, that the good or bad order of society arises chiefly from the learning or ignorance, from the good or bad conduct of the ministers of religion. I have always believed, that when we wish to do any thing for public education, the most necessary object, and one more difficult than is commonly supposed, is to provide efficaciously (you will understand me) for the instruction, for the real instruction, of the clergy. The degree of Doctor of Laws, and that of Doctor of Theology, are conferred on men already illustrious in science and literature, as honours, and, in general, without any previous formalities.

Many of these Professors have a salary from the public; the largest, however, does not exceed L. 50. They are all paid, besides, by their respective students, as in England. I may observe, likewise, as an unequivocal proof that Scotland is always a poor country, and that in all the great public affairs of Great Britain, she has not all the influence which, had it not been for the predominance of England, she would have had,—that Dr Munro, Professor of Anatomy, as Robertson told

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told me, has more students than any other Professor, because he embraces more than half the number. In fact, with three guineas a year, which he receives from each student, he has regularly an annual income of 1000 or 1200 guineas. The reason is, that the greater part of young men are obliged, by the circumstances of their fortune, to apply themselves anxiously to a lucrative profession; and medicine is a wide field, which yields profit, greater or less, but always secure and ready. The sciences, which lead to legal or public employment, have in view a doubtful and distant object, and one costly rather than lucrative. You must know, besides, that, in Scotland, it is the laudible practice, that all professions connected with medicine, as practical medicine, surgery, midwifery, pharmacy, must have anatomy for their basis, so that the Professor of that science has more students than that of Materia Medica, or any of the others. Being asked by Dr Robertson, if, in Italy, the students paid the Professors? I answered in the negative; and added, that they were comfortably provided for by the public. He answered, that he thought the English method more advantageous, since there was no doubt that a man, being paid according to the number of his students, and conscious that if he did not study, he sacrificed his income, would apply more zealously; and I am of his opinion. He added, also, that by the tax which he had laid, of half-a-crown upon every student who wished to have the use of the library, he thought he had promoted the advantage of the students themselves, and of the library, which has been considerably augmented by that means.

The University of Edinburgh is very far from having the pompous appearance of the two great English Universities; but it is, nevertheless, believed, and justly so, more advantageous than they are for the progress of study, and for obtaining a good education; which, indeed, may also proceed from causes connected with the moral qualities of the country, of which I will certainly speak before I depart. The result is such, that young men are sent here from Ireland, from Flanders, and even from Russia; and the English of the true old stamp, prefer having their sons here, than in Oxford and Cambridge, in order to remove them from the luxury and enormous expence which prevail in these places. For all these most important reasons, the University enjoys credit, and has become one of the economical recourses of Edinburgh. Another consequence is, that Scotland, in these times, abounds in men great in arts and policy, in as large a proportion as England; I will even venture to say, that her men of letters are more numerous.

*(To be continued.)*

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THE OBSERVER. No. V.

"I tax not you, ye elements, with unkindness." SHAKSPEARE.

HUMAN life is beset with numerous evils. Wherever we cast our eyes around us, we perceive persons struggling with misfortune, languishing under the pressure of bodily affliction, or subjected to all the poignant anguish of distress of mind. There is no part of nature, however beneficial in its general tendency, but may be armed against man with baneful influence. The air which he breathes, the food which he eats, may, in particular circumstances, be converted into his poison, and, as such, may operate their effect, not less fatally, nor less surely, than the substances most noted for their destructive powers. He has not a source of enjoyment, whether as an individual, or a member

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ber of society, through which he is not within the reach of suffering. By the medium of every sense, he is liable to painful impressions: reflection may present him with many frightful images, and disquiet his soul with recollections of the past, or fear for the future; and, in the dearest relations of life, he is subject, in a thousand ways, to grief, vexation, and disappointment. There is no happiness upon earth so perfect, as not to be disturbed by the frequent approach of calamity; nor any prosperity so secure, as to be free from all danger of a reverse. Life, under its best form, is but a chequered scene. The proportions of good and ill, are, indeed, greatly diversified; but no one is without a share in the sufferings incident to humanity. Danger, difficulty, and distress, are, by the vicissitudes of human affairs, to be met with in every path, and in every condition of fortune. The least experienced must have had some proof of this in his own person: a profusion of evidence is within the reach even of the most limited observation; for, few are the days in which the man, who lives at all in the world, is not liable to have his intervals of pleasure or tranquillity interrupted by the spectacle, or by the tale of woe; and inconsiderate must he be, who makes no account of such circumstances in forming his estimate of human life; nor is taught, by so many examples, how insecure, how subject to disastrous change, is the fortune and the state of man.

It should, undoubtedly, be the consequence of just views, respecting the condition of mankind in the world, to banish out of it all malignant dispositions, and to make the prevailing characteristics of human society, benevolence, sympathy, and kind affections. It might be supposed, that where so much is to be endured from causes altogether independent of our control, in our intercourse with one another, it would be a leading object not to add, at least, but, if possible, to take from the weight of this burden. Every one knows, however, how much the fact is at variance with such a conclusion. Numerous and formidable as are the evils with which we may have occasion to contend, the rigour of climate, the fatigues of labour, the listlessness of indolence, the unruly force of appetite and passion, it may yet be truly said, that man has no worse, or more unpitying enemy than man. To the truth of this observation, the whole tenor of history bears testimony. For what is it that history records? Is it not the register of war and bloodshed, of murders and poisonings, of massacre and devastation? Is not the picture which it most frequently exhibits, that of ungoverned rage, of fell envy, of relentless cruelty stalking abroad in the earth, sweeping, with the besom of destruction, at once, whole cities, provinces, and kingdoms, involving thousands of human beings in every species of wretchedness, and often not sparing the sex or the age, whose helpless weakness should have disarmed every foe, and gained for them the security which active force had vainly been exerted to maintain. The injuries which man sustains from man in private life, are only less conspicuous than those of which the memory is thus preserved for the admonition of posterity, not less frequent, nor less real. To say nothing of those grosser outrages upon life, fortune, or reputation, which in every society there are found individuals desperate enough to commit, and of which the consequences to the sufferers are not reparable by any measures of retribution towards the guilty, how many ways are there in which, without incurring any responsibility, or even censure, one person may, and does daily, most deeply



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deeply wound the feelings, and ruin the peace of others? Jealousy and rivalship, with all the little arts to which they lead, of insinuation and intrigue between equals, haughtiness, and the insolence of authority on the part of superiors; on the side of inferiors, discontent, turbulence, and insubordination: such are the sources from which a large portion of bitterness is infused into the cup of almost every man that lives, and by which those enjoyments are tainted, which have been still left to us amidst the general frailty and wretchedness of our condition. Though more dependent upon each other, and less capable of living out of a state of society than any other order of creatures, it is in the assemblages of men precisely that the most remarkable examples are to be found of discord and dissension between beings of one nature. The high behests of reason seem here to fall short of the sure, though humble, guidance of instinct: and the powers of reflection, of choice, and of deliberate action, instead of having the effect, as they ought, of giving a character of virtue to amiable feeling, have too often been employed in multiplying rather trifling objects of competition, in marking out certain points of imagined elevation, and in raising to an undue degree of importance, frivolous and fantastic opinion, of which, it is little to say, that it does no good. Insignificant as such fooleries may appear to be in themselves, they may yet be, and every day are, productive of the most serious and positive harm, by withdrawing the attention of many in society from matters of real importance, by giving scope to some of the worst passions of the human mind, and, for the sake of mere shadows and phantoms, endangering, nay, certainly compromising, in some degree, the tranquillity of life, and the best distinctions of a rational and moral nature. If the instances of failure among mankind in the duties of mutual kindness and affectionate regard were few;—if they had not been known to occur but at some particular solitary period;—and if they could be connected by no analogy with any principle or mode of action recognised in the ordinary tenor of human affairs, there would be reason to conclude that they were merely a temporary irregularity, which would quickly pass away, as it had suddenly arisen; and that the labour might well be spared of opposition to what was in its own nature so evanescent, and too shocking to the common sentiments and feelings of mankind, to gain either countenance or imitation. But as the contrary of all this is the case, the conclusion, it is evident, must be quite of a different kind. It is apparent, that the foundation of this defect in the human character, is laid in the general constitution of the mind, or in deviations, at least, in this respect, from the most estimable standard, as prevalent as they are deeply to be regretted. There is, indeed, reason to believe, that it may have proceeded, in different instances, from each of these causes. There is no man so little acquainted with his own nature, as not to know of the existence in the human mind of a principle of self-love, which, though given to men for wise and salutary purposes, is yet extremely apt to pass without its proper limits, and, by occupying a disproportionate space in the soul, to destroy that just harmony between the affections, upon which must depend, in a very material degree, the reality and the extent even of its own gratification. It is necessary to the safety of the individual, as well as useful, in many respects, for the community, that the happiness of every one should be

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be entrusted chiefly to his own particular care. It is to this arrangement that the greater part is owing of the activity of life, and of the manifold advantages, as obvious as they are important, which that activity brings along with it. But the inconvenience is, that the nature and true ground of this happiness are so frequently mistaken, and the distinction lost sight of between what is and should be considered only as a mean to the accomplishment of a certain end, and the end itself. A share of the world's goods is indispensable to comfort, and even to existence. It is, therefore, highly natural and reasonable, that the desire should be felt of making provision, even liberal provision, against the evils of poverty and want. But who is it that confines himself, in this matter, within the boundary marked out by nature. In the scramble that arises for wealth, for power, for distinction, it is not considered whether the attainment of these objects is likely to be useful towards any ulterior purpose. They begin to be themselves, and for their own sakes, regarded as the prime and essential consideration in life; and are pursued with a solicitude and earnestness which might seem to imply the capacity of man for deriving enjoyment from such sources to be boundless, and the period allotted to him for tasting the gratification to be an endless existence. Instead of beings of the same nature, liable to similar wants, encompassed by like frailties and weaknesses, and standing mutually in need of each other's assistance and sympathy, the point of view under which persons, in these circumstances, are most apt to regard one another is, that of rivals embarked in the same interest, and respectively anxious for the appropriation of advantages, which, however many may sigh after them, but few only can attain. The eagerness of competition has a fatal effect upon the exercise of every kind and gentle affection: man looks with an evil eye upon man; and, provided that the private wish is gratified, the interested scheme accomplished, there is but too much danger that the inconveniences may be overlooked, in which many may of consequence be involved, nay, steps taken, without hesitating, the most directly adverse to their tranquillity, and continued possession of all that they most valued and esteemed. With this general tendency in the human mind, there co-operate, in particular cases, various circumstances of a more incidental nature. There is a certain character of stupidity and thoughtlessness, in some instances; in others, of savageness and ferocity, which seems to have been impressed on the minds of individuals even from their birth; the traces of which appear amid the earliest indications of their mental activity; and which, formed by degrees into lines more strongly marked, continue to deface the aspect of the whole of their after lives. From the intimate connexion subsisting between the mind and the body, the imbecility and sickliness of the latter very often are imparted to the other, under the form of a morose peevishness and discontentment, not much in unison either with the feelings or the exertions of benevolence. Long continued prosperity, pride, ignorance, and indiscreet zeal, are most fatally adverse to whatever is generous and humane in our nature: as the sensibilities of the soul are blunted, and its energy impaired in a state of uneasiness, arising from various causes, such, for example, as the remorse consequent upon guilt, the bitterness of neglect, or the pang of disappointment.

It might appear presumptuous, and would lead to a very extended detail,

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detail, were we to endeavour to trace particularly the reasons which may have made it fit, that, in the present state of things, there should occur so many and such diversified obstacles to the introduction into the human character of its most amiable feature, of its highest ornament. In respect to some of them, this is perhaps not very necessary; and even as to those impediments, for which, upon any principles within our cognizance, it might be most difficult to account, it is at least obvious, that they give an opportunity of approving more fully the strength of that virtue, which, in spite of all opposition, stops not short till it have attained the end of its laudable exertion. If, however, feeling and inclination were all on the side of selfishness, and the only support to benevolence were the tardy deductions of reason, it would be necessary to admit, that, however our condition might seem to call for the exercise of kindness and good-will, there had been no adequate, indeed, one might say, no provision at all, made in our nature, for the actual existence among mankind of such a disposition. Reason, no doubt, may tell us, that by a proper regard to the happiness of others, we will most effectually consult our own. But every one knows how much, in the ordinary course of life, the mind is under the influence of affections and other active principles, which anticipate all reasoning, and call forth, in the path in which they operate, an earnestness and a zeal, which unassisted reason can neither emulate easily, nor would be able often successfully to combat. In conformity, therefore, at once, with the general economy of our constitution, and the evident exigencies of our state, there have been implanted in the human heart the seeds of benevolent and kind affection; the effect of which is, that we are, by a sort of involuntary impulse, carried out in emotions of good-will towards those even, who have no particular claim on our attachment, are pleased with their prosperity and well-being, and are concerned for, and disposed to sympathize with them in their sufferings. It is a part of this provision in our nature, that, by the strong hold which pity takes upon the mind, we should be urged most forcibly to the immediate relief of the distresses which give rise to that uneasy sensation. It is by the effect of a principle of similar tendency, that every heart, which is not greatly corrupted, is animated with so utter a detestation of whatever bears the aspect of oppression or cruelty. The vestiges of the same trait in our constitution are apparent in numerous other examples; in the reluctance which we naturally have to giving pain; in the feeling of self-approbation, which arises in our minds along with the sentiments of benevolence, or upon the recollection of any instance, on our part, of humane or generous exertion; in the undisputed superiority which we are taught by the spontaneous emotions of our hearts to give generally to the social over any selfish affections. Bad as the world is, the influence of these principles is yet, in some measure, to be seen every day, and occasionally, under such circumstances, as to give us the highest idea of their authority and efficiency. The most exalted minds have commonly been the most open to such impressions, while we can conceive no picture of degeneracy and debasement more complete, or more thoroughly contemptible, than that which is formed by the absence of all tendency to humane or benevolent feeling. The instances of such extreme moral degradation, it is presumed, are but rare. But as the principles which operate towards

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wards that effect are, in the present corrupted state of our nature, numerous and active, it is fit that the most vigilant precautions should be adopted to prevent us from being carried far in a course which is ever perilous, and of which the termination is so frightfully ruinous. It is for this reason that the whole vigour of our minds should be directed against the first appearances of a narrow, contracted, malevolent disposition, and every assistance derived from reflection, or whatever else may be of use for bringing to maturity within us the elements of a more estimable character. The consequences of such efforts will not be more beneficial for others than for ourselves; for, as the poet well says, "The quality of mercy is twice blessed; it blesseth him that gives, and him that takes." M.

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*Answer to Examinator, April Mag.* p. 248.

To the Editor.

SIR,

AS Examinator has, through the medium of your useful Miscellany, of April last, made a severe and unmerited attack on my *Tour*, I request the favour you will insert the annexed reply, and oblige,

Sir, your's, &c,

10*th June*, 1810. MILO.

I shall at once assent to Examinator's statement, that North Tarry and Seaton were distinct properties about a century ago; but it will by no means follow as a necessary consequence, that, because they were distinct a century ago, they were always distinct. The Justice Hill in question has probably existed 700 years; and it is not, therefore, the history of these estates for a solitary century that can determine the matter. Every district in Scotland affords numerous and well authenticated instances of the detachment of part of an estate, and of the re-attachment of the self-same part, at an after period. Instead of quibbling about *non-essentials*, Examinator ought at once to have gone the whole length of the case, and to have proved that the estates in question were distinct and separate, at the time this Justice Hill was erected; and having failed to prove this, he has proved nothing.

I shall also admit that the Gallow Hill does not now stand on the lands of South Tarry; but it by no means follows that the *limit* which now separates them always existed. His arguments in this and the preceding instance are perfectly analagous, and one answer may serve both. His great error lies in deducing inferences by no means deducible; for innumerable instances can be adduced, of estates now divided, which formerly formed one and the same property.

From the uniform tenour of this gentleman's arguments, it is manifest he has assumed the modern limits of estates as the true criterion for determining their remote antiquities. Having surrendered himself to the guidance of this *ignis fatuus*, the result has been such as might have been clearly anticipated. Instead of subverting my arguments, he has bewildered himself in a labyrinth of absurdities and contradictions, from which nothing short of a complete dereliction of his favourite system can possibly extricate him.

This gentleman, in his ardour to establish the doctrine of *modern limits*, has stated a fact totally subversive of that doctrine, by admitting, that the Justice Hill and Gallow Hill, in question, now stand on different estates. It is, however, clear as the sun, that this was not originally the case; for all the *insignia feudalia* stood within the limits of the feudal estate. Will Examinator aver the contrary? With equal consistency

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consistency might he aver, that the King of Great Britain holds his criminal courts in Britain, and executes his criminals at Kamtschatka. What will he now say to his doctrine of modern limits, when he sees it dividing antiquities inseparable in their nature, and which it is impossible to disconnect? What reliance can we now place on his other limits, when we find this particular one leading to so erroneous a result?

We, therefore, may with certainty pronounce, that the lands on which these hills, the emblems of feudal royalty, now stand, originally constituted a part of the baronial estate. A concatenating link betwixt South Tarry and the Gallow Hill, can be clearly traced. Their vicinity and the identity of the name—the one being the original Gaelic Tor-rie *(Tor-reidh)* and the other the Gallow Hill, which is a literal translation of it, sufficiently establish their propinquity. Having proceeded this far, it will naturally follow, that North Tarry must also have formed a part of the feudal barony—the distinction of North and South being merely a local discrimination. I have thus traced this feudal estate as far as I have certainty and strong presumptive evidence to support me; and I assure you, and your readers, Mr Editor, that had I had any sufficient *data* to pursue it farther, I should have made no scruple of overleaping *ten thousand modern limits*, had they stood in my way.

The vicissitudes to which landed property is liable, in the ordinary course of human affairs, particularly during the turbulency of the feudal ages, is matter of obvious notoriety. The division and subdivision of estates has turned every thing *topsy turvy*. The antiquity often stands on one estate, whilst the name is found on another. The Gallow Hill and Justice Hill of Redcastle, now stand not only on different estates but even in different parishes. *Coicleac*, i. e. the Stone of Mystery, which gives name to the estates of Meikle and Little Cocklick, in the parish of Orr, now stands on neither. Instances of the same kind are almost infinite.

I shall now advert to Examinator's etymology of Tarry. It has, indeed, no parallel, but that of *Andromache* (Hector's wife), which the humourous Swift derives from *Andrew M'Kay*, a Scots highlandman, who fought at the siege of Troy. As a sally of wit, it might have had an admirable effect; but when brought forward with all the gravity of *orthodox solemnity*, to heal the wounded feelings of the proprietor of Tarry, to refute my *errors* and *falsehoods*, and to undeceive a candid and discerning public, its effect becomes ludicrous beyond all expression. It is like dressing a monkey in the robes of a bishop.

This gentleman's mode of reasoning has, however, the merit of being uniform throughout. He always blunders on the same side of the question. Nobody will accuse him of being possessed of the *second sight*. Having attained the *important* knowledge that certain modern limits discriminate the lands in question, he sagely infers, that these limits have undergone no alteration since the creation of the world, and more than insinuates, that I am guilty of *error* and *falsehood*, when I allege the contrary. *Profound connoisseur!*

In the same manner, being acquainted only with the *English language*, he takes it for granted that none other ever was spoken, either at Arbroath, or any where in the neighbourhood; and, in conformity to this *sublime* and *well-founded* idea, he has erected *placards* and *sign-posts*, inscribed with the English word *Tarry*, to be read in the 12th century.

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century, by the descendants of *Fingal* and *Ossian*, who could not, at that period, speak or read a single word of English. Thy merits as an antiquarian, a historian, and a philologist, are now before the public, and I believe they will hardly hesitate to pronounce that thou art no *witch*.

Before I conclude, I cannot help reminding thee, that if I have wounded the feelings of the proprietor of Tarry, thou hast made him a very retrogade reparation for the injury. I did every thing in my power, consistent with truth and probability, to elevate him to the dignity of a *Feudal Chieftain*: thou, on the contrary, by thy placards and sign-posts, hast sounded the *Tocsin* to quarter the whole country on him at discretion, which could not fail to reduce him to beggary in a single month.

If I was formerly convinced of the propriety of the Gallow Hill being an appendage of South Tarry, thou canst not expect that conviction to be diminished, at the present alarming crisis, when the proprietor is in danger of being overwhelmed by all the vagrants, mendicants, and sturdy beggars in the kingdom, and that, too, in consequence of thy express request and solicitation. No wonder thou hast such an antipathy to the Hill in question. It is no agreeable object to *Freebooters*.

If, however, thou wilt recal thy marauding parties, and consign thy *placards* to the flames, I will then condescend to commune with thee respecting the demolition of this Hill; but, in the present situation of things, I must peremptorily insist on its remaining in *statu quo*, as a safeguard and defence of the *respectable proprietor's person* and *property*.

## *Conversation between James V. of Scotland and Sir Ralph Sadler.*

[From State Papers and Letters of Sir Ralph Sadler, edited by Arthur Clifford, Esq.; with Memoirs and Notes by Walter Scott, Esq. 2 vols. 4to. Edinburgh, 1809.]

(Continued from page 434.)

THEN thought I it best to enter with him in another matter, being the second part of my instructions; and according thereto I told his grace, That like as your majesty could hear of nothing that should touch his honour, esteeming the same as your own, so your grace could not contain such things as your majesty had heard bruited of him, wherein very love and affection forced your highness friendly to counsel and advise. "By my truth," quoth he, "it is great pleasure and quiet to me, to understand that his grace bears me so good mind; and whatsoever his grace says to me, I am sure he speaks it for my good, and I shall follow his advice in all things that may be to God's honour, and the increase of the love and peace betwixt him and me; and I am sure," quoth he, "his grace will advise me to nothing that shall be against mine honour." "No, sir," quoth I, "ye may be assured his majesty will advise you nothing but that, that shall stand greatly with your honour, and also with your profit. His majesty," quoth I, "hath heard it bruited, that ye should gather into your hands numbers of sheep, and such other mean things in respect of your estate, therewith to increase your estate and revenue. And," quoth I, "his grace having advised himself thereof, commanded me to tell you, that though the things may be somewhat profitable, yet as that kind of profit cannot stand with the honour of a king's estate,

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estate, nor yet so profitable as may any ways extend towards the maintenance of a king's estate; so the king's majesty, your uncle," quoth I, "doubteth lest it may give occasion to your people to mutter and mutiny, fearing lest their living should be taken from them by your nobility and gentlemen of your realm, when they may be born by your precedent and example, and so percase might grow farther inconveniencies. Wherefore," quoth I, "the king's majesty, your uncle, wisheth that ye would rather apply yourself by good and politic means to increase your revenue, by taking of some of those religious houses (such as may be best spared) into your hands, which do occupy and possess a great part of the possessions of your realm, to the maintenance of their volupty and idle life, and the continual decay of your estate; and the rest of them, which be most notable, to alter into colleges or cathedral churches, and alms-houses, as the king's majesty, your uncle, hath done; whereby ye shall well perceive, that one house so altered shall tend more to the glory of God, than a number of them now doth; and yet shall ye establish your revenue thereby, in such sort, as ye shall be able to live like a king, and yet not meddle with sheep, nor such mean things, being matter whereupon to occupy the meanest of your people and subjects." "In good faith," quoth he, "I have no sheep, nor occupy no such things. But," quoth he, "such as have tacks and farms of me, peradventure have such numbers of sheep and cattle, as ye speak of, going upon my lands, which I have no regard to. But for my part," quoth he, "by my truth I never knew what I had of mine own, nor yet do. I thank God," quoth he, "I am able to live well enough of that which I have, and I have friends that will not see me mister. There is a good old man in France, my good-father the king of France (I must needs call him so," quoth he, "for I am sure he is like a father to me,) that will not see me want any thing, that lies in him to help me with. Nevertheless," quoth he, "I shall seek nothing of any man but love and friendship; and for my part I shall hold my word and behecht with all princes, and for no man living shall I stain mine honour for any wordly good, with the grace of Jesu. And most heartily I thank the king's grace, mine uncle, for his advice; but in good faith I cannot do so; for methinks it against reason and God's law to put down thir abbeys and religious houses, which have," quoth he, "stand thir many years, and God's service maintained and keeped in the same. And," quoth he, "what need I to take them to increase my livelyhood, when I may have any thing that I can require of them? I am sure," quoth he, "there is not an abbey in Scotland at this hour, but if we mister any thing, we may have of them whatsoever we will desire that they have; and so what needs us to spoil them?" Sir," quoth I, "they are a kind of unprofitable people, that live idly upon the sweat and labours of the poor, and their first foundations founded upon popery and man's constitutions; and yet doth none of them observe the ground and rules of their professions; for in their first entries to religion, they profess chastity, wilful poverty, and obedience. And," quoth I, "if it please your grace, as to the first, that is, chastity; I dare be bold to say, that unless your monks be more holy in Scotland than ours are in England, there reigneth nowhere more carnality, incontinency, buggery, sodomy, with leachery, and other

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ether abominations, than is used in cloysters among monks, chanons, nuns, and friers, which could never appear, so long as the king's majesty, your uncle, committed his trust to the bishops and clergy of his realm, for their visitations, as your grace now doth; for those visitors always cloaked their vices and abuses, because they would not have their own to appear; but when his majesty began more diligently to look to his cure and kingly office, as well in those spiritual affairs, as he did before in the temporal, then tried he out all their abominations and abuses, and so, conform to God's laws, hath eradicated and weed them out of his realm; and most of them which were notable houses, his majesty hath committed to better and more godly uses. Now, Sir," quoth I, "to the second part of their profession, which is wilful poverty: I am sure," quoth I, "your grace will bear me record, that they might be called rather wilfully rich, than wilfully poor; for every of them is provided of a rich and quiet life; they labour not for their living, but are rather fed by the labours of the poor. And as for obedience, I think surely they are obedient in heart to their chief captain, the bishop of Rome; but I trow they be not without bulls under lead, whereby they will claim to be exeemed from your obedience; so that I cannot see that they do in any point observe any part of their professions." "Oh," quoth the king, "God forbid that if a few be not good, for them all the rest should be destroyed. Though some be not," quoth he, "there be a great many good; and the good may be suffered, and the evil must be reformed; as ye shall hear," quoth he, "that I shall help to see it redressed in Scotland, by God's grace, if I brook life." "Sir," quoth I, "ye must do as Christ saith, *Omnis plantatio, quam non plantavit pater meus cælestis eradicabitur.* And so," quoth I, "by my truth, ye must weed them up by the root, as the king's grace, your uncle, hath done, or else ye shall never redress them." "No," quoth he, "I am sure mine uncle will not desire me to do otherwise nor my conscience serveth me." "No, Sir," quoth I, "the king's majesty, your uncle, doth advise you of those things, both for your honour and profit, and proceeding of an entire zeal, love, and affection, that his grace beareth towards you: And now, since your grace hath heard the same, ye may work therein as shall stand with your pleasure." "Yea," quoth he, "I trust the king, mine uncle, will not be discontented with me, though I do therein according to my conscience; for, by my soul," quoth he, "I will do nothing by my will that will displease him; and whatsoever tales or leasings have been told his grace, or shall be hereafter of me, his grace shall find me ay constant of my word and promise made to him."

Here I thought to take occasion to speak of the bruit of the words that should be spoken by him, which was, That, look what the emperor or French king would do against your grace, he would do the same. And so I said unto him, "Sir, because your grace speaketh of tales and leasings, I will tell you of a tale or leasing that was bruited both in France and Flanders, and elsewhere of late when the rumour was of the wars." "Wars!" quoth he, "what wars?" "Marry, Sir," quoth I, "I am sure ye know what a rumour and saying there was lately, that the emperor, the French king, and the bishop of Rome, would invade England." "Yea, yea," quoth he, and laughed, "but they were not over hasty: be ye sikker," quoth he, "that they will be well advised



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advised thereof. By God," quoth he, "they consider, that they should have over-much to do. I warrand you," quoth he, "they will never seek you." Marry, Sir," quoth I, "it was said that your grace should say, That, look whatsoever the emperor or French king should do against the king's majesty, your uncle, ye would do the same." "That I should say so!" quoth he. "Yes, Sir," quoth I, "such a bruit there was both in France and Flanders, and elsewhere." "Now," quoth he, "I pray God I never have part of the bliss of heaven, if I ever spake any such word, or such like to that effect." "By my faith, Sir," quoth I, "the king's majesty, your uncle, believed them not." "Now, as I shall answer to God," quoth he, "I never spake it, nor thought it." "Marry, Sir," quoth I, "his majesty believed rather another bruit made on the Borders, which was, that ye should say, That for emperor or French king, ye would not break with the king, your uncle." "By God," quoth he, "whether I said so or not, he shall ay find so. No, no," quoth he, "I shall attend mine own matters; I have not to do with others; let others do what they list, but I shall never stain mine honour, nor break my promise. For," quoth he, "I am no bairn, neither emperor nor French king can draw me to do what they list. And as for my good-father, the French king, good prince, I dare say for him, that he never thought any evil to the king, mine uncle, nor intended not to break with him. Marry," quoth he, "what the emperor intended I cannot tell; but, for the king of France, methinks I durst swear for him; for, by my truth, I never perceived in him, but that he did always bear his heart and good love to the king, mine uncle."

"Well Sir," quoth I, "your grace knoweth, that the king's majesty, your uncle, is a prince of great experience, and being a king these thirty years and more, hath observed the state and general proceedings of Christendom; whereby," quoth I, "his grace hath well perceived how much better it is for a prince to live within his own proper limits, with a just consideration of his own quiet and commodity." Even there suddenly he interrupted me, and said, "By God," quoth he, "even so will I do; I will live on my own, and attend mine own, and by my will shall offend no man, but hold my word and behecht with all princes, and study with all my good heart to live in unity and concord with all the world, and specially with my good uncle." "Sir," quoth I, "ye are in an good mind; and (as I was about to tell your grace) the king's majesty, your uncle, perceiveth, by long experience, the difference betwixt the honest and politic living within a man's own proper limits, with a just consideration of his own quiet and commodity, and the satisfying and following of other men's fantasies to their advantage, and the danger of his damage. Of the which conclusion," quoth I, "your grace cannot be ignorant, knowing what chance happened to the king, your father, by making of himself another man's instrument to annoy his friend and ally in his absence. But," quoth I, "this amity being now so like to increase and grow betwixt the king's majesty, your uncle, and you, as well by the mutual affection of both parties, as by the proximity of blood betwixt you, which cannot be so taken away, but that nature will have her instinct and operation, where too much unkindness shall not corrupt it." Here he interrupted me again, and said, "By my truth," quoth he,

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he, "there shall be no such unkindness shewed on my part, with the grace of God." "The king's majesty, your uncle," quoth I, "hath therefore determined to open his heart and stomach unto you; trusting, that ye will no less thankfully accept his good affection therein, than deeply ponder his good advices and counsels. And," quoth I, "to descend frankly with you to the utterance of the same, his majesty requireth, and heartily prayeth you to weigh and ponder with yourself, what prince or potentate in Christendom may stand you in best stead, and at whose hands ye may receive greatest comfort, commodity, and benefit." "Oh!" quoth he, "join he and I fastly together; be you sikker, there is no prince in the world that can or will seek to do us any skaith." "Sir," quoth I, "to speak of the emperor, or French king, that be nearest, what can ye look for at either, or at both their hands, but fair words and entertainment for a time, as their instrument to serve their purposes, to your own danger and damage? Again," quoth I, "what stay can ye think to have, or look ye that either or both of them could or would stand you in, if, at any of their contemplations, ye should bring yourself to be in case of need of friendship and help, by attempting of any thing at their desires?" "No, no," quoth he, "I am no bairn; they cannot draw me to do any thing against my word, and the honour of a prince." "Now, then, Sir," quoth I, "consider what commodity ye may attain by the love and favour of the king's majesty, your uncle. First, By the continuance of his amity, ye may be sure to live in rest and quietness, without danger of trouble or business. Again, What can ye reasonably desire of his majesty that may be to your honour and commodity, but ye may easily obtain it? Thirdly, His majesty would have you consider, and print in your mind, that ye are his nephew; and therefore, dealing like a nephew towards him, ye must needs have such place and estimation in his heart, that if God should call his son, my lord prince's grace, out of this life, (which his mercy forbid!) and that his highness should leave no other child of the queen that now is, or any other lawful wife his grace may have hereafter, his majesty is, by consent of the whole realm, put in such trust for provision of his successor, as his grace might, of any sort or nation, without exception, name and appoint the same; being thereby, in his free-will and power, whether he would name any of his two daughters. Yea," quoth I, "or whether his majesty would name your grace, being his nephew; or any other, that, for his qualities, activity, or kindness to the realm, should seem to him expedient. Wherefore," quoth I, "albeit, with the grace of God, his majesty may have some better store of issue than he yet hath; yet his highness being well stricken in years, he would not have you to forget what nature would in that case work, being himself of so good a disposition towards you as he is; and so that he may perceive, on your part again, such evident arguments of sincere love and affection, as may answer and be correspondent; shewing also, on your part, such kindness to his realm and subjects, as ye may the rather by the same attain their good affections, which," quoth I, "by reason of the ancient enmity, can hardly be obtained, unless a perfect and open declaration of love and amity be from henceforth daily shewed and extended to them by you and yours." "Well," quoth he, "I have heard you leisurely, and do perceive

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perceive mine uncle's good mind towards me, for which I do most heartily thank his grace. But," quoth he, "I will not use many words with you: ye shall tell his grace on my behalf, as a gentleman may say to his master on the word of a prince, that I shall never fail him for no man alive, nor for no worldly goods in word nor deed, contrary to my covenant and treaty made with his grace; but rather shall I apply myself by all the good means to me possible, to preserve and maintain the love and peace between us. And by my truth," quoth he, "what pleasure or kindness I can or may do to his grace, or any of his realm, I shall be as glad to do it as any man alive." "Sir, quoth I, "it is much to my comfort, that I may be bold to tell the same to the king's majesty my sovereign lord and master of your mouth, as on the word of a prince, which I shall not fail to do. And on the other side," quoth I, "I know the affection of his majesty towards your grace to be such, as dealing like a kind nephew towards him, ye may be sure to have both a father and an uncle of his grace." "By my truth," quoth he, "shall I rather be dead, than be found foul of my word and promise with him while I live." "Well, Sir," quoth I, "all those things the king's majesty, your uncle, for a more perfect declaration of his intire love and affection towards you, hath thought meet to be opened to yourself, to be by you wisely considered and thoroughly digested, and not to be declared to any of your council, till some good effect may ensue of the same." "By my faith," quoth he, "and God will, ye shall never hear that I shall be a babbler of any thing that ye have opened to me from my uncle, which his pleasure is to have kept secret." "And, Sir," quoth I, "the king's majesty, your uncle, willed me to say unto you, that, for the better and sooner attaining to some good effect in those things, such a meeting, as was once almost at a point between you, should greatly avail to the setting forth of all good purposes betwixt you." "Such a meeting," quoth he, "as my Lord William treated of. I promise you," quoth he, "my Lord William reported me untruly in that to the king's grace, mine uncle; for he said, that I did fully agree to that meeting; as by my truth," quoth he, "for my part, I was content with it; but I told my Lord William, that the lords of my realm would not agree to it. And," quoth he, "he made an untrue report of it to the king, mine uncle, and brought him in displeasure with me therefore." "Sir," quoth I, "in my poor opinion, whosoever letted that meeting, loved neither the king's majesty your uncle, nor yet your grace, nor the wealth of your realms: And," quoth I, "such a meeting now might redouble all; and it should be a great comfort both to the king's majesty your uncle and your grace, the one of you to see the other; and such a good increase of hearty love and affection might grow thereby to your people and subjects on both parts, as should for ever establish a perfect unity and kindness among them." "By my truth," quoth he, "I would be glad to see the king, mine uncle, but I would wish that the French king might be at it, that we three might meet and join together in one." Sir," quoth I, "I have no commission to speak thereof; but to say to your grace what I think I am sure the king's majesty, my master, would be right glad thereof: howbeit," quoth I, "to say my opinion, I cannot see how such a meeting could be brought to pass betwixt you all three, being so great princes,

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princes, without a great, painful, and dangerous journey, to two or one of you at the least. For" quoth I, " either the French king must pass over on this side the sea, or else the king's majesty your uncle and your grace must both pass over on the other side of the sea." " Marry," quoth he, " I should be sure of the longest and most painful journey, which I would not pass upon for so good a purpose." " Well, Sir," quoth I, " to be plain with your grace; as I think, I would first wish, that this meeting, between the king's majesty your uncle, and you, might take effect, which might be easily brought to pass, without any danger to either of both your persons; for," quoth I, " there is no dangerous passage of any sea, or other waters, between you, but such as ye may easily pass over on horseback. And," quoth I, " the king's majesty your uncle and the French king have seen one another at meetings and entreatings afore this time, appointed for that purpose, but he never saw you, nor ye him: And therefore, to say mine own fantasy to your grace, I would that so good a purpose should be no longer delayed betwixt you." Hereat he smiled, and said, " Well, I shall advise somewhat hereupon, and, or ye depart hence, we shall talk further of the same, and make you such answer to all your credence, as, I trust, shall be to the pleasure and contentation of the king, mine uncle."

Thus he seemed content to dismiss me for that time; which, perceiving, I told him, that I had done your majesty's commendations to the queen's grace as part of my charge so to do; and that if it pleased his grace so to licence me, I would likewise visit the queen's grace, his mother. " Marry," quoth he, " I pray you at your pleasure; ye needed not to ask my licence for that, but ye may boldly see and visit her at all times."

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*On the Proposal to erect a Monument to Allan Ramsay, at the Head of Glencross Water.*

To the Editor.

Sir,

As a friend to truth, and an enemy to imposition, I cannot allow the above proposal in your last Number for *June* to pass unnoticed; the facts on which it is grounded, being as erroneous as the project itself is absurd.

In point of fact, the writer says, " is it not surprising that the author of the *Gentle Shepherd* should have been so long neglected? Burns, Thomson, and others of our ingenious countrymen, have received every mark of public approbation, while our ' famous Allan.' has received *no honour*, save what cannot be denied—the admiration of every lover of the genuine muse." This assertion is very extraordinary in a correspondent from Roslin, half-way between Edinburgh and Pennycuick; as the most conspicuous house, built by the poet himself, on the Castle-hill of the metropolis, has been named from him *Ramsay Lodge*, and a whole range of adjoining buildings, equally elevated and striking, has been called to his honour *Ramsay Garden;* whilst, in the opposite direction, on a height no less commanding, at Pennycuick, an obelisk presents itself, and has been known, as *Ramsay's Monument*, for near a century.

With this introductory assertion, the following is ushered in; but, unfortunately, it is as void of truth as the former, and can only be exceeded in absurdity by the proposal itself, they are intended to support and forward. " *Habbie's How,*" (meaning

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(meaning a spot, falsely so called, at the head of Glencross water), continues this correspondent, "the scene of his inimitable pastoral, has been long pointed out as a fit place for a monument to him who first gave it to eternal fame." In evidence of the groundlessness of this other averment, let any man, who has eyes in his head, and can read Ramsay's description of *his* Habbie's How, take the Pastoral with him to this place at the head of Glencross water, and let him say, if it was possible, even had it been known to him, that he could have alluded to it in his poem. In addition to this, if more is necessary, this bare, remote, savage, and desolate spot, is not only diametrically opposite in every particular to the scene he paints, but there is every reason to believe, from his having *no* connexion with its neighbourhood, was never seen or heard of by him. To go to this place in summer, as a pleasant walk from Edinburgh, may indeed suit boys, and such as are fond of fishing, and scrambling among the rocks in search of bilberries or junipers; but, to any man of sense, it would be an insult to shew it as the original of *Ramsay's* Habbie's How, or to ask his subscription for a monument there on that account, when neither his poem has, nor himself had, any connexion with it whatever.

It is not surprising, therefore, as your correspondent truly states, if "the *indignant* sons of Edina, who resort thither in summer," and, even

"*All* have presumed for to abuse
"This stone erected to the Scottish muse,"

by "poverty or *ignorance*," only about two years ago, and have already defaced so palpable an *imposition*, after being brought seven miles from "Edina" to see *Ramsay's* Habbie's How, with their refreshments in their pockets.

As a wellwisher to genius, ar every thing that can encourage it, I have, however, the pleasure to inform your correspondent, that a subscription is now on foot, and considerably advanced, to which he will, no doubt, contribute liberally, for the erection of a TOWER to the memory of "our famous" and facetious Allan, near the banks of the classic Esk above Roslin, in the midst of the *coinciding* and *genuine* originals of his pastoral, *where he resided*, and where, on the spot, there are *already* "places of refreshment for its visitors."

Hoping you will favour this letter with a place in an early Number of your Magazine, I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,

N. C. S. N.

*Edinburgh, July 12th*, 1810.

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*Description of the Bombardment of Flushing, and of its Effects. From Letters from Flushing.* 8vo. *London*, 1809.

I INFORMED you, in my last, that we were upon the point of very warm work: the bombardment has begun and ended. Its effect was prodigious beyond all imagination.—Lord Chatham viewed it from the streets of Middleburg, and is said repeatedly to have exclaimed—"What a noble spectacle!" It was, indeed, a noble spectacle, if the spectator could have banished from his mind all obtruding ideas of the misery which it must have caused.

Every thing being prepared, orders were issued for the commencement of the bombardment; and, about two o'clock on Sunday, both ships and batteries began to open upon the town. Nothing in nature, I think, could be more tremendous. The island shook as if under an earthquake, and every report of the cannon was followed by



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a most horrible crash. Bricks, timber, and splinters of wood, flew about in every direction; and when the chimnies, on any high point, was struck, they were sometimes driven, almost whole, over the walls. The batteries were all so near, that the guns had their full force; they literally appeared as if they were tearing the city up from the roots. The enemy, at first, made a brave shew of resistance, and several Dutch burghers pointed the cannon manfully from the ramparts. The fire, however, soon became too hot for these peaceable citizens, and even for the garrison, and the town had an appearance as if we were playing on an heap of ruins. The walls fell in large fragments, the churches took fire, the houses fell in, and every thing was shortly so involved in smoke, that the guns were aimed at random.

This horrible work continued the whole of Sunday afternoon and night. The town was repeatedly in flames; but the enemy continued their fire; gradually, however, this fire became less frequent; instead of vollies, it was reduced to single pieces; and, instead of regular intervals, was at random. About ten o'clock on Monday morning, Sir Richard Strachan got under weigh, and, passing immediately under the sea-line of defence, poured in a most tremendous cannonade; and, continuing in his station, repeated these dreadful broadsides for some hours. The brave garrison, for such they were, still stood to their guns; but the ruins now fell so thickly around them, as to bury even their guns. The fire at length, therefore, necessarily ceased, on the part of the enemy. There was still, however, no appearance of surrender; they obstinately kept up their colours when they could no longer fire a gun. I know no reason which should withhold us from doing justice to an enemy. The defence of Flushing was brave and military, to a degree; and, as long as I live, I shall feel a warm respect for General Osten, the second in command, to whom this gallaut defence is imputed. It is to this obstinate bravery, to this honourable sense of duty in the officers, and this rigid obedience, resulting from good discipline, in the men, that the French owe their military superiority. In mere bodily strength, and animal courage, three Frenchmen are not equal to two Englishmen, or Austrians; but what they want in bodily frame, they compensate by their activity, their discipline, and, above all, by their hardiness of composition. An Englishman, on his gross flesh, soon melts away under the fatigues of a campaign, and the inclemencies of weather, whilst the skin and bone of a Frenchman repel the attack without suffering; the rain seems to run off him as if he were so much oilskin—this observation is forced on me by the weather in this island. There is not a man of us but has now his fever, his ague, or his cough, and if we stay here long, nine out of the dozen of us will be in our graves. The seamen seem to bear this climate much better than the soldiers: if Walcheren is to be retained as a permanent member of our empire, it will cost us 500 men in the year, by sickness. You see that I have changed my opinion.

This horrible work, for such, really, was this bombardment, continued till about five o'clock in the afternoon of the 14th, when the fire of the enemy entirely ceased, and the Commander in Chief stopped it on our side. A summons was immediately sent into the town; to which General Monnet returned for answer, that he would reply as soon as he had consulted a Council of War. An hour was given him for this.

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this purpose. Three hours, however, elapsed, and no answer was received. It became necessary, therefore, to resume the bombardment; and, accordingly, once more the ships and batteries began playing on this devoted town. The fire was now more tremendous than before; because the rest of the men had given them new spirits. Congreve's rockets blazed about in horrible splendour: they are certainly more effectual than shells of any dimensions. The town was shortly on fire, and, as seen through the darkness of the night, nothing could be more horrible or sublime. Imagine yourself within four hundred yards of a walled town—this town on fire in five or six parts—the flames raging amidst the darkness of the night—the cannons still thundering, and the walls and chimnies and roofs falling under the stroke of the balls, and you may have some faint idea of the dreadful scene which was presented to us. The interior of almost every house was visible; and when there was an interval of the noise of the cannon, it was filled up by the shrieks of the women from the city; even the very dogs howled, and several owls and bats flew, affrighted, round the light. I wish a painter had been present, that he might have preserved a scene unrivalled in sublimity. West would have produced a picture which would have amazed the world. It reminded me, several times, of the general tone and character of his Death on the White Horse, the noblest picture, at least to my thoughts, which the modern world can boast.

The bombardment continued in this manner till two o'clock in the morning, when General Monnet requested a suspension of arms, for forty-eight hours. This request was refused, and two hours only granted. The bombardment then ceased, and Colonel Long and Captain Cockburn were sent to negotiate the terms; the whole business was concluded in an hour, and the gates were put into our possession without the loss of a moment. As the government dispatches will be sent off at the same time with this letter, I need not inform you of the articles. You will agree with me, that the garrison merited them, and it has become the modern practice of war to reward valour even in an enemy. The garrison of Flushing have certainly done their duty, and had it not been for our ships, they would have held out six weeks longer.

Nothing could present a more aweful spectacle than the town, as seen by the morning light. I believe I have already mentioned that the walls are high, but the churches and houses very considerably overlook them. Imagine almost every house battered in; the churches on fire, and the interior rooms and wall of every house exposed to sight. The Dutch generally build their chimnies in a mass—all the chimnies of one, and even of two adjoining houses, are built in a heap on the partition wall. Our shells and balls having struck them, had precipitated them on the roofs of the houses, which had broken down under the weight. Congreve's rockets had thus found admission into the interior of the dwellings, and the fire of these arrows being very powerful and intense, the destruction they caused was frightful. It will not, I think, admit of a doubt, that, in firing a town, these rockets cannot be equalled; and if it be a part of our established system of warfare, to destroy as well as to take, this invention is certainly entitled to praise. But I confess I think the objection against them to be good; they are more destructive, than they are efficacious in compelling a surrender: they

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they reduce a town by burning it to the ground; and should they ever pass into common use amongst belligerents, they would add to the mischief of war, without shortening its duration.

I have just now returned from a walk through the streets of Flushing; a more melancholy spectacle I have never beheld. Till the present day it was prohibited to enter the town. Nothing is more laudable than the care which has been taken to prevent the soldiers from plundering the inhabitants.

It is impossible to walk through the streets of Flushing, from the masses of ruin which every where obstruct the way. The burghers of every rank are employed in digging the smoking heaps, to search for the mangled bodies of their relations. Every moment some of these wounded frames are raised on biers, that they may be claimed by their relatives. These effects and appendages of war are truly horrible; it is necessary to invest it with gay apparel, to render it tolerable; the more I see, the more do I become persuaded, that nothing is so senseless as those objections to the gaiety of our dress, music, &c. which you read in the military theorists. No one would become a soldier who saw war as it really is.

As to the extent of the ruin, about one third of the town is a mass of rubbish; amongst this, I am sorry to have to add, that all the public buildings are to be included. The Stadthouse, as you may read in your gazetteers, was built on the model of that of Amsterdam, and as Flushing stands in a similar situation, that is to say, half under water, the resemblance was very complete; it resembled it more, however, in its magnificent architecture than in the mere accidental point of situation. It was built according to Dutch industry, more solid than was necessary, but was altogether a most noble structure. Of this building nothing now remains but the outer walls; the fire has completely gutted it, and its roof and interior are all piled in one vast heap within the compass of its standing walls. It reminded me very forcibly of Drury Lane Theatre, but was in every respect a nobler building than that heavy mass of brick work.

One church has been completely burned to the ground, another was on fire several times, but the citizens by the most incredible efforts, suppressed it and saved their church. By all that I can hear, the burghers conducted themselves, during the siege, with the greatest courage and coolness; they spared no efforts to save their houses, they extinguished the fires with the most incomparable coolness. The garrison, on the other hand, were perfectly negligent as to any consequences which might happen to the city. They compelled the burghers moreover, to man the works, and, if report may be believed, put them in advance. This, indeed, is the method which the French generally observe towards their auxiliaries, they push them in front, and then cut off their rear, so as to render their retreat impossible. The French officers never trust their foreign auxiliaries till they have placed them in a situation where treachery or desertion would be impossible. The escape of Romana was a solitary instance.

Every house is perforated by at least one ball, and some of them by a dozen or more, every roof bears evident proof of the force and destructive extent of Congreve's rockets. It is almost wonderful to me that any of the women have been able to effect their escape; the stench of the unburied bodies is intolerable; many of the women during the bombardment fled to the cellars,



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cellars, and fortunately none of the balls penetrated so far. There is a report in our camp that General Monnet pursued the same course, but, as it is but a report, I shall give it no credit; his conduct, as far as it has appeared to us, has been that of a very brave man, and it would be a pity that his character should be reported away. He certainly did not expose himself on the ramparts, but this is no part of the duty of a commandant: Lord Chatham himself was in Midleburg during the greater part of the siege, and yet no one thinks of imputing any blame to him; why should we deal more hardly with General Monnet?

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*Reply by Dr Edmondston to the Strictures of Orcadensis, on his View of the Ancient and Present State of the Zetland Islands.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

I HAVE been much amused by the perusal of a paper in the Scots Magazine, for May 1810, entitled "Strictures on Dr Edmondston's History of the Zetland Islands", and signed *Orcadensis*. It had been very public before I had the pleasure of seeing it; for although I always feel happy where I am even the indirect means of contributing to the amusement of others, yet, as I had resolved never to make any work of mine the subject of controversy, I carefully abstained from reading any production that might lead me to engage in it, especially if my opponent, instead of openly avowing himself, took shelter under an anonymous signature. But as I entertain a strong belief that I know who this same *Orcadensis* is, and, as I feel a wish to do every justice to the abilities, liberality, and candour of this personage, I have overcome my aversion to this kind of writing, and shall, therefore, for once at least, analyse the merits of this *soi-disant* critic.

*Orcadensis* commences his most eloquent paper by a gentle insinuation against your judgment and taste in approving of my "View of the Ancient and Present State of the Zetland Islands", but he kindly forbears "to revive discussions which might involve you in controversy," and proposes to limit his animadversions to the Natural History department, on which it is alleged that "you did not enter," and on which he supposes "there is little chance of writing with asperity."* To your general manner of reviewing books, I have nothing to say; you do it, I presume, as you think proper; but, in the present instance, it might be called rather an exposition of the contents of the different chapters, than a review; and from the chapter on Natural History, the subject "*on which you did not enter,*" you have extracted more than from all the rest of the work put together. What those discussions are, which can involve you in controversy, I am utterly at a loss to guess, and I can, therefore, say nothing respecting them.

The next paragraph of this splendid criticism insinuates, that you have been grossly ignorant of what appeared in your own Magazine in the years 1804 and 5; for "you might, with propriety, have claimed for your journal, the merit of anticipating Dr Edmonston in several of the most important remarks which he makes on the present state of Zetland, and on the means of its improvement." This observation, I suppose, relates to Mr Patrick Neill's papers on Zetland, and his Tour in that country. I have for at least six years been in habits of intimacy with Mr Neill, and I have always found him to be a man of modesty and of merit, and withal a good naturalist. He very early told

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told me himself, that, as he had been only a few days in Zetland, his information respecting that country was both vague and imperfect; that his observations were confined chiefly to natural history, to which he had more immediately devoted his attention; that even *they* appeared in print rather to gratify the wish of the then editor, than from a belief in his own mind that they contained any thing either novel or interesting; but that he would certainly endeavour to repel the harsh and severe attacks which he said were made on him, by his opponents.—Every one who writes the history of a country, and relates facts and opinions which occurred, and were familiar to multitudes before he was born, must rely for these facts and opinions on the testimony of others; but their antiquity or their authenticity are not to be appreciated by the oracles of ignorance or presumption. It is the arrangement of the different subjects—the variety of information—the reasoning, and the style, which render any work either peculiar or original. If *Orcadensis* can detect a single plagiarism in my whole book—if he can shew that, without acknowledgment, I have appropriated to my own purposes the observations of others, I shall be prepared to do every justice to his ingenuity. If he fail in the scrutiny, his judgment and his veracity will naturally receive that construction which every intelligent reader is at liberty to impose on them.

When employed in preparing for the press, my "View of the Zetland Islands", I thought it would render the work more complete, to include in it a popular sketch of the objects of natural history, which the country presented. But I was aware, that to render such a sketch at all interesting to the general reader, it must be divested, as much as possible, of technical expressions, and abstract reasonings, and the details confined to more familiar subjects. In the introduction, therefore, to the chapter on Natural History, after stating the extent and variety which Zetland presented, on the subject of mineralogy and marine insects, I made the following observation: "In the other departments of natural history, it exhibits less either of novelty or variety; and in the sketch of it, therefore, which I propose to give, I shall confine my observations chiefly to such points as appear to be less generally known, and leave to some future votary of the science, the task of minute relation." *(a)* The means which appeared to me to be best calculated to attain this end, were to state the habits and economy of those quadrupeds and birds whose modes of life exhibited the most varied displays of instinct and of reason; and, before beginning that of the birds, I made the following remark, which *Orcadensis* has quoted, and which I beg the reader may bear in his mind:—"The frequency and ease of observing their habits and modes of life, which this country presents, have enabled me to acquire certain facts respecting the economy of some of them which are not generally known." *(b)* We shall now see how far the learned *Orcadensis* has succeeded in invalidating my statements.

The subject of the birds opens with a most interesting critique on my account of the *Skua-gull.* I have been so unfortunate as to say, that there are no birds peculiar to Zetland; but the philological *Orcadensis* triumphantly exclaims—"I must, however, remark, that the Skua-gull is *peculiar*, or, at least, is *not found in any other part of the British dominions.*"

*(a)* Vol. ii. p. 131.
*(b)* Vol. ii. p. 226.

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*ons.*" Colonel Montagu, who enjoys the reputation of being an accurate zoologist, having ventured to say, that the Skua-gull "breeds in the Orkney islands," is declared to "have been *misinformed*; because," says *Orcadensis*, "*perhaps in the south of England the Orkneys may be understood to include the Shetland islands.* I am next sadly rated, that, as a native of Zetland, I have mentioned only two places in which this bird breeds, "while the chief breeding place of this curious gull is *Rona's* Hill, the highest mountain in the country, and *situated in Mainland, or largest island.*" And, lastly, the public is gravely informed, that this bird is "the Port Egmont hen, mentioned in voyages *round the world.*"

I regret my utter inability to do justice to the extreme modesty, accurate reasoning, and elegant language with which this luminous paragraph abounds. I had always been led to think, that if animals of the same species lived and propagated their kind in two different countries, they could not be considered as peculiar to one. I know well that the Skua-gull is far from being numerous in Zetland, even at *Rona's* Hill. I know well, also, that it is very numerous in New Holland, in Feroe, and in Iceland. To render the preposition, therefore, respecting its peculiarity to Zetland more clear and intelligible, it may be stated in the following terms:

Dr Edmonston says, that there are no birds peculiar to Zetland. The Squa-gull is peculiar to Zetland; because vastly greater numbers are met with in other countries than Zetland can possibly supply, and because the *British dominion does not extend to New Holland*; ergo, the Doctor is inaccurate.—Q. E. D. As this mode of reasoning, at least, must be acknowledged to be "peculiar," I propose, in allusion to the force and fire which characterize the style of *Orcadensis*, that it may in future be denominated the *Flaming* mode of induction. *(c)*

The alleged mistake of Colonel Montagu, it must be acknowledged, is most satisfactorily accounted for, as it is extremely probable, that a gentleman, although writing expressly on ornithology, yet happening to be in the south of England at the time, could not be supposed to be acquainted with the northern appendages of Grent Britain.

"Where ignorance is bliss
'Tis folly to be wise."

The bold assertion, that the *Skua-gull* breeds in no other parts of the British dominions but in Zetland, is worthy of the comprehensive mind of *Orcadensis*; for what other zoologist, that ever existed, would pretend to be acquainted with all the birds that breathe on the varied regions of the earth, which acknowledge the dominion of Britain? But *Orcadensis* means Great Britain; and this is only an elegant way in which he chooses to express himself. I am sorry, however, to inform the public, that a certain great *soi-disant* zoologist, with whom I know *Orcadensis* to be most intimately acquainted, in one day last summer, nearly extirpated the whole colony of *Skua-gulls* from Rona's hill, "*situated in Mainland, or largest island;*" and it is therefore to be apprehended, according to this *Flaming* mode of proceeding, that the inoffensive inhabitants of Port Egmont may experience a deplorable deficiency this year, in their annual supply of poultry.

I am next accused of having said, that the Falco albicilla, or white tailed

*(c)* In strict etymology, this should be denominated the *Orcadian* mode of induction; but the learned critics of Hialtlandia, for whose edification this paper is more immediately written, will be at no loss to trace the propriety of the application.

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tailed eagle, is the only species of that bird which breeds in Zetland; for *Orcadensis* declares, that "other two species occur, both in Orkney and Shetland." But, although he has said, that "the name *Erne* is applied promiscuously to this species, to the Ringtailed Eagle (Falco fulvus), and to the Sea Eagle (Falco ossifragus,)" it is impossible to ascertain, from his own words, whether the two species last enumerated, be those mysteriously alluded to, or whether he has still two others to produce. But all very sublime writers are occasionally obscure. The Falco fulvus, I believe, is in Zetland; but it is to be considered rather as a variety of the Falco albicilla, than as a distinct species. I have my doubts whether the Falco ossifragus be in Zetland; and I think I may venture to affirm, that *Orcadensis* never saw either the one or the other of these latter mentioned birds in that country.

*Orcadensis* is not a little surprised to find that I mention the Merlin among the birds of Zetland; and he displays his extensive erudition, by telling us, that it is "accounted a rare migratory hawk;" and that he is doubtful "how far ornithologists can depend on my accuracy." He ought to know that there are between twenty and thirty different species of hawks, several of which change their plumage at different ages, as much as the gulls do; and it is very possible, that a stranger, such as he is, might not have had an opportunity of ascertaining, with absolute precision, whether this "rare migratory hawk" really visited Zetland or not. Ornithologists need not, therefore, be startled greatly at the scepticism of *Orcadensis;* for I have the pleasure of informing them, that the present Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, who has himself explored the greater part of Zetland, and written not only the best account of its mineralogy that has yet appeared, but the best likely to appear, has been pleased, repeatedly and publicly, to state, that I have communicated facts on the subject of ornithology "which are not generally known;" and I may venture to say, without the fear of contradiction, that he shall never have cause to think that his confidence has been misplaced. From several specimens which I have lately had an opportunity of examining, I expect soon to communicate to *Orcadensis*, some intelligence respecting this "rare migratory hawk," which, notwithstanding his zeal for the progress of zoological science, I cannot help thinking he would rather should come from any other quarter.

I am next charged with great inconsistency in stating, that the hooded crow (Corvus Cornix) is "the only species of crow constantly resident in Zetland;" for, says *Orcadensis*, the raven (Corvus Corax) "is as constant a residenter" as the former. Some years ago, the Commissioners of Supply, with the view of extirpating from the country the birds of this genus, as they were considered destructive to the young lambs and poultry, offered a premium of 4d. for the head of every raven, and 2d. for that of every crow which should be brought to their clerk. A very hot persecution immediately took place. But it was soon observed, that the raven, from being more eagerly sought after, seeing no chance of safety but in escaping from this cruel land, became regular in its migrations, and numbers resorted to Orkney; and even long after, when the persecution became much less ardent, the ravens regularly quitted Zetland after the breeding season; and many of them do so still. The crow, on the contrary, was seldom known to migrate,

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grate, and never does so now, but endeavoured to avoid its pursuers, by caution and circumspection. I have, therefore, with great propriety, characterized the hooded crow, as the *only* species of this genus "constantly resident in Zetland;" and when *Orcadensis* shall know even half as much of Zetland as I do, he will readily subscribe, not only to the accuracy of this, but to that of many other statements, which his inexperience and his impetuosity, at present, prevent him from comprehending.

My taste for music, and my musical ear, next engage the attention of this enlightened critic; and, it must be confessed, that the subject is of vital importance to ornithology. I have, it seems, had the misfortune to say, of the Starling, that it "successfully imitates the tones of other birds, but has a harsh cry of its own," and to describe the spring-call of the Plover, as "extremely sweet and plaintive," and the "native note" of the Curlew, as "wild and interesting." But my insensibility to the musical excellences of the Starling, has roused all the indignation and tender sympathies of this second Pan, and produced the following exquisitely poetical passage: "The author (meaning poor me) has never listened to the vernal warblings of the Starling, while, from the steeple of Lerwick, or the tops of the most elevated buildings, it salutes its mate with a melodious love-song." What a pity, that any dry, obstinate fact, should come in the way of such beautiful words, which one pronounces so "trippingly on the tongue." But facts, they say, are stubborn things, and I must have recourse to them. In the first place, there is no steeple in Lerwick, from which this bird could warble "a melodious love-song." The tolbooth consists of two stories above the level of the street, surmounted by a turret kind of top, only a few feet high, in which the church-bell hangs, and "the most elevated buildings" are common dwelling-houses, few of which are so high as this same *steeple-less* tolbooth. But most of them have their ends tinged brown, with peat smoke, which, in the eye of a man of powerful imagination, might, no doubt, give them a venerable and Gothic appearance, and make them look much more elevated than they really are. At any rate, it could not fail to please the Lerwegians to be informed, that their little town was studded with "elevated buildings," and, moreover, had a steeple in it, from the top of which they might have an opportunity of hearing "the vernal warblings of the Starling."

"Different minds incline to different objects." The philo-musical *Orcadensis* will continue to listen, with heartfelt rapture, to the "melodious love-song" of the Starling, and of the Wren; and Dr Edmondston will continue to be pleased, when he hears the notes of the Plover and of the Curlew!! There is, however, one omission, on the part of *Orcadensis*, connected with this truly important subject, which, as a zoologist, he ought not to have passed over in silence, and which, I hope, he will immediately supply, viz. to inform ornithologists, whether it be the cock Starling, or the hen Starling, that thus "salutes its mate with a melodious love-song" from the steeple, and tops of the most elevated buildings of Lerwick.

The last topic of animadversion, in this admirable paper, relates to the feet of the Cormorant, which, I have said, are "very ill calculated for sitting upon trees." In this point, I am declared to be mistaken; for, "wherever there are large trees on the 'margin' of lakes, even in the inland parts of the country, *detachments of Cormorants* are

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are occasionally seen perching upon them; and they seem to perch with great facility, and to sit on the branches in perfect security, notwithstanding that they have the misfortune to possess feet very ill calculated (in Dr Edmonston's opinion) for this purpose." Now, in my opinion, it would have been more like an accurate zoologist, to have named, at least, one of the numerous lakes in "the inland parts of the country," on the 'margin' of which the Cormorants are in the habit of perching, that any one might have recognized the fact. For my own part, I have seen many lakes, both in Great Britain and in other countries, whose sides were covered with trees; but so far from seeing "detachments of Cormorants" sitting on their branches, I never witnessed even a corporal and a single file resorting to these woody abodes. I know well, that when Cormorants become old and weak, they quit the sea, and repair to rivers and lakes; but they generally rest on stones on their shores, and not on trees. I have known this to be the case in the *loch* of *Duddingston*, near Edinburgh.

Having demonstrated, as he thinks, my presumption in quarrelling with the feet of the Cormorant, *Orcadensis* concludes his eloquent philippic, in the following Pythagorean axiom. "It is really awkward for philosophers, who may happen to be possessed of a little of what is called anatomical knowledge, thus to *broach* theory in opposition to fact." The same unlucky want of adherence to matters of fact, and the same disregard of truth, attend *Orcadensis* in this instance, as in every other. I have not proposed even the shadow of a theory on the subject. If the Cormorant can sit in safety on a tree, (and I have no doubt that, when he is tired of swimming, and there is neither grass nor rocks on which to rest his wearied limbs, he may have recourse to a tree), I am sure, poor fellow, I shall not disturb him. But, if an ass were to perch on a branch of a tree, I would, nevertheless, both think and say, that his feet "were very ill calculated for remaining in safety in that elevated position, and that the opposing claws of a parrot are much better adapted for the purpose."

I must not pass over so easily the ingenious compliment which *Orcadensis* is pleased to pay to my anatomical knowledge. Having practised medicine and surgery for several years, in different climates, and having M. D. tacked to my name, it was very likely that the unreflecting part of mankind might be disposed to give me credit for some portion of anatomical skill; but the generous remark, which occurs in the last eloquent passage that I have quoted, tends to counteract any such supposition. Perhaps *Orcadensis* will think me vain, when I tell him, that I am under no apprehension that the public will undervalue my attainments in anatomy, in consequence of his insinuations. Anatomy and physiology form the basis on which all rational zoological information is founded; and he must be a very superficial zoologist, indeed, who has not a competent knowledge of them both.

I have thus minutely, and in succession, examined all the "Strictures" of Orcadensis, and, I trust, I have satisfactorily exposed his vulgar, inaccurate, and fustian stile —his false reasoning—his empty pretensions—and his utter unacquaintance with the subject. My account, therefore, "of the habits and modes of life," of certain Zetland birds, which "the frequency and ease of observing them" enabled me to publish, remains as correct as before the strictures of Orcadensis appeared. For, instead of attacking

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ing it, he has engaged in pert and childish discussions, on the names, musical qualifications, and the places of breeding of a few rare birds; points which have perplexed the best zoologists in every age, and will continue to perplex them to the end of the chapter. But, even in trifles of this kind, I have not permitted him to carry off any laurels, but have detected the shallow sophistry of his most elaborate attempts; and, but for the circumstance, that I know him to be puffed up with his own self-sufficiency, and that he is extremely anxious to be thought a great man at my expence, I would deem it my duty to apologize to my friends and the public for having condescended to notice the puerile efforts of so perfect a tyro.

I shall now conclude this reply with two zoological facts, which are perfectly authentic, and which cannot fail to be peculiarly interesting to a mind devoted to criticism.

As I have had, since my late visit to Zetland, frequent opportunities of extending my information respecting the birds of this country, and of discovering, by the help "of what is called anatomical knowledge," several distinctions of sex, characterized by nice external marks, of which I was formerly ignorant, and "which are not generally known," I have formed the resolution of writing a work, expressly on the natural history of the birds of Zetland. Conformably to this plan, early in April last, I transmitted to the Editor of the Scots Magazine, a notice to that effect. But, by some mistake or other, it has not yet been announced in that Miscellany. It has, I hope, before this time, however, been regularly advertised. As this work will be strictly scientific, I shall then appear before the public as an ornithologist; and I earnestly request, that the learned *Orcadensis* may reserve some portion of his Quintilian acumen for the occasion, and not expend it all, on what I myself have considered as of minor importance. In the mean time, I beg leave to assure him, that I intend to take no further notice of his strictures; but I shall be most happy to see that he continue them, as I think they will answer the purpose of a foil to set off my work.

The other zoological fact cannot fail to charm *Orcadensis*. A great pseudo-zoologist, who expected to make numerous discoveries in natural history in the Zetland Islands, after a twelvemonth's research, sent, to the Wernerian Society of Edinburgh, an account of what he took to be a non-descript marine insect, in the class *Vermes* and *Genus Lepas;* and to perpetuate the merit of this discovery, the animal was dignified with the appellation of *Lepas Hialtlandica*. In the month of March last, a certain member of that Society, well known for the accuracy of his zoological knowledge, transmitted a communication, which I had the honour of hearing read by the Secretary, by which it unequivocally appeared, that the magnificent Lepas Hialtlandica was nothing more than the Lepas *fascicularis*, which Ellis had described and figured accurately in his work on Corallines thirty years before!! The Society, faithful to the truly Caledonian maxim of never recognizing an old friend with a new face, ejected the animal from the phial in which it had been so long hermetically sealed, and thus declared, that, as far as the advancement of natural history was concerned, every individual of the same species might be allowed to cling to any bit of wood which the waves presented, and float, in wonted obscurity, on the shores of Orkney and of Zetland. I may give the moral

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moral of this fact, nearly in the emphatic language of *Orcadensis*. "It is really awkward for philosophers, who may happen to be possessed" of a slight knowledge of external characters, and whose reading is both slender and circumscribed, "to *broach* theory in opposition to fact."

ARTHUR EDMONDSTON.

*Lerwick, 27th June*, 1810.

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*Letters occasioned by Dr Edmondston's History of the Zetland Islands.*

## LETTER III.

To the Editor.

SIR,

I PROCEED now to what Dr Edmondston chooses to call the "migratory land birds" of Shetland.

Among these it is amusing to find mentioned the *Heron* and the *Oyster-catcher*, which are neither *land* birds, properly so called, nor do they migrate from Shetland. The *skip-hegrie*, or heron, is occasionally seen on the rocks all the year round; and flocks of *chalders*, or *scolders*, (*oyster-catchers*) regularly spend the winter about the rocky shores of Noss Island. Concerning the latter bird, the author remarks, that "the limpet is its chief, and almost only food; the oyster it can neither catch nor open. It has, therefore, very improperly been named oyster-catcher." *(a)* That it cannot catch the oyster, is merely Dr Edmondston's assertion, pitted against the authority of the best ornithologists. He allows that the bird can dive; and he must also allow, that in many places oyster-beds occur which are nearly uncovered at ebb-tide. It is perfectly possible, therefore, for the bird to get at the oysters. The difficulty of forcibly *opening* the shell of an oyster we readily admit: but naturalists have only asserted that it insinuates its bill while the valves are open, or while the animal is feeding. To judge from my own experience, I would say, that the bird displays as much adroitness in detaching limpets from the rocks, as it is necessary to suppose in thus "catching" oysters.

Dr Edmondston being evidently no practical ornithologist, and yet determined to indite the natural history of Shetland birds, with their Linnean titles, has, as might, *à priori*, be expected, been, in several instances, misled by trusting implicitly to English or to provincial names, bestowed on them by others, without being able to check himself by examining the characters of the birds themselves. At pages 268 and 269, no fewer than three instances of such blundering occur.

1st, He tells us, that "buntings appear pretty generally during winter, in small parties of about eight or ten." Thus far he is correct: but, perplexed by the generic use of the English name *Bunting*, he rashly puts down the Shetland bird as being the "Emberiza citrinella" of Linnæus, (the well known *yellow-yald-ring* of Scotland); whereas it really is the Emberiza miliaria, or common bunting.

2d, Since Stone-chat in English, sounds very like *Stane-chacker* in Scottish, Dr Edmondston seems to have thought himself quite safe in considering these names as synonymous. He accordingly announces the *stane-chacker* of Scotland to be the Motacilla rubicolla; whereas it is, in reality, the Motacilla oenanthe —the *stane-chacker* of this country, being the *wheat-ear*, not the *stonechat*, of the English.

3d, The "water-wagtail," [illegible] says, "is seen only during [illegible] nor is breeding season, in a [illegible] which is [illegible]. In re-

(a) Vol. ii. p. 269.



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places, particularly in the Island of Unst." This water-wagtail is alleged to be the "Motacilla baarula" (misprinted for *boarula*) of Linnæus. Had Dr Edmondston been an accurate observer, and one whose authority as a naturalist could have been depended on, here would have been an interesting fact for English ornithologists. Motacilla boarula spends the winter in England; but it has never been observed there during the summer months. According to Dr Edmondston, we might conclude that it retires to Shetland to breed! This is possible, but not probable. The probability rather is, that the author has mistaken the bird, and truly alludes to the more common White Wagtail, Motacilla alba,—a few of which do breed in the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

Had Dr Edmondston consulted the list of birds printed in Dr Barry's History of Orkney, he might have saved himself from falling into these and similar awkward mistakes. The Linnean and English names are there correctly put down; and the birds of Orkney and of Shetland are very nearly the same. This list, I think it right to observe, had been borrowed by Dr Barry entirely from the Rev. Mr Low of Birsa's MS. catalogue, drawn up at the desire of the celebrated Mr Pennant. The original of this, I had an opportunity of examining several years ago, containing remarks and corrections in Mr Pennant's own hand-writing. Dr Barry, in his edition of the list, has introduced inextricable confusion, by most injudiciously transposing the articles,—beginning at the last, and proceeding backwards to the first. This, I am reluctantly compelled to conclude, must have been done with the view of concealing the plagiarism; for Dr Barry before once acknowledged his obligations to Low's MSS.! Both authors, alas! are no more: but I feel it to be due to the memory of the friend of Pennant, to record the state of the fact, and to add, that, after a careful collation, whatever is good in Dr Barry's edition of the list, may be ascribed to Mr Low, who was a real observer of nature; and whatever is bad, may be set down to the account of the editor, who, though a patient and laborious investigator of the history and antiquities of the islands, was certainly no practical ornithologist.

*July*, 1810. ORCADENSIS.

## SCOTTISH REVIEW.

*Life of Torquato Tasso; with an Historical and Critical Account of his Writings. By John Black; 2 vols. 4to. 3l. 3s. Murray.*

BIOGRAPHY, and especially the biography of private life, have always been a study possessed of peculiar and general attractions. It touches the bulk of men more closely, it comes more home to their bosoms, than either the operations of inanimate nature, or the events which pass in a higher sphere than that in which they move. No study is more pregnant with instruction, since it presents men acting in like situations with ourselves, and exhibits to us the nature and tendency of each particular line of conduct, thus enabling us to judge, both what we ought to do ourselves, and what we may expect from others. It is not, however, every individual to whose story the public will listen; there must be some splendour of fame to secure the attention of mankind, and to take the subject of the narrative somewhat out of ordinary life. This double requisite is found in the biography of men of genius, who, while they moved in the path of private life, are yet able, through our admiration of their talents, and our

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our reverence for the great name which they have left behind them, to excite powerfully our curiosity and interest.

Of poets and men of genius, Tasso, perhaps, is surpassed by none, in the capacity of furnishing interesting materials to the biographer. His life was not spent in retired ease and study; it was stormy, tempestuous, and racked by violent extremes of passion. His character was strongly marked by pride, energy, and keen sensibility. His fortunes throw great light on the species of patronage which letters then experienced in Italy; outwardly splendid and captivating—inwardly false and hollow; rather a meteor luring to destruction, than a kindly warmth to cherish and animate.

There are two modes in which literary biography may be written. It may either confine itself strictly to the subject of which it treats, admitting no collateral details, but such as are necessary for the purpose of illustration; or it may take a wider field, and may make the leading personage only the center around which all that is distinguished in his age, is caused to revolve. The latter plan has been rendered popular by the brilliant example of Mr Roscoe, who has delineated, in this manner, two distinguished eras of Italian literature. The age of Tasso, however, has not yet been thus illustrated; and we confess, on contemplating the magnitude of the publication, we had apprehended, that his life was to be treated in a manner somewhat similar. Such, however, does not appear to have been the intention of Mr Black; the whole of his work is dedicated, almost exclusively, to the minute detail of the life and studies of the poet of whom he treats. We are fully aware of the advantage of a copious biographical narrative over a mere chronicle of names and dates; abridgments are equally uninteresting, and equally useless here, as in general history. Yet as there must be some limits to the multiplication of books, the bestowing two quarto volumes on the life and actions of a single person, does appear to us to be somewhat too much. We are apt to think that, by judicious compression, all that is interesting might have been comprised within little more than half these limits. It is true that, besides the narrative, these volumes contain translations of numerous letters from Tasso to his friends. Neither Tasso, nor any Italian poet that we know of, excelled in letter writing. Their letters are too stiff, too latinized and classical. Yet the sentiments of a great soul in trying circumstances, however expressed, must always possess interest; and as we know not that these letters have yet appeared in English, they add certainly to the value of the work. Letters may be introduced in two ways; either at the end, keeping the narrative unbroken, or interspersed with it in the body of the work. The former is certainly the most regular and classical; yet we cannot help thinking the latter the more agreeable. The sentiments of the writer affect us more strongly, when read with a full impression of the circumstances under which they were written, than when separated from them, even by the slightest interval. We are rather pleased, therefore, that Mr Black should have adopted the last of these two modes.

Upon the whole this work appears to us to possess very considerable merit, particularly as a work of research, in which view its author wishes it to be chiefly considered. He shews an intimate and profound acquaintance with Italian literature: he appears to have spared no pains in investigating his subject, nor is he deficient in any branch of literary or historical knowledge, which is required for its illustration. In regard

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gard to the style, we cannot express the same unqualified approbation. He pleads want of experience in writing, to which we can readily give credit; but, we apprehend, that this ought to have been removed, previous to entering on the composition of so great a work. The general current of the style possesses only a moderate degree of elegance, and some passages are too coarse and colloquial. There runs through it, however, a certain enthusiasm, in favour both of the author and of his favourite pursuits, which repeatedly breaks forth in very animated and poetical passages, some of which we may have occasion to notice in the sequel.

After some brief notice of the family of Tasso, Mr Black gives a pretty long and interesting life of his father, Bernardo, a man entirely devoted to poetical purtuits, and no contemptible proficient in them; though his fame was quite eclipsed by that of his offspring. Bernardo seems to have been a prudent, worthy man, much better qualified to conduct himself through life than poets usually are. His life accordingly flowed on in a peaceful and happy tenor, till an advanced age; and it would, probably, have continued to do so, had he not been involved in those political convulsions which agitated his country. His patron, the Prince of Salerno, having incurred the displeasure of the emperor, was forced to leave Italy. Bernardo, as one of his adherents, had his fortune confiscated, and was forced to drag on the rest of his days in poverty and dependence. Thus Tasso was born amid calamity, of which, however, he was yet, happily, unconscious. His premature genius rendered him the pride and darling of his father; but Bernardo having experienced, in his own person, how insufficient poetry was to secure independence, determined to breed his son to the law. It is painful to think how much happier Tasso would probably have been, had he followed the intentions of his father, and had his genius thus been lost to the world. But nature and example were too powerful. Born in a poetical age, bred amid the muses, and endowed with the most glowing imagination, it was never to be expected that he should confine himself to the dry routine of legal studies. While his friends supposed him poring over Institutes and Pandects, he, at the age of eighteen, was composing the poem of Rinaldo, the reception of which irrevocably fixed his destiny. From that moment, he devoted himself entirely to poetry, and thought only of the production of some great work, which might secure his immortality. In the mean time, however, the means of subsistence were to be found, and the customs then prevalent in Italy presented a ready though not very eligible resource. The sovereigns of that country, then almost all ambitious of shining as patrons of letters, were accustomed to take *into their service*, as it was called, persons who had distinguished themselves by their genius. This humiliating term too truly describes the situation in which they stood; yet their condition was gilded for a time by the splendour which surrounded them, and by the attentions which were lavished on them at their first arrival. Tasso had now no difficulty of finding a court ready to receive him. Chance, or choice, conducted him to Ferrara. He was enchanted by the magnificence of that court, by its romantic pageantry, by the beauty and wit of the ladies, and by the attentions which every one was eager to pay him. The presents which he received, though not apparently very splendid, were yet sufficient to relieve him, during the composition of his great work, from all

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all anxiety on the ground of subsistence. He had already, at Bologna, in the 19th year of his age, formed the first idea, and even composed some part of the Jerusalem. During ten years, he continued engaged in it, though he, at the same time, amused himself by writing sonnets to the Princesses of Este, and other court ladies; and, at the age of 29, produced his Aminta, the first of Italian pastorals, by which he gained a great accession to his glory. By this time, his Jerusalem was nearly completed, and he was impatient beyond measure to have it before the public; but ere that could be accomplished, a severe ordeal was to be passed through. The critics of that age being uncommonly numerous and powerful, Tasso was anxious to receive their revison and their sanction, before taking the step on which all his future fame was to rest. Unhappily, however, liberal and enlightened criticism was then unknown in Italy. One party was impressed with the most superstitious reverence for the ancients, and regarded nothing which was not strictly according to the rules of Aristotle; another had no taste but for the wild extravagance of Ariosto; and a third sought only to purify the poem from every pagan and licentious mixture, and insisting "that it should be calculated for the perusal, not of princes and ladies, but of monks and nuns." Poor Tasso suffered inexpressible torture between his anxiety to satisfy his critics, whom he considered as the representatives of the public, and his fond affection for those parts of his poem, often the finest, against which they levelled their anathema. Our author has preserved several curious discussions which took place on this occasion. The following may serve as a specimen of the sort of objections with which Tasso was assailed. An eminent critic says, "It does not seem proper that Urania should be invoked in the poem under the name of the muse, and placed in heaven; since the name of muse signifies only sound, or song, which, in Aristotle's opinion, cannot be in heaven; and since there is no sound, there cannot also be muses in heaven." To this profound remark, Tasso makes a long, serious, and elaborate reply; in doing which, our author is afraid that he was really in earnest, and not intentionally answering folly by folly. We are inclined to think, however, that, though Tasso's reply might not be absolutely ironical, he was yet sensible of the futility of the argument; but from the dignity and supposed influence of the critic, was anxious to satisfy him on the subject. Thus, in complaining of the severity of another (Antoniano) he rests his uneasiness on the apprehension "that there might be many at Rome who thought like him."

This cruel scrutiny, however, was at last terminated; but the impression it left, combined with other painful circumstances, rendered the unfortunate poet incapable of enjoying that harvest of glory, which was now full in his view. About this time he was affected with that derangement of mind which clouded all the remaining years of his life. A series of occupation, in which imagination, rather than reason, had been habitually exercised, ill health, and in some degree, probably, the anguish of unrequitted love, concurred in exciting or aggravating this distemper. It was rather melancholy than madness, and manifested itself chiefly in a general distrust of all around him, and in gloomy imaginations with regard to himself. Its effects were greatly inflamed by the severity with which he was treated by the duke of Ferrara. Mr Black endeavours to clear that prince

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prince from part of the reproaches which have been thrown on his memory, on account of his treatment of Tasso. Still, however, we cannot conceive him to be exculpated. We see little ground of resentment which he had, that was not founded on mean jealousy and caprice; and even the letters, which are given as evidences of his friendly disposition, appear to us cold and disdainful. But it seems, throughout, to have been the fate of the princes of Ferrara, to sink the glory of being the patrons of genius, in the shame of being its persecutors.

Tasso, thoroughly disgusted with Ferrara, at length made his escape from it, and went to reside with his sister, at Sorrento. The desire, however, of recovering some of his works, and probably also, the tie of former habits and attachments, again drew him to his former residence. He left it again in disgust; yet, urged by the same motives, he a third time returned to it; but the extreme severity with which he was then treated, finally cured him of all desire of revisiting it. The rest of his life was spent in wandering over the different cities of Italy, generally meeting with honours and attention; but tiring of every situation as soon as it ceased to be new, and every where pursued by the habitual gloom of his own mind. The attacks upon his reputation, indeed, were peculiarly cruel. Not only was he exposed to the shafts of individual envy, but a society, of some distinction, the *della Crusca*, combined its efforts against him. Satirical writings in every style and shape, were issued under its sanction, though they were chiefly composed by a single individual, Salviati, who conceived himself to have been injured by Tasso. This personage repaired to Ferrara, and the duke was so lost to his own glory as to accept, in homage, an attack upon the great man, of whom he had once been the protector. The virulence of this hostility, however, gradually abated; defenders arose; and the very excess to which his enemies carried their abuse, rendered it impotent. Yet the question was still discussed, whether Ariosto or Tasso were the greater poet? and the general voice of Italy, decided in favour of the former. This question has in some degree remained to our day; though the voice of Europe has reversed the sentence of the cotemporaries of Tasso. For our parts, we never could entertain any hesitation upon the subject. If, indeed, the excellence of Tasso, according to what has been often said, consisted merely in his superior order and regularity, while in other respects he was inferior, we should not hesitate in giving the palm to Ariosto. The merits of poetry, we apprehend, consist much less in the plan, than in the detail; much less in the conduct of the narrative, than in the descriptions and sentiments. In these it is, we think, that the superiority of Tasso mainly consists; in that rich imagery, that majesty of numbers, that lofty and tender enthusiasm, which breathes throughout. Compared to these, Ariosto is little better than an amusing romancier, while Tasso is a great poet.

It would carry us too far beyond our limits to follow Tasso through the changing scenes of his subsequent lot. Suffice it to say, that, in most of the states through which he travelled, he appears to have met with attention and respect; and that his difficulties arose, in a good measure, from his own thoughtless and restless character. He was prevented only by death from receiving the highest honour which Italy can confer on poetical renown.

Our author concludes with a general view of the character of Tasso, both

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both as a man and a poet. We have little to say against his opinions on these subjects, though we expected them to have excited somewhat more of his poetical enthusiasm. We do not much approve of the manner in which he has formed it out of the collected opinions of former authors. There ought, we think, to have been a full and connected view of the subject by himself, while the extracts from the works of others might have been thrown into the appendix.

We have been so far carried along by the interest of the subject, that we have hitherto omitted to give any specimens of Mr Black's composition. To make amends for this omission, we shall extract the following passage, in which he endeavours to controvert the generally received opinion, that Tasso's madness, and the resentment of Alphonso, arose from a passion which the poet entertained for the Princess Leonora.

As Serassi has not developed this subject with sufficient evidence, and has said nothing at all on the sources of Tasso's distraction, the romantic idea, that the imprisonment, as well as derangement of this poet, was owing to love for the Princess Leonora, has not been abandoned since the publication of his work. No better proof can be given of the indistinctness with which Serassi has treated the question, than that, after the perusal of his Life of Tasso, the very learned and elegant author of the Historical Memoir on Italian Tragedy, confesses himself a convert to the hypothesis of Manso. "Anxious (says he) to vindicate Leonora from any criminal passion for Tasso, Serassi argues, that she was a temple of honour and of chastity. That this fair temple did not yield to the amorous assaults of Tasso, I am willing to believe; but it is probable that Alphonso thought it necessary to oblige the poet to raise the siege." It is to be remarked, however, in opposition to this hypothesis, that the imprisonment of Tasso took place, not when he might have been considered as a dangerous lover, but above an year and a half after he had given the strongest symptoms of insanity, and was wandering through the country in a state of helpless distraction. Alphonso must needs have had the most astonishing idea, both of the inflammatory passions of his sister, and of the insinuating gallantry of the poet, if, in circumstances such as now stated, he considered him as a very attractive suitor.

Besides, who was this fond doating girl, whose honour and reputation it required such barriers to preserve. Leonora of Este was born in 1537, and, consequently, in 1579, when Tasso was imprisoned, had reached her forty-second year. This does not seem to be the age of love; especially as her health had been exceedingly delicate, and subject to continual indispositions. It is to be remarked, likewise, that this frantic fondness was not the result of a few interviews, but must have reached this distracting height fourteen years after the arrival of Tasso at Ferrara, and amidst daily habits of social intercourse.

Nor, on the other hand, did the passion of Tasso, according to the hypothesis which I am now combating, break forth at a period of life when love is felt most readily; not in indolence and ease, when the heart is tired of being at peace. It assailed him with such violence amidst the torments of ungratified ambition and disappointed glory, at a time when despondency was quenching the ardour of expectation, and the hope of immortality. Such a supposition is very improbable; and it is the more so, as in a soul which proposes fame as the object of its pursuit, every other desire, however violent, is subordinate to that passion. It is to be recollected, too, that, at the period immediately preceding his mental alienation, Tasso was exceedingly desirous of leaving Ferrara; and that to this very desire, a considerable portion of the anger of Alphonso is to be attributed. This does not correspond with his supposed frantic passion for Leonora; nor do his frequent attachments to other ladies strengthen the probability of the existence of such a passion.

It would appear, therefore, that the confinement of Tasso, (which was essential both to the comfort of his friends and his own safety), cannot, with any semblance of reason, be imputed to his love for the sister of Alphonso; a hypothesis which seems to have been framed for the purpose of solving a problem, which can be determined from other elements. A similar remark may be made with regard to the distraction of our poet, which has likewise been attributed to his passion for Leonora. Newton has established it as a rule of philosophizing, that no more causes are to be assigned for the explanation of natural events, than what, besides being true, are sufficient to explain the phenomena. If we apply this to the life

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life of Tasso; if we consider the effects which perplexity, disappointment, and persecution, are calculated to produce on a proud, a feeling, and over-heated mind, we shall rather wonder that it so long resisted the shock.

In fact, I think it impossible to read with attention the present work, from where Tasso first sends his Jerusalem to be revised, till the period of his paroxysm, without concluding, that the great exciting causes of his distraction were the objections made to his poem. Possessed of an inordinate ambition, and fretful impatience, for literary glory, he had laboured ten years in the most assiduous manner; and he found, at last, that his work would either not appear at all, or appear mutilated and imperfect. It were needless to repeat what has been already said of Tasso's impatience for renown, his suspense amidst contradictory criticisms, his fatigue in reviewing and altering his poem, and all the sources of debility and irritation which have been detailed in his story. Nor is it at all surprising, that his faculties suffered in the concussion produced by the sudden transition, from the ardent hope of almost certain success to bitter disappointment,—from the sweetest gratifications of self-love to the most piercing torments of humiliation. His purpose, too, of leaving Ferrara, and of entering into the service of the Medici, while it lost him the favour of Alphonso, subjected the poet to the reproach of faithlessness and ingratitude. Thus he was overwhelmed at once with a disappointment of glory, and of fortune; the brilliant flame of expectation was quenched; and nothing was left to the unhappy Tasso, but the dreary prospect of eternal poverty, dependence, and neglect.

We shall also give the following, respecting the comparative merits of the Gerusalamme *Liberata* and *Conquistata*.

The great fame of the author, and the great expectation of this work, diffused it universally, and made it be read with the utmost avidity. It was even, perhaps, some time before people dared to give their opinion; but, when that happened, it was in favour of the other poem. The Goffredo was now well known; its incidents were indelibly imprinted on the memory, and the attempt to alter them was dangerous as it was vain. Even had the new poem been equal to its prototype, the former must have prevailed; but it was far from equal. The one resembled Tasso, when he composed it in his youth; it was embellished by love, by beauty, and by strength; the other, like the same poet in his declining years, was languid, joyless, and severe. Reason and judgment might, indeed, be seen; but ardour and fancy had fled away.

In the Jerusalem Delivered, there is a certain romantic charm which is wonderfully pleasing. Never was character, or imagery, or scenery, more beautifully delineated; never did genius lend to love a magic so seductive. In what other poem are we presented with situations so affecting; with incidents so well calculated to make the tears of grief or of pity flow? In what other poem are we fascinated with an enchantress so bewitching as Armida? By what other poem are so many sympathies of our nature excited and indulged? Never did poet understand like Tasso the distribution of light and shade; that art, by which we are conducted from the din and horror of war, to the asylum of peace, or amidst the bowers of love. Add to this, a style varying with the subject, but always noble, sometimes solemn as the pealing organ, sometimes softer than the breeze tuned lyre.

Mr Black announces, finally, an intention, at some future time, of translating the Jerusalem, with copious notes and comments. There is, certainly, room for a new translation; for Hoole's, though, on the whole, neat and correct, gives a very faint transcript of the spirit of the original. Our author, we think, ranks above him in poetical genius; but he must receive a considerable accession of smoothness, taste, and delicacy, before he can be considered as duly qualified for so arduous a task.

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*New Works published in Edinburgh.*

MARMION. By Walter Scott, Esq. sixth edition, with elegant engravings, 2 vols. 8vo. 10s.

Poems, consisting chiefly of Odes and Elegies, (Glasgow) 8vo. 5s.

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*Scottish Literary Intelligence.*

A WORK, entitled Ornithologia Zetlandica; or, the Natural History of the Birds of Zetland, will be speedily published; by Arthur Edmondston,

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Edmondston, M.D. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Member of the Royal Physical, Chirurgical, Antiquarian, and Wernerian Societies, of Edinburgh.

Proposals have been issued for publishing, by subscription, a series of Discourses on the Peculiar Doctrines of Revelation; by the late Rev. David Saville, Author of Dissertations on the Existence, Attributes, Providence, and Moral Government of God. They will be published in one volume 8vo. at half-a-guinea to subscribers.

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## *Literary Intelligence, English and Foreign.*

NO. XX. of Britton's Architectural Antiquities, contains seven engravings of Roslyn Chapel in Scotland; with historical descriptive accounts of Waltham Abbey Church, and Hedingham Castle; and the author announces his intention of devoting more plates to elucidate the architecture of that very singular chapel.

The Pleasures of Possession, a poem, by Mr Verral, surgeon, of Seaford, is in the press.

The Life of Thomas Paine is in hand, and nearly completed, by Clio Rickman.

The Clarendon press at Oxford is bringing Wyttenbach's Notes on Plutarch to a conclusion. The accuracy of Mr Collingwood will be displayed in several of the classics.

Lord Kenyon will very shortly publish his sentiments on the Roman Catholic Question.

An Abridgment of Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, in an octavo volume, will speedily appear.

Cowper's Translation of Homer into English blank verse, illustrated by fifty engravings, from the paintings and designs of Fuseli, Howard, Smirke, Stothard, Westall, &c. will speedily be published in four octavo volumes. The engravings were originally designed for a splendid edition of Pope's translation, of which the letter-press of the large-paper copies were destroyed by fire.

An octavo edition of Lord Valentia's Travels is preparing for the press, with many corrections, and some abridgments of the less important parts of the narrative.

An interesting volume, entitled, Travels and Adventures in Canada, and the Indian Territories, between the years 1760 and 1776, by Alexander Henry, Esq. may be shortly expected.

At the general half-yearly meeting of the Society for the support and encouragement of Sunday Schools in England, Wales, Ireland, and the adjacent islands, held on the 11th of April, the Committee reported, that within the last half-year seventy-eight schools had been added to those which were previously upon the Society's list. Since the commencement of this institution, the Society has distributed 285,672 spelling-books, 62,166 testaments, and 7744 bibles, to 3348 schools, containing upwards of 270,000 scholars; in addition to which the sum of L. 4176 has been given for the payment of such teachers as could not be procured without pecuniary reward. Among the details which mark the progress of the Society, the Committee particularly adverted to the result of their proceedings in the islands, and in Ireland. In the isle of Man alone, fourteen schools, comprehending a total of 1030 scholars, are now established; and, at Dublin, a Sunday School Society has recently been formed with the promise of speedy and extensive operation.

Dr Stock's Life of Dr Beddoes is in the press. It will comprise an analytical account of the Doctor's writings, both published and unpublished.



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*Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts.*

THE Society of Emulation, of Colmar, has been for several years successfully engaged on projects of important agricultural improvements, to be introduced into the department of the Upper Rhine; and its views in this respect are powerfully seconded by Baron Desportes, the prefect of that department. Among these ameliorations may be instanced the plan for an extended cultivation of the mulberry-tree, in order to form establishments for breeding silk-worms: a culture which will be the more desirable, as from local circumstances, which are not likely to be removed, the vineyards in this department are much on the decline. There have been already formed very considerable nurseries for this tree, which will soon find materials for numerous plantations; and in addition to these, the society have lately acquired three hundred trees of the growth of five years, which will enable them to begin their observations and experiments with silk-worms immediately. In the first place, however, they found it necessary to procure a good elementary treatise on the cultivation of the mulberry-tree. In consequence of an application which they made to such of their own members as possessed any experience on this subject, M. Calvel, who was before known as the author of some excellent works on plantations of this kind, as well as on general subjects of agriculture, undertook to supply this desideratum; and his composition has given so much satisfaction to the society, that they have resolved to print in the French and German languages, and to present the author with a gold medal of the value of three hundred francs (12l. 10s.)

# Poetry.

*Happy Mediocrity.—By the Author of the Sky-lark (See last Magazine.)*

May I be neither mean nor great,
But just between the twa;
The blessings of a middle state
Are blessings best ava.—*Prov.* xxx. 8.

CONTENTMENT's a treasure, in every condition,
Makes poverty easy, the rich truly great;
From either extremes—Heav'n grant my petition!—
May I be preserved in a middle estate!

May lewd dissipation—may proud ostentation,
Or want and starvation, be never my fate;
With a decent abundance—superfluous redundance
Be theirs, who can't relish a middle estate.

May I ne'er earn my morsel by cringing and fawning,
A sycophant's life from my soul do I hate;
Forbid that I e'er should my honour be pawning
For ought that could better my earthly estate.

I envy ye not, ye whose life's only pleasure
Is loading yourselves with a cumbersome weight;
While ye anxiously brood o'er your deify'd treasure,
More happy am I, in a middle estate.

In a low humble cot, wi' my young things about me,
A cantie wee wife, ay fu' cleanly and neat,
A clear bleezing ingle—a book to instruct me;
What mair could I wish, in a middle estate?

Yes—a shilling to spend, wi' some well chosen friend,
With a chat and a glass, both our souls to elate;
May thus run my life, till it runs to an end,
And my sons know the comfort of such an estate.

SUMMARY

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# Summary of Politics.

THE affairs of Spain, after long exhibiting a succession of unimportant skirmishes, all tending to spread and consolidate the power of the enemy, have, at last, assumed an aspect of greater interest; and the near approach of the opposing armies has revived that anxiety for the safety of our own troops, which has been the prevailing sentiment of the country with regard to our whole operations on the peninsula. Ever since General Massena was appointed to the chief command of the French army, he has been busily employed in calling forth his resources, and concentrating his troops, until, at last, having assembled a very large force, he has commenced active operations, by forming the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo. For this purpose, a detachment of 35,000 men, under the command of Marshal Junot, invested the place on the 19th ult., and, on the 24th, commenced a tremendous cannonade, by which a large breach was effected; and, as the siege is pressed without intermission, while the operations are effectually covered by the remaining corps under Marshals Ney and Regnier, accounts are daily expected of the surrender or capitulation of the besieged.

Of all these operations, Lord Wellington has remained a quiet spectator, in his position between Celorico and Almeida, not more than twenty miles from Ciudad Rodrigo, and, at his advanced posts, almost within sight of the breach. His force, including the Spanish and Portuguese troops, is not reckoned to exceed 60,000, while that of the enemy is estimated at 80,000 at least. Whether his Lordship intends to wait the advance of the enemy upon the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo, and try the issue of a battle in his present position, which is said to be strongly fortified, both by nature and art? or, whether he has resolved, upon a view of all circumstances, to fall back upon Lisbon, and re-embark his troops? are questions upon which we have no authentic information, though, as far as can be gathered from private letters, it seems rather to be the general expectation, that an engagement will, in either view, take place; —an event, which seems to be considered, by many persons in this country, as very desirable, since the result, it is said, cannot fail to be highly honourable to the character of our troops.

It is to be observed, however, that the question, in such cases, is not what will be honourable to the character of our troops, but what will be really useful to the cause in which we are embarked? No man, of the least intelligence or observation, has the slightest doubts of th[illegible]a-

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racter of our troops; and we may rest assured, that it is appreciated by none more justly than by the enemy himself, who contends against us, in the only way in which we are not invincible, by forcing us, in every instance, to engage with nearly double our numbers. The skill and gallantry of our troops, is, indeed, a very popular theme of declamation in this country; and it is not uncommon for those who enlarge upon this topic, to hold it forth as an apology for the most rash and ruinous enterprises. But the public, it is to be believed, are no longer disposed to admit the soundness of that policy, which, to raise the character of our soldiers, would throw away their lives in schemes of hostility in which success is next to impossible; nor is it difficult to appreciate the consistency of those who, at one and the same moment, exalt the character of our army, and yet maintain the necessity of sacrificing thousands to prove it.

But, although we cannot see the policy or wisdom of that useless effusion of blood which must be the consequence of a battle, we are far from being blind to the difficulties of Lord Wellington's situation, from which, it is impossible not to see, that he can only be relieved by a speedy retreat. His present condition cannot be considered as very likely to fix the confidence of the people, forced as he is to remain a quiet spectator of the destruction of those whom he was sent to succour; witnessing the fall of their towns, the discomfiture of their armies, and the general ruin of their affairs, without being able to render them the slightest assistance. On the other hand, suppose the issue of a battle were to be favourable to him, such an advantage must not only be gained by an enormous sacrifice of men, but would be more than counterbalanced by the numerous reinforcements that would be speedily poured into the country; and, finally, after all our professions and engagements to the Spaniards—after all the time, labour, and expence, which have been squandered in large armaments, and in training and disciplining their own people, what can be conceived to be a clearer proof of our ill considered policy, than, at the very moment of action, when they were to reap the fruits of our alliance, to retreat precipitately, and embark our troops for this country, leaving our deluded allies to the mercy of a victorious enemy?

Thus far the history of our former campaigns, seems likely, as far as can be judged from present appearances, to be renewed, although, we trust, that, by a speedy retreat, our brave troops may be spared the remaining part of the catastrophe. And, surely, it is not unreasonable to expect, that, after the loss of ten or twelve thousand men, and the addition of at least ten millions to the burden of our public debts, we shall at length open our eyes to the true nature of the cause for which we have so deeply suffered. Henceforth, it is to be hoped, we shall have no farther dispute respecting the

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the existence of that enthusiasm which was said to have united the whole Spanish nation in one general resolution to secure their independence, or die in the attempt. We shall be no longer deluded with the vision of a whole people rising in defence of their dearest rights. It is vain to palliate the truth; the Spanish cause has been long totally desperate. No assistance of ours can save them from French conquest, or tend to any other purpose than the unnecessary multiplication of calamity and bloodshed.

With regard to the desultory and irregular warfare carried on by detached bodies of the Spaniards, upon which so much reliance seems to be placed by the politicians of this country, it is to be observed, that such petty hostility is the necessary result of the present state of the country, where two hostile powers are contending for sovereignty;—a species of hostility, however, which, from the nature of things, must be temporary in its duration, as it is now limited in its extent, being confined to those parts of the country where the enemy does not think fit to pursue the flying bodies of the peasantry. But, when the greater opposition of regular armies has been removed, the force of the enemy will be spread over the whole extent of the country, and will undoubtedly annihilate even that desultory hostility which is still kept up.

In truth, the result of this whole struggle, from first to last, but too surely proves that the efforts of the Spanish people are to be wholly excluded from any fair estimate of the issue of this crisis. When all ranks and classes among the Spaniards were held forth to us as actuated by a spirit of universal enthusiasm in favour of their old government, it must have occurred to every person of reflection, that the statement was at variance with the known principles of human nature, and, consequently, in the highest degree improbable. The great proportion of every nation consists of those who, by means of some active employment, are engaged in making provision for the day that passes over them, and who, being chiefly intent upon the improvement of their circumstances, trouble themselves but little, under despotic governments, with changes in the public functionaries of the state. Such men generally submit to any dynasty which is clothed with legal authority for the time, and leaves them as much liberty as formerly, to follow the pursuits of industry, and enjoy the reward of their labour. It is only under free governments, where the body of the people are active, intelligent, and prosperous, and where they possess a direct share in the system of administration, and a still more powerful influence by the indirect action of public opinion upon the measures of the state, that any effectual stand can be made against foreign invasion or domestic tyranny. But in Spain, where they are poor, barbarous and superstitious—ignorant of all the improvements in the arts which draw forth the

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the natural advantages of a country —destitute of civil rights to attach them to the government, and harassed with the petty tyranny of local jurisdictions—how was it possible to expect a spirit of enthusiasm, or even of very extraordinary zeal in favour of a system so full of abuses, of which the new government had actually abolished some of the worst, as an earnest of what the people might expect from its complete establishment. Add to all this, that it is impossible to exclude the influence of prudence from the conduct of many persons in public commotions. One man hears of his neighbour being killed in battle, or sees him afflicted for the loss of his near relations, or ruined in his affairs; warned by whose example he resolves to abstract himself wholly from the troubles of his country, and seeks in a cautious neutrality that protection, in the pursuit of his private affairs, of which a union with either party must necessarily deprive him. It is almost superfluous to observe, that the power and determination of the enemy left no room to suppose that the Spanish revolution would be deficient in lessons of this nature.

It was not, however, the temper or disposition of the Spaniards, or their attachment to their ancient institutions, that were so essential to the success of their cause. A whole people in arms is, indeed, a very favourable topic for popular declamation; but the experience of all history teaches us, that the defence of a country seldom or never depends upon the whole people, but upon that small body of the people which encounters the enemy in the field of battle; and that when the armies are defeated and dispersed, the submission of the people must follow as a necessary consequence. The power of France arises from the number, skill, and discipline of her soldiers and officers, who, unless they be opposed by other soldiers equal to them in these qualities, must obviously be victorious. The great question, therefore, ought to have been, not what is the temper of the Spaniards, or whether they be enthusiastic in favour of their government or not? But what are the numbers, skill, and discipline, of the soldiers and officers whom they have collected for the purpose of practical resistance? All the high-flown eulogiums upon the zeal, courage, and enthusiasm of the Spaniards, meant no more, it is supposed, than simply that they were much inclined to resist the French. But of what avail is the mere inclination to resist without the power? We ought to have concerned ourselves more with the power of the Spaniards, and less with their inclinations. We see that, with all our assistance, they have been able to do nothing; and to such of our readers as were at the trouble of coolly comparing their means of resistance, with those of the enemy for attack, must have been satisfied from the beginning, that the result would be as it has unfortunately happened.

In turning our attention from these views of our foreign policy, to

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to our domestic affairs, we regret to state, that the general interruption to commerce, has created embarrasments which have given rise to several bankruptcies, and to an alarm and failure of confidence. These evils which, however, there is every reason to imagine, will only be temporary, have arisen very clearly from the present interrupted state of trade. The proscriptions to which merchants have been exposed, although they have not annihilated commerce, have thrown it into a new channel. The produce of different countries, which was formerly circulated over the world without restraint, must now be smuggled to those who want it, by means of a contraband trade, liable to perpetual confiscation, and various other casualties, before it reaches the place of its destination. The consequence of which is, that trade has become much more hazardous; and, although the profit of successful adventurers is increased, the chances of loss are also greatly multiplied, and there is every where so much uncertainty, that it is almost impossible to guess at the proportion which ought to subsist between the risk and the profit. Still, however, amid all these disadvantages, trade must be carried on; for if a country produce, or manufacture, more of any commodity than its inhabitants can consume, the surplus is evidently useless, and must either force its way through every obstacle to the place where it is wanted, or it must remain at home, to rot in the warehouse of the manufacturer—an alternative which, it is better to run the most desperate risks than submit to. Such, accordingly is, in some degree, the nature of the trade which we presently carry on with the Continent; and though great profits are occasionally made, the merchant is, on the other hand, liable to many losses. These occasion bankruptcies, which gradually produce a general alarm, and, in a country where every thing is managed by credit—where credit enters into the most common transactions of buying and selling, no other cause need be sought for the shock produced by a general failure of confidence.

Wherever there is trade, there must be credit; but, in a country where the currency consists chiefly of paper, credit must be augmented tenfold. It is impossible to receive a payment in paper money, without becoming a creditor. Every individual is, in this manner, forced to give credit; and merchants, it is well known, depend in a great measure, on credit, for carrying on their business. This naturally arises from the very nature of paper money, which those who deal in have no way of circulating, but in loans to merchants; and they, in their turn, eagerly grasp at so ready an expedient for increasing their business. While the capital of the country is thus kept in a state of incessant activity, merchants being enabled, by means of the credit they obtain from their bankers, to trade much beyond their capital, and those who have no capital frequently realising, by the same means, the greatest fortunes, the trading part of the community become so closely united, that every one may be said, in some degree, to rest upon his neighbour, and the whole to rest upon opinion. The public takes the banker's notes in payment, because they think he has property to pay them; the banker lends to the merchant, from an opinion of his solvency; and the merchant is guided in his dealings by the same rule. Opinion, in short, is the charm which holds the whole together, and this once dissolved, mischief must instantly follow. A very little attention to the nature of mercantile

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mercantile engagements will make this evident.

To support a state of things depending so much on the good opinion which one trader has of another, nothing is evidently so necessary as regularity of payment; and, accordingly, a want of punctuality in this matter, even in a single instance, is supposed to discredit a merchant. On the other hand, by keeping a large deposit of cash to answer demands, a trader loses the benefit of part of his capital, and, in the eagerness of speculation, he is naturally anxious to make this sum as small as possible, and in many cases, to trust to accident for providing funds, such as the sale of his goods, or his credit with his banker. In the same manner, the bankers reduce their stock of cash as low as they think consistent with the safety of their establishment, and, as long as the country is prospering, and credit is easily got, no great inconvenience is felt. Every thing goes on well, and the business of the country is managed by the merchants with the smallest quantity of paper, and the paper is circulated by the banker, with the smallest quantity of cash. While the system is in this manner strained to its utmost pitch, let us suppose, that an alarm breaks out, from whatever cause. Confidence is diminished, and the same quantity of cash, which, in a season of general confidence, served for transacting the payments of the country, becomes now insufficient. In place of being increased, however, it is diminished—the bankers, from the fears natural to their situation, refusing the merchants their usual discounts, and the public, in their turn, discrediting the paper of the banks. Bankruptcies immediately occur—many merchants stopping payment, not from a want of property, but from a want of cash; a general run takes place on the banks, many of whom are, in consequence, forced to suspend their cash payments. There is an obvious distinction between a failure for want of property, and a failure for want of cash, many eminent merchants, whose property is undoubted, failing, in a time of general alarm, in the regularity of their payments. Such appears to be the case at present. The hazardous state of the trade to the Continent has occasioned serious losses, which have produced failures—failures for want of property, and not for want of cash. These again have given rise to alarm and distrust, which has occasioned failures for want of cash, and not for want of property. There is no possible way of relieving those who have failed in consequence of property lost on the Continent; but it is a great matter to confine the calamity to them and their immediate connections, and thus to prevent the alarm from spreading, and overturning in its progress men of solid capital, who fail from a temporary want of cash, and not from a want of property. The merchants and bankers, both in London and in other parts of the country, who have met together to consider what is most likely to revive confidence and credit, have accordingly resolved, with that liberality and good sense which distinguishes merchants in all practical matters, to support those who have suspended payments for want of cash, and not for want of property. Several respectable houses have been in this manner relieved, and the good effects of this timely support are already apparent, as no other failures of any great consequence are at present expected in consequence of the alarm which has prevailed.

Historical

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# Historical Affairs.

## INDIA.

We have received a ſeries of Madras papers to the 21ſt of December laſt. They contain the particulars of the capture of the Charlton and United Kingdom, by the French frigates La Manche and La Venus, of 44 guns each, and a corvette of 16. They alſo contain military details. Our forces in the Gulf of Perſia have taken many of the ſtrong holds of the pirates, and deſtroyed a number of their armed boats.

Lord Minto was not expected to leave Madras before the latter end of February. The trial of Col. John Bell, of the artillery, was concluded, but the ſentence had not then been publiſhed, nor was it expected to be known until the whole of the trials ſhould be terminated. Several important changes had taken place in the commands of the ſeveral great ſtations of the army, and a number of officers of native regiments had been removed from their original corps to others.

A chief, named Ameer Khan, has lately manifeſted a wiſh to diſturb the peace of the peninſula; he has under him an army amounting to 10,000 infantry, 25,000 cavalry, with a train of artillery, conſiſting of 36 guns. To keep him in awe, a large force has been ordered to take the field under Colonel Cloſe, at Jaulna, another army to co-operate with this was aſſembling at Bundlecund, and a third in the weſt of the peninſula, to be ready in caſe of emergency. Ameer Khan's proceedings ſeem principally directed againſt the kingdom of Nagore, and he ſometimes gives out, that he is acting under the orders of Holkar, and at others, that he intends to aſſume the government of that country, in fulfilment of ſome ancient prophecy. A poſtcript to one of the Bengal papers, mentions, that he had been defeated in an action with the troops of the Rajah of Berar, and purſued beyond Gabelpera. The chief is ſaid to have been wounded in the action.

The accounts from the Cape of Good Hope, by the Eaſt India fleet, we regret to ſtate, affords ſome melancholy proofs of the impoſſibility of preventing the piratical expeditions from the Iſle of France, to which the Britiſh commerce in thoſe ſeas is perpetually expoſed. The following prizes were carried into that Iſland in the courſe of one month only, February laſt:—Charlton and United Kingdom, bound to Bengal; Victor, ſloop of war; Minerve, Portugueſe ſhip of 450 tons, half loaded, and with 300,000 dollars on board; brig Ann, bound from Bengal to Port Jackſon; a grab privateer, and two merchantmen, particulars unknown.

The following article contains ſome farther particulars reſpecting the late diſturbances:—

MADRAS, Jan. 17.—We are now perfectly quiet here, and the Company's officers appear to be impreſſed with a juſt ſenſe of their late erroneous conduct. Many of them have quitted the ſervice, or gone home on leave. Twenty-five officers of different ranks are diſmiſſed, and this is conſidered as a very lenient meaſure. Colonel R. Bell, Major Story, and others, remain here to be tried for their lives. The baleful ſpirit of mutiny was extenſively diffuſed throughout the Company's army; but the loyal and vigorous exertions of his Majeſty's officers and ſoldiers, and the prompt and ſalutary meaſures that have been purſued by Government, have ſaved the country, and will, it is hoped, prevent the recurrence of events ſo pregnant with ruin, and ſo derogatory to the character of Britiſh officers and ſoldiers, which in Europe has attained the higheſt degree of eſtimation.

## HOLLAND.

Recent intelligence from Holland, gives an account of the myſterious diſappearance of King Louis; whoſe ſecret departure is repreſented, in a ſubſequent letter from that country, to have been effected in the following manner:—His Majeſty was at Amſterdam on the 1ſt inſt. and tranſacted the buſineſs of Government, as uſual. In the evening he departed for his palace at Haarlem, where he had appointed a ſelect party of friends to meet him. The company broke



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broke up between eleven and twelve o'clock; soon after which he is said to have left the palace by a private door, accompanied by a general officer, of the name of Travers, and a man servant. A plain carriage waited for them in the adjacent wood, into which they entered and drove off. From that time no accounts had been received respecting the royal fugitive. It was, however, the general opinion among the Dutch, that he had proceeded to Tonningen.

The abdication of the throne of Holland by Louis, is announced in the following Proclamations, dated the same day on which he is stated to have made his private departure from the country :—

" Hollanders!—Being convinced that nothing more for your interest or your welfare can be effected by me, but, on the contrary, considering myself as an obstacle which may prevent the good will and intentions of my brother towards this country, I have resigned my rank and Royal dignity, in favour of my eldest son, Napoleon Louis, and of his brother, Prince Charles Louis Napoleon.

" Her Majesty the Queen, being of right, and, according to the Constitution, Regent of the kingdom, the Regency shall, till her arrival, be vested in the Council of Ministers.

" Hollanders!—Never shall I forget so good and virtuous a people as you are; my best thoughts, as well as my last sigh, shall be for your happiness.

" On leaving you, I cannot sufficiently recommend to receive well the military and civil officers of France. This is the only means to gratify his Majesty the Emperor, on whom your fate, that of your children, and that of your whole country, depend. And now, as ill will and calumny can no longer reach me, at least so far as relate to you, I have a well-founded hope that you will at length find the reward for all your sacrifices, and for your magnanimous firmness. " Louis Napoleon."

" Done at Haarlem, July 1, 1810."

" Louis Napoleon, by the Grace of God, and the Constitution of the kingdom, King of Holland, Constable of France :

" Considering that the unfortunate state in which the country now is, arises from the displeasure which the Emperor, my brother, has conceived against me :

" Considering that all endeavours and sacrifices on my part, to support this state of things, have been fruitless :

" Considering, lastly, that it cannot be doubted that the cause of the present state of things is to be attributed to my having been unfortunate enough to displease my brother, and to have lost his friendship; and that I, therefore, am the only obstacle to the termination of those incessant differences and misunderstandings;

" We have resolved, as we, by these letters, published by our own free will, do resolve, to resign the Royal Dignity of this Kingdom of Holland, in favour of our well beloved son, Napoleon Louis, and, in failure of him, in favour of his brother, Charles Louis Napoleon.

" We further desire, that, according to the Constitution, under the guarantee of his Majesty, the Emperor, our brother, the Regency shall remain with her Majesty the Queen, assisted by a Council of Regency, which shall provisionally consist of our Ministers, to whom we commit the custody of the minor King, till the arrival of her Majesty the Queen."

" We further order, that the different corps of our guard, under the command of Lieutenant-General Bruns, and General Bruns, second in command, shall render their service to the minor King of this kingdom; and that the great officers of the crown, as well as the civil and military officers of our household, shall continue to render their customary services to the same high personage.

" The present act, done and concluded, and signed by our hand, shall be transmitted to the Legislative Body, and there deposited.

" Copies shall be taken, and these letters published in a legal manner, and in the customary form. " Louis Napoleon."

" Haarlem, July 1, 1810.

On the 9th inst. Napoleon issued the following decree, for annexing the kingdom of Holland to France :

Palace of Rambouillet, July 9, 1810.

We, Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, Mediator of the Swiss Confederation, &c. &c. have decreed, and hereby decree, as follow :—

TITLE I.

Art. 1. Holland is united to France.

2. The city of Amsterdam shall be the third city of the Empire.

3. Holland shall have six Senators, six Deputies to the Council of State, 25 Deputies to the Legislative Body, and two Judges in the Court of Cessation.

4. The officers by sea and land, of whatever rank, shall be confirmed in their employments. Commissions shall be delivered

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to them signed with our hand. The Royal Guard shall be united to our Imperial Guard.

TITLE II.—Of the Administration for 1810.

5. The Duke of Placentia, Arch Treasurer of the Empire, shall repair to Amsterdam in the capacity of our Lieutenant-General. He shall preside in the Council of Ministers, and attend to the dispatch of business. His functions shall cease the 1st of January, 1811, the period when the French administration shall commence.

6. All the public functionaries, of whatever rank, are confirmed in their employments.

TITLE III.—Of the Finances.

7. The present contributions shall continue to be levied until the 1st of January, 1811, at which period the country shall be eased of that burden, and the imposts put on the same footing as for the rest of the Empire.

8. The budget of receipts and disbursements shall be submitted to our approbation before the 1st of August next.

Only one-third of the present amount of interest upon the public debt shall be carried to the account of expenditure for 1810.

The interest of the debt for 1808 and 1809, not yet paid, shall be reduced to one-third, and charged on the budget of 1810.

9. The custom-houses on the frontier, other than those of France, shall be organised under the superintendance of our Director-General of the custom-houses. The Dutch custom-houses shall be incorporated therewith.

The line of custom-houses, now on the French frontier, shall be kept up until the 1st of January, 1811, when it shall be removed, and the communication of Holland with the Empire become free.

10. The colonial produce, actually in Holland, shall remain in the hands of the owners, upon paying a duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem. A declaration of the amount shall be made before the 1st September at farthest.

The said merchandize, upon payment of the duties, may be imported into France, and circulated through the whole extent of the Empire.

TITLE IV.

11. There shall be at Amsterdam a special Administration, presided over by one of our Counsellors of State, which shall have the superintendance of, and the necessary funds to provide for the repairs of the dikes, polders, and other public works.

TITLE V.

12. In the course of the present month, there shall be nominated, by the Legislative Body of Holland, a Commission of 15 Members, to proceed to Paris, in order to constitute a Council, whose business shall be to regulate definitively all that relates to the public and local debts, and to conciliate the principles of the union with the localities and interests of the country.

13. Our Ministers are charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor,

(Signed) The Minister Sec. of State,

H. B. Duke of BASSANO.

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## AMERICA.

The violent and unwarrantable seizure and confiscation of American vessels and property by Bonaparte, has given rise to warm remonstrances on the part of General Armstrong. It seems very doubtful, however, whether he will obtain the redress he claims; and, in case of a refusal, it is supposed that Congress will be immediately assembled for the purpose of declaring war against France.

The following correspondence, on the subject of the violent conduct of the French Government, and relative to the questions at issue between America and the belligerents of Europe, is copied from the papers recently received from that country:—

*From General Armstrong to Mr Pinkney.*

Paris, January 25, 1810.

A letter from Mr Secretary Smith, of the 1st of December last, made it my duty to inquire of his Excellency the Duke of Cadore, what were the conditions to which his Majesty the Emperor would annul his decree, commonly called the Berlin decree? and whether, if Great Britain revoked the blockades of a date anterior to that decree? To these questions I have this day received the following answer, which I hasten to convey to you by a special messenger.

*Answer.*

"The only condition required for the revocation by his Majesty the Emperor, of the decree of Berlin, will be a previous revocation by the British Government of her blockades of France or part of France (such as that from the Elbe to Brest, &c.) of a date anterior to the aforesaid decree.—I have the honour to be, with very high respect, &c.

(Signed) "JOHN ARMSTRONG."

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(COPY) Great Cumberland Place, Feb. 15, 1810.

My Lord,—In pursuance of the intimation which I had the honour to give to your Lordship a few days ago, I beg to trouble your Lordship with an inquiry whether any, and if any, what blockades of France, instituted by Great Britain during the present war, before the 1st day of January 1807, are understood by his Majesty's Government to be in force? I am not able at present to specify more than one of the blockades to which this inquiry applies; namely, that from the Elbe to Brest, declared in May 1806, and afterwards limited and modified; but I shall be much obliged to your Lordship for precise information as to the whole.

Wm. Pinkney.

The most noble the Marquis Wellesly, &c. &c.

Foreign Office, March 2.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 15th ult. whether any, and if any, what blockades of France, instituted by Great Britain during the present war, before the 1st day of Jan. 1807, are understood by his Majesty's Government to be in force? I have now the honour to acquaint you, that the coast, rivers, and ports, from the Elbe to Brest, both inclusive, were notified to be under the restrictions of blockade, with certain modifications, on the 16th of May 1806; and that these restrictions were afterwards comprehended in the Order of Council of the 7th of January 1807, which Order is still in force.

(Signed) Wellesley.

William Pinkney, Esq.

(COPY)—Great Cumberland Place, 7th March, 1810.

My Lord,—I have had the honour to receive your Lordship's answer, of the 2d inst. to my letter of the 15th of last month, concerning the blockades of France, instituted by Great Britain during the present war, before the 1st day of January, 1807. I infer from the answer, that the blockade notified by Great Britain in May 1806, from the Elbe to Brest, is for itself in force, and that the restrictions which it established, rest altogether, so far as such restrictions exist at this time, upon an Order or Orders in Council issued since the 1st day of January, 1807. I infer also either that no other blockade of France was instituted by Great Britain during the period above-mentioned, or that, if any other was instituted during that period, it is not now in force. May I beg your Lordship to do me the honour to inform me whether these inferences are correct, and, if incorrect, in what respects they are so?

(Signed) Wm. Pinkney.

The most noble the Marquis Wellesly, &c. &c.

Foreign Office, March 26, 1810.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst. requesting a further explanation of my letter of the 2d, concerning the blockades of France instituted by Great Britain, during the present war, before the first of January, 1807.

The blockade, notified by Great Britain in May 1806, has never been formally withdrawn; it cannot therefore be accurately stated that the restrictions which it established, rest altogether on the Order of Council of the 7th of January 1807; they are comprehended under the more extensive restrictions of that Order. No other blockade of the ports of France was instituted by Great Britain, between the 16th of May 1806, and the 7th of January 1807, excepting the blockade of Venice, instituted on the 27th of July 1806, which is still in force.

I beg you to accept the assurance of the high consideration, with which I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

Wellesley.

William Pinkney, Esq. &c. &c.

*Extract of a letter from General Armstrong, to Mr Smith, dated Paris, April 4, 1810.*

After seven weeks detention in England, the John Adams has at length got back to France. She arrived in the roads of Havre on the 28th ult.

I informed Mr Champagny, first, that Mr Pinkney had not been able to send by this conveyance, the result of his application to the British Government, concerning the blockades of France prior to the Berlin decree; but that he hoped to be able to send it in a few days by another conveyance; and, second, that if he (Mr Champagny) had any thing to communicate, which would have the effect of changing the present relations of the two countries, and which he wished to be early known to the Government of the United States, he would do well to let me know within 24 hours, as the messenger would leave Paris within that time. To this message I received from him the following answer: "That for many days past, nothing in the nature of business, and unconnected with the marriage of the Emperor could be transacted; and that, for some days

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days to come, the same cause of delay would continue to operate; that my letters were still before the Emperor, and that he would seize the first moment to get some decision in relation to them." Thus you see every thing is yet in air.

*Extract of a letter from General Armstrong to Mr Smith, dated Paris, April 7. 1810.*

The Emperor left Paris two days ago for St Cloud, whence he goes to Compeigne, where he will remain till Easter. It is not probable that I shall have an answer to my propositions till he returns to Paris. The day before he set out he gave me a ship to carry myself and family to the United States. The Minister recommended that I should not pin myself down to a day as to departure, as circumstances might make it proper for me to stay somewhat longer than I now intended. The treaty between France and Holland was ratified the 30th March, and will be published this day in Holland. I am assured that it contains the following article—

"All the merchandize conveyed into the ports of Holland on board American vessels since the first day of January, 1809, shall be put under sequestration, subject to the disposition of France, according to circumstances, and the political relations with the United States."

"You will see by the copy enclosed of a decree of the King of Naples, that he has put his gains beyond the reach of negociation. The ports of Prussia are open to our commerce. Avoid both Prussia and Denmark till you have other assurances."

Paris, 16th April, 1810.

Sir—The John Adams being yet detained, I am able to inform you, that, on the 11th instant, the Emperor directed the sale of all the American vessels taken in the ports of Spain, and that the money arising therefrom, should be placed in his caisse privet. He has also refused to give up the Hero, and has ordered that the case be brought before the Council of Prizes, where condemnation necessarily awaits it. I send a copy of a note upon which this last order was taken, and another relating to our business at Naples. And am, Sir, with very high consideration, your most obedient, and very humble servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Hon. R. Smith, &c.

*Copy of a letter from General* ARMSTRONG *to the Duke of* CADORE, *dated Paris, 21st of February,* 1810.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States has the honour to submit to his Excellency, the Duke of Cadore, the copy of a letter this instant received from Bayonne, and begs from him an explanation of the circumstances mentioned in it. "The Ministerial dispatch under date of the 5th instant, is arrived at St Sebastian, bearing an order for the immediate transportation in small vessels, of all the sequestrated American cargoes, to Bayonne, to be placed in the Custom-house there. This news is public at St Sebastian's; but what is not so as yet, is, that the same order says—1st, That these cargoes are to be sent to Bayonne, whether the commodities of which they are composed may have come from English commerce or from the produce of the soil of the United States.

"2dly, That they should be sent to the Custom-houses of that place to be sold there."

The Minister Plenipotentiary offers to his Excellency, the assurances of his high consideration.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

*General* ARMSTRONG *to Mr* SMITH.

Paris, 18th Feb. 1810.

Sir,—I wrote a few lines to you yesterday, announcing the receipt and transmission of a copy of the Duke of Cadore's note to me of the 14th inst. After much serious reflection, I have thought it best to forbear all notice at present of the errors, as well of fact as of argument, which may be found in the introductory part of that note: to take the Minister at his word; to enter at once upon the proposed negociation, and, for this purpose, to offer him a project for renewing the convention of 1800.

This mode will have the advantage of trying the sincerity of the overtures made by him, and perhaps of drawing from him the precise terms on which his master will accommodate. If these be such as we ought to accept, we shall have a treaty, in which neither our rights nor our wrongs will be forgotten; if otherwise, there will be enough both of time and occasion to do justice to their policy and our own, by a free examination of each.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with very great respect, your most obedient and very humble servant,

"JOHN ARMSTRONG."

Hon. R. Smith, &c.

*Extract of a Letter to the same, from the same, 10th March.*

I have at length received a verbal message in answer to my note of the 31st ult.

It

It was from the Minister of Foreign Relations, and in the following words:—"His Majesty has determined to sell the American property seized in Spain, but the money arising therefrom shall remain in depot." This message has given occasion to a letter from me marked No. 22.

(No. 22.) Paris, 10th March, 1810.

SIR—I had yesterday the honour of receiving a verbal message from your Excellency, stating, that "his Majesty had decided, that the American property seized in the ports of Spain should be sold, but that the money arising therefrom should remain in depot."

On receiving this information, two questions suggested themselves—

1st, Whether this decision was, or was not, extended to ships as well as to cargoes? and,

2d, Whether the money arising from the sales which might be made under it, would, or would not, be subject to the issue of the pending negociation?

The gentleman charged with the delivery of your message not having been instructed to answer these questions, it becomes my duty to present them to your Excellency, and to request a solution of them. Nor is it a less duty, on my part, to examine the grounds on which his Majesty has been pleased to take this decision, which I understand to be that of reprisal, suggested for the first time in the note you did me the honour to write to me on the 14th ultimo. In the 4th paragraph of this note, it is said, that "his Majesty could not have calculated on the measures taken by the United States, who, having no grounds of complaint against France, have comprised her in the acts of exclusion, and, since the month of May last, have prohibited the entry into their ports of French vessels, by subjecting them to confiscation."

It is true, that the United States have, since the 20th of May last, forbidden the entry of French vessels into their harbours; and it is also true, that the penalty of confiscation attaches to the violation of this law. But in what respect does this offend France? Will she refuse to us the right of regulating commerce within our own ports? Or, will she deny that the law in question is a regulation merely municipal? Examine it both as to object and means—what does it more than forbid American ships from going into ports of France, and French ships from coming into those of the United States? And why this prohibition? To avoid injury and insult; to escape that lawlessness which is declared to be "a forced consequence of the decree of the British Council." If, then, its object be purely defensive, what are its means? Simply a *law*, previously and generally promulgated, operating solely within the territory of the United States, and punishing alike the infractors of it, whether citizens of the said States, or others. And what is this, but the exercise of a right common to all nations, of excluding, at their will, foreign commerce, and of enforcing that exclusion? Can this be deemed a wrong to France? Can this be regarded as a legitimate cause of reprisal on the part of a power, who makes it the first duty of nations to defend their sovereignty, and who even denationalizes the ships of those who will not subscribe to the opinion?

But it has been said, that the "United States had nothing to complain of against France."

Was the capture and condemnation of a ship driven on the shores of France by stress of weather and the perils of the sea—nothing? Was the seizure and sequestration of many cargoes brought to France in ships violating no law, and admitted to regular entry at the Imperial custom-houses—nothing? Was the violation of our maritime rights, consecrated as they have been by the solemn forms of a public treaty—nothing? In a word, was it nothing that our ships were burnt on the high seas, without any other offence than that of belonging to the United States; or other apology, than was to be found in the enhanced safety of the perpetrator? Surely, if it be the duty of the United States to *resent* the theoretical usurpations of the British Orders of November 1807, it cannot be less their duty to complain of the daily and practical outrages on the part of France! It is, indeed, true, that were the people of the United States destitute of policy, of honour, and of energy, (as has been insinuated), they might have adopted a system of discrimination between the two great belligerents; they might have drawn imaginary lines between the first and second aggressor; they might have resented in the one a conduct to which they tamely submitted in the other; and, in this way, have patched up a compromise between honour and interest, equally weak and disgraceful. But such was not the course they pursued; and it is, perhaps, a necessary consequence of the justice of their measures, that they are, at this day, an independent nation. But I will not press this part of my subject; it would be affrontful to your Excellency, (knowing as you do, that there are no less than one hundred American ships within his Majesty's possession, or that of his allies) to multiply proofs, that the

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the United States have grounds of complaint againſt France.

My attention is neceſſarily called to another part of the ſame paragraph, which immediately follows the quotation already made.—"As ſoon," ſays your Excellency, "as his Majeſty was informed of this meaſure (the non-intercourſe law), it became his duty to retaliate upon the American veſſels, not only within his own territories, but alſo in the countries under his influence. In the ports of Holland, Spain, Italy, and Naples, the American veſſels have been ſeized, becauſe the Americans ſeized French veſſels."

Theſe remarks divide themſelves into the following heads:

1ſt, The right of his Majeſty to ſeize and confiſcate American veſſels, within his own territories.

2d, The right to do ſo within the territories of his allies; and,

3d, The reaſon of that right, viz. "becauſe Americans had ſeized French veſſels."

The firſt of theſe ſubjects has been already examined; and the ſecond muſt be decided like the firſt, ſince his Majeſty's rights within the limits of his ally cannot be greater than within his own. If, then, it has been ſhewn, that the non-intercourſe law was merely defenſive in its object; that it was but intended to guard againſt that ſtate of violence which unhappily prevailed; that it was reſtricted in operation to the territory of the United States; and that it was duly promulgated there and in Europe before execution—it will be almoſt unneceſſary to repeat, that a law of ſuch deſcription cannot authoriſe a meaſure of repriſal, equally ſudden and ſilent in its enactment and application, founded on previous wrong, productive of no previous complaint, and operating beyond the limits of his Majeſty's territories, and within thoſe of ſovereigns, who had even invited the commerce of the United States to their ports.

It is, therefore, the third ſubject only, the reaſon of the right, which remains to be examined; and, with regard to it, I may obſerve, that if the alleged fact which forms this reaſon be unfounded, the reaſon itſelf fails, and the right with it. In this view of the buſineſs I may be permitted to inquire, when and where any ſeizure of a French veſſel has taken place under the non-intercourſe law? and, at the ſame time, to expreſs my firm perſuaſion, founded alike on the ſilence of the Government, and of the journals of the country, and ſtill more on the poſitive declaration of ſeveral well-informed and reſpectable perſons, who have left America as late as the 26th of December laſt: My concluſion, therefore, is, that no French veſſel having violated the law, no ſeizure of ſuch veſſel has occurred; and that the report which has reached Paris, is probably founded on a circumſtance altogether unconnected with the non-intercourſe law, or its operation.

Though far from wiſhing to prolong this letter, I cannot cloſe it without remarking the great and ſudden change wrought in his Majeſty's ſentiments with regard to the defenſive ſyſtem adopted by the United States. The law, which is now believed to furniſh ground for repriſal, was communicated to his Majeſty in June or July laſt, and certainly did not then excite any ſuſpicion of feeling unfriendly to the American Government. Far from this, its communication was immediately followed by overtures of accommodation, which, though productive of no poſſible arrangement, did not make matters worſe than they found them.

On the 22d of Auguſt laſt, I was honoured with a full expoſition of the views and principles which had governed, and which continue to govern his Majeſty's policy in relation to the United States, and in this we do not find the ſlighteſt trace of complaint againſt the proviſions of the law in queſtion.

At a period later than the 22d of Auguſt, an American ſhip, deſtined to a port in Spain, was captured by a French privateer. An appeal was made to his Majeſty's Miniſter of War, who, having ſubmitted the caſe, received orders to liberate all American veſſels deſtined to Spaniſh ports, which had not violated the Imperial decrees.

Another American ſhip, at a point of time ſtill later than the capture of the preceding, was brought into the port of Bayonne, but, having violated no law of his Majeſty, was acquitted by his Council of Prizes; and, laſtly,

In the long converſation I had the honour of holding with your Excellency on the 25th January, no idea of repriſal was maintained by you, or ſuſpected by me; but, on the contrary, in ſpeaking of the ſeizure of American property in Spain, you expreſsly declared, that it was not a confiſcation.

Can proofs be more concluſive, than from the firſt promulgation of the law down to the 25th January laſt, that nothing in the nature of repriſal was contemplated by his Majeſty?

What circumſtance may have ſince occured to produce a change in his opinion, I know not; but the confidence I feel in the open and loyal policy of his Majeſty, altogether

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gether excludes the idea, that the rule was merely found for the occasion, and made to justify seizures, not otherwise justifiable. I pray your Excellency to accept, &c. &c.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency the Duke of Cadore,
Minister of Exterior Relations.

Paris, March 20.

SIR—The United States, wishing to fulfil their engagements to the holders of their public debt in Holland, but unable, from the present state of commerce, to do so by the ordinary mode of remitting bills of exchange, found it necessary to enter into contracts with certain merchants of the said States, to make remittance in tobacco. A cargo of this article was accordingly put on board the American ship Hero, and dispatched for the port of Tonningen in Denmark, with orders that the net proceeds should be placed in the hands of the American bankers in Amsterdam, for the purpose above-mentioned. The passage having been uncommonly stormy, the ship much damaged, and the crew quite exhausted, the Captain believed it to be his duty, on the principle of self-preservation, to enter the first port he could make. He accordingly entered that of the Texel, and, after having taken on board two pilots, and being within the fourth buoy, was captured by a boat belonging to a French privateer. Besides the customary papers, all of which are in rule, the Hero sailed under a certificate, granted by the Government, that the voyage was undertaken for the purpose of effecting a national remittance.

I have thought, Sir, that the peculiarity of the circumstances made it proper for me to ask a special decision of his Majesty on this case, and with this view I have the honour of offering to your Excellency, the present representation. Accept Sir, &c.

(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency the Duke of Cadore.

Paris, March 21.

SIR—I had yesterday the honour of stating to your Excellency the case of the American ship Hero, and requesting thereon his Majesty's decision. I have now that of informing you, that a number of American ships, coming directly from the United States to the port of Naples, under a promise of protection from his Majesty the King, have, notwithstanding, been seized, and their cargoes sold "for the benefit of the fisc." Nor does the injury stop here. Though thus deprived of all means of subsisting themselves, the Captains have been obliged to subsist the crews (amounting nearly to 300 men) and are now menaced with a farther exaction for port charges. This, in the strong language of one of the sufferers, is literally to strip them naked, and then demand from them the expence of doing so. As the Consular Agent of the United States at Naples has made several unavailing representations on this subject to the King, and he has reason to believe that the system, of which this treatment is a branch, emanates from his Majesty the Emperor, it becomes my duty to submit the facts to your Excellency, and to seek, through your intervention, such correction of the evil as humanity and justice may conspire to dictate. A remark which exquisitely applies to the crews of the ships captured in Spain and Naples, is, that should the vessels to which they belong be confiscated, means ought to be afforded to them of returning to their country. In this event, therefore, I have to propose to your Excellency, that two or more ships be put at the disposition of the nearest American Consul, and permitted to sail for the United States, under bond for amount of their valuation respectively.

I am, Sir, &c. J. ARMSTRONG.

H. E. the Duke of Cadore.

(CONSULAR OFFICE OF SPAIN.)

NEW YORK, June 16.—Whereas official information is received that the extensive districts of Maracayho and Coro, which compose a large portion of the province of Venezuela, have unanimously disagreed to the anti-national measures lately adopted by their brethren of the district of Caracas, and are determined to preserve their integrity and fidelity to the government of the mother country, administered in the name of their beloved King, Ferdinand VIIth, and have accordingly decreed, that no vessel will be admitted from the United States of America into their ports, without the necessary Consular documents from the Consul of his Catholic Majesty, residant therein, setting forth the names of the vessel, captain, officers and crew, as well as passengers—It is hereby made known, to all those whom it may concern, that such documents will be granted at this office on application, without which, no vessel will be admitted into the ports of these districts; and as it is the particular wish of his Catholic Majesty's Government, to cultivate the relations of friendship and trade between the United States, and his dominions of Spain and America;—it is to be hoped no vessel will proceed to the ports of these districts without carrying the documents required by the Government.

France.

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## FRANCE.

Paris papers of the 5th inst. announce a shocking catastrophe in that city. It took place at a Ball given by the Austrian Ambassador, Prince Schwarzenberg, on the 1st instant, at which the Emperor and Empress were present. The ball room was a large temporary edifice, made of planks of timber, ornamented with gauze, muslin, and other light and inflammable matter, and capable of holding 1,200 persons. The Princess Pauline of Schwarzenberg had just presented her two daughters, when a fire accidentally broke out—and the Princess unfortunately perished in the flames, and several others were severely hurt. The case of the Princess Pauline is peculiarly distressing.—She had escaped into the garden, but having missed one of her daughters, she re-entered the burning pile in search of her, and thus fell a victim to her maternal love. The Emperor and Empress were among those who escaped unhurt.

The report respecting the adoption of some very rigorous regulations by the French Government, against the very limited personal intercourse that subsists between that country and this, is confirmed by letters of the 4th inst. received from Paris.

They also communicate the following explanation of the decree lately passed, respecting maritime trade:—

IMPERIAL DECISION OF THE 2D OF JULY.

"The prohibition of grain (established by the Decree of the 22d of June) from the Island of Schowen to L'Orient, extends itself also to vessels provided with licences.

"No Grain may be exported between L'Orient and Bourdeaux but by French ships, which shall, at the same time, be obliged to take half their cargoes of wine or brandy.

"Foreign vessels provided with licences, which may enter the ports of France, shall not be allowed to make any further use of the same.

"The coasting trade is reserved exclusively, according to the old laws to French vessels; of which the crews must consist of French masters, and three-fourths French sailors."

The following decree, for the formation of a Committee of Commerce, was issued on the 26th of last month:—

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, Mediator of the Swiss League, &c. &c. It being our intention to ascertain the opinions of the principal merchants and manufacturers of our Empire, upon every thing relating to commerce and manufactures, we have decreed as follows:—

TITLE I.—Of the Council of Manufactures.

"Art I. There shall be established at Paris, contiguous to the Minister of the Interior, a General Council of Manufactures; it is to consist of 60 members.

"2. The Members of this Council shall be named by the Minister of the Interior.

"3. Such of the Members as shall prove themselves most useful, or display superior talents, shall obtain the title of Councillor of Arts and Manufactures. They shall receive a Brevet to this effect, signed with our hand.

"4. To become a Member of the Council, it is required that the person should be a manufacturer in employ.

"5. The Council shall be so composed, that every branch of industry will be represented in it; the silk, the woollen, the hemp and flax, the cotton, the leather, the skin manufactures, will each have in it at least six deputies.

"6. Five Members at least, of this Council, will reside at Paris; one from each class of manufactures, specified in Art. 5.

"7. Whenever a Member is at Paris, though not called there, he may attend and vote at the sittings.

"8. The Minister of the Interior may convoke, when he thinks proper, all or part of the Members of the Council.

TITLE II.—Council of Commerce.

"9. The Council General of Commerce, established by our Minister of the Interior, by an Arret of the 3d Nivose, year 11, shall be increased to 60 Members, who, like those of the Council of Manufactures, may, after five years service, receive a Brevet of Councillor of Commerce.

"10. One Member at least shall be selected from each branch of trade.

"11. The other regulations of Title I. are common to the Council General of Commerce.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

BRITISH PRISONERS IN FRANCE.

The total amount of British prisoners in France is near 12,000. By the perverseness of the French Government, all assistance to them on the part of ours, has long been prohibited. Charitable succours, however, arising from the voluntary contributions of individuals, are still very humanely permitted, and attended with the greatest advantages, since it is impossible that any general allowance in either country can meet all the wants of particular cases. In most of the depots



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depots where there are military, medical, or other Engliſh Gentlemen reſident, Committees have been formed for the purpoſe of diſtributing theſe benevolent ſubſcriptions, and the patience and perſeverance with which thoſe gentlemen ſurmount the difficulties they experience, liſten to the wants of the diſtreſſed, and endure the murmurs of the diſcontented, entitle them to the gratitude of their country. The preſent rate of relief is four ſols per day to women and children living with their huſbands and parents, who not being conſidered as priſoners by the French Government do not receive the ordinary rations. The ſame ſum is given to the better ſort of non-combatants, to certain paſſengers, and to maſters of veſſels under 80 tons regiſter, who are paid only as ſeamen by the French Government. Occaſional aſſiſtance is afforded to maſters and mates of veſſels above 80 tons, and relief to every deſcription of priſoners on their march from the coaſt, or from one depot to another. To old men of 55 and upwards, and to wounded priſoners who have loſt a limb, or who are diſabled from future ſervice, are given three ſols per day, and two ſols per day to all other perſons in diſtreſs. Schools have been eſtabliſhed to occupy the young men in the depots, and medicines are furniſhed to the ſick whoſe complaints are not of a nature to oblige them to go to the hoſpital, to which our countrymen are not only averſe in France but in this country.

With reſpect to the allowances made to the different claſſes by the French Government, it rarely happens, and only from particular circumſtances, that any gentlemen are paid out of the depots. To thoſe reſident in them the allowances are as follow:—

| | Per Month. |
|---|---|
| To a General - | Liv. 166 0 |
| Colonels in the army, and Poſt Captains - - | 100 0 |
| Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors | 75 0 |
| Captains in the army, and Lieutenants in the navy - | 50 0 |
| Lieutenants in the army; Purſers, Surgeons, &c. - | 37 0 |
| Enſigns in the army, midſhipmen, merchant paſſengers, maſters and mates of veſſels above 80 tons regiſter - - | 29 0 |
| Aſſiſtant Surgeons - | 25 0 |
| To maſters and mates of veſſels under 80 tons; other non-combatants, with ſoldiers, ſeamen, marines, &c. | |
| One pound of bread per day | |
| Half a pound meat ditto | |
| 1½ ſol, in money, ditto. | |

Wood is allowed twice a month, ſalt once ditto, dry vegetables occaſionally, and vinegar in the ſummer. It is ſaid that the order of the Government is, that they ſhould be clothed once in eighteen months.

The gentlemen who were detained at the commencement of the war, who may have ſerved previouſly in the army or navy, are paid on producing their commiſſions, according to their former rank, or to that which they may have held at the period of their detention; but the other detained gentlemen, merchants; trades-people, &c. whoſe caſe is peculiarly diſtreſſing, are conſidered only as non-combatants, and when obliged to claim the French allowance, can only be paid as ſeamen.

## SWEDEN.

A Gottenburgh mail, received on the 9th inſtant, brings intelligence of a violent commotion at Stockholm. This diſturbance aroſe on the 21ſt June, the day fixed for the interment of the Prince of Auguſtenberg, the Crown Prince of Sweden, who, about the beginning of June, while reviewing ſome troops at Helſinbourg, fell from his horſe, and inſtantly expired. The circumſtances of his ſudden death had given riſe to a ſuſpicion of his being poiſoned; and the enraged populace ſeized upon the High Marſhal, Count Ferſen, who led the proceſſion, and whom they ſuſpected of being the murderer of the Prince, and literally tore him to pieces. Other perſons of diſtinction were attacked; and the riot was finally quelled by the interference of the military. Various accounts were circulated reſpecting the number of the populace killed and wounded by the fire of the troops, and the number is generally eſtimated at from 10 to 20 killed, and 130 wounded. On the part of the military, five were killed, beſides ſeveral dangerouſly wounded.

The following proclamation was iſſued in conſequence of the diſturbance:—

"We, Charles, by the grace of God, King of Sweden.

"It is with the moſt profound concern, we received the unexpected intelligence, that on the occaſion when the corpſe of his Royal Highneſs the late Crown Prince, was brought to this capital, and when by a general mourning, attended by tranquillity and order, the deep ſenſe of the irreparable loſs which we have ſuſtained, and which we deeply lament, in common with all our faithful ſubjects, ſome ill-diſpoſed perſons, forgetful of the duty which they owe to their fellow-ſubjects, atrociouſly committed a murder, diſgraceful to the Swediſh name.

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We consider it as a consolation necessary to our wounded feelings, hereby publicly to express how much we feel concerned, on account of the unfortunate consequences occasioned by the disturbances which again took place last night. After all possible admonitions had been used in vain by the Commander of our troops, to prevail upon the multitude to disperse, and after public notice had been given that force would be resisted by force, and strong measures adopted to restore public tranquillity, and secure personal safety, the mob attacked the peaceful troops with stones and insulting language, till the latter found themselves necessitated, by our gracious command, for the protection of the law and public order, and in their lawful self-defence, to meet force by force, which at length produced the beneficial result, that the multitude dispersed, and public order was restored. We entertain the confident hope, that public tranquillity will in future be preserved, and that even those who for a moment could forget their duty, and suffer themselves to become the tools of lawless and perfidious intriguers, will entertain a proper sense of the dangers to which they are exposed if they continue their criminal conduct. All our faithful and beloved subjects we graciously desire and paternally exhort, mindful of the duty which religion, as well as the laws of our country imperiously impose on them, to rely with confidence on the measures which we have determined to pursue, for the purpose of preventing all acts of violence, and preserving public tranquillity, and peace, and to listen with obedience to the orders which will be given them on our part by their superiors, Magistrates, and Commanders. We commend them all to the peculiar protection of Almighty God.

"CHARLES—T. A. BUTZEL."

"Stockholm Castle, June 21. 1810."

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The most recent intelligence from Stockholm states, that the apprehensions excited in the Government by the riot were so strong, that the plan of assembling the Diet in that city had been abandoned and it is for safety to be held at Orebro, a small but well fortified town, in an island nearly 190 miles from the metropolis. Several arrests of consequence have taken place, on account of the disturbances, and preparations are making for the immediate trial of the offenders.

Notice has been given in the Stockholm Gazette, that all future intercourse with England is to be discontinued.

## TURKEY.

The war between Russia and Turkey, which for some time past has been carried on in rather an inactive manner, begins to lead to more decisive results. A sanguinary battle has been fought on the right bank of the Danube, which has ended in the total defeat of the Turks, who have fled in consequence to Adrianople. The Russians have in consequence made themselves masters of Silistria, and several other fortresses which they have carried by storm. It is said that the Turks have offered to purchase peace by the cession of the two provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, and that even these humiliating terms have been rejected by the victors.

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## *NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.*

### GALLANT ACTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The following letter, from the purser of the Spartan frigate, contains the particulars of a most brilliant action, which was fought in the Mediterranean, between the above-named vessel and the enemy's naval force in that quarter:

His Majesty's ship Spartan, Malta, 16th May, 1810.

MY DEAR FRIEND—Aware that an old messmate (particularly a once Spartan) will derive some gratification from the particulars of our recent glorious contest, I willingly avail myself of the first conveyance, to enable you to participate in the feelings of your old shipmates. On the 1st inst. we, in company with the Success, chased into Naples a frigate, corvette, brig, and cutter. On the 2d, from a supposition on the part of our truly gallant Captain (Jahleel Brenton), that these fair-weather-birds would never put to Sea, whilst menaced by two British frigates, he ordered the Success (being a junior ship) to part company. The manœuvre succeeded; and on the following morning, at day-light, the enemy's squadron was, with pleasure, descried standing towards us, in a regular line of battle. It was not in our nature to run! but, agreeable to our usual system, as well as their astonishment, we made sail for them; and, being aided by a light breeze, were enabled, about 40 minutes after seven, to commence against "fearful odds," what our gallant brother tars on this station, as well as the conquered foe, acknowledge to have been one of the most brilliant actions ever fought by an English frigate. The battle took place off Naples, and was commenced within pistol-shot, by the French frigate Ceres, of



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42 guns, ſhe being the leading ſhip of the enemy's line; and after a truly trying, yet, thank God, glorious conteſt of two hours and ten minutes (during which time the awful ſcene was witneſſed by his mock Majeſty, Murat, and the whole population of the proud city of Naples) we ſucceeded in capturing the national brig L'Eſpervoir, by our brave fellows gallantly boarding her, in the face of the enemy's whole force, who were, like unto ourſelves, almoſt torn to pieces.

When we had approached this "hoſt of foes," ſufficiently near to be diſtinctly heard, we welcomed them with "three cheers," which was propoſed by our gallant Captain, and given by our brave tars, with heartfelt ſincerity for the honour of our beloved country and glorious profeſſion. From the officers whom we have taken priſoners, we have been aſſured, that our cheering tended forcibly to unnerve their ſeamen, as it taught them to believe we had, in the firſt inſtance, decided on death or victory! Our loſs has been ſevere—10 brave fellows killed, and 22 wounded; yet when I refer you to the annexed unprecedented ſuperiority to which we were oppoſed, you muſt think with me, that thoſe heroic Britons could never have fallen on a more glorious occaſion.

Among the killed I have to deplore the death of that gallant youth, Mr Robinſon, maſter's mate, whom you, as an old Spartan, muſt recollect; and in the liſt of wounded the name of our truly heroic and diſtinguiſhed Captain unfortunately ſtands conſpicuous. He was dangerouſly wounded by a grape-ſhot, about the middle of the action, whilſt fearleſsly ſtanding on the capſtan, and, by his judicious manœuvring, and gallant example, inſpiring a confidence of ſucceſs in every officer and man around him. He was wounded in the left ſide, and has ſince ſuffered almoſt inceſſant pain, with becoming fortitude; but I am happy to add, he is now pronounced out of danger, and the ardent prayers of his officers and brave crew continue to be offered up with ſeamanlike ſincerity, for his ſpeedy reſtoration to the ſervice of his country; with whom his zeal, ability, and heroiſm, muſt ever ſtand unrivalled! and by whom, if genuine merit wants not admirers, he will, no doubt, be amply rewarded. He has already received the Order of Knighthood and of Merit, from his Majeſty the King of the Two Sicilies, which, no doubt, will be followed on the part of our good Sovereign (God bleſs him) by the Order of the Bath, and an adequate penſion to ſupport it. We have juſt learned by a flag of truce, the enemy's loſs to have been ſevere beyond precedent, 154 killed, and 316 wounded.

Your's truly,
JAMES DUNN, Purſer.

ENGLISH FORCE.

| | Guns. | Men. |
|---|---|---|
| Spartan,..... | 38 | 258 |
| Total, | 38 | 258 |

FRENCH FORCE.

| | Guns. | Men. |
|---|---|---|
| Ceres,..... | 42 | 300 |
| Fame,..... | 28 | 280 |
| Eſpervoir,..... | 8 | 98 |
| Aclailla,..... | 12 | 120 |
| 7 gun-boats, 7 guns, with 40 men each,..... | | 280 |
| Total, | 97 | 1078 |

The firſt eſcaped, the ſecond was diſmaſted, and the third taken.

In addition to the intereſting letter from the purſer of the Spartan, relative to the brilliant action in the Mediterranean, we underſtand that "Murat ordered the captain to go out and bring in that Engliſh frigate, or he would hang him on his return." The reſult is unknown. The French captain loſt his arm, which may ſave his life. Captain B. was wounded in the hip. The ball is extracted, and he is likely to recover. No other officer wounded. Captain B. had previouſly ſent away the Succeſs frigate, Capt. Askew, to induce them to come out. Upon Captain B.'s arrival at Palermo, the King of Sicily ſent him the order of St Ferdinand and Merit, with a moſt flattering letter.

The Eſpervoir is the brig captured, and taken into Palermo as a trophy of this brilliant action with ſo unequal force. It was fought within four miles of Naples, and three of the batteries of Baia and Procida. When the enemy were within range of grape from the Spartan, ſhe ſaluted them with three cheers, which were diſtinctly heard by the whole line. On the 25th of May Captain Brenton was conſidered out of danger.

## OXFORD INSTALLATION.

The ceremony of inſtalling Lord Grenville as Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford, commenced on the 3d inſt. and laſted four days. Great preparations were made, and much expence incurred, to render the ceremony as ſplendid as poſſible. The muſical department was under the regulation of Dr Crotch, who devoted 2000 guine

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to the payment of vocal and inſtrumental performers. Madam Catalani received out of this ſum 450l. and Braham 25 guineas. Seventy-one gentlemen, particular friends of Lord Grenville, have had honorary degrees conferred on them. The price of a bed-room at Oxford for one week was 30 guineas; a ſtall for one horſe, 6 guineas; and every thing elſe in proportion.

The buſineſs was entirely finiſhed on Saturday, when the people of Oxford, and immenſe crowds from the ſurrounding neighbourhood, were gratified with the

AERONAUTIC ASCENT OF MR SADLER AND SON.

The aſcent was to have taken place at eleven o'clock; but, from accidental cauſes, it was half paſt one before the balloon went up. To it was attached a baſket, containing a kitten, affixed to a parachute. The aſcending of the balloon was ſublime beyond deſcription. At about the height of two miles, the parachute was cut away, and the kitten in the baſket began her courſe to an element to which ſhe was more accuſtomed. The deſcent of this parachute, for beauty and regularity, equalled the aſcent of the balloon, and there was not a vacillation or wavering motion to be obſerved. The main machine ſtill kept rapidly to ſeek the ſky; a moſt divine effect was imparted to it by the falling of the rays of light upon its ſuperior ſurface, which, being reflected, gave it the appearance of a ſplendid ſilver orb. As long as the eye could diſtinguiſh its courſe, it continued to ſail to the north-eaſt, over the adjacent county of Buckingham. It was viſible to all for almoſt two hours. After a tranſit of two hours and 29 minutes, the æronauts alighted about five miles N. W. of Newport Pagnell. Their deſcent was beautiful and gradual for about three quarters of an hour. The greateſt height that the balloon ever aſcended was not more than 2⅞ miles.

It would be a ludicrous deſcription, could we detail the remarks of the ruſtics at the time of the aſcent, or the ſtrange reports we heard from the country, over which the wondrous machine floated. One party were expreſſing their ſurpriſe, how the æronauts could get into the balloon, after being filled ſo full. Another more learned expected to ſee them mount the diſtended ſphere. In its progreſs it ſcattered terror unutterable, and thoſe ill-informed of what was going about them, took it, at leaſt, for an angelic viſitation, if not for the approach of the very laſt day. The diſmay ſpread for thirty miles, and was beyond deſcription. In ſome places, where the exhibition had been heard of, the villagers hailed the travellers as they paſſed over them, and, at the diſtance of a couple of miles from the earth, theſe ſhouts were diſtinctly heard.

## TORNADO.

The following article we have copied from Charleſton (South Carolina) papers of the 11th and 14th of April—

SAVANNAH, April 7.—A gentleman juſt arrived from the upper part of the ſtate has communicated to us in ſubſtance the following diſtreſſing information—

On Wedneſday the 28th ult. the citizens of Laurens county were awakened, a little before ſun-riſe, with an inceſſant flood of rain, a violent wind, and a frequent falling of trees. In about twenty minutes, the alarm became general, and the deſtruction of every object around ſeemed to be threatened, by one of the moſt violent tornadoes ever witneſſed in Georgia. So great have been its ravages, that whole foreſts have been laid proſtrate, and ſome of the fineſt high land in this ſtate rendered a heap of ruins. Many of the beſt plantations have become unfit for immediate cultivation. Houſes, fences, and ſtock, have been ſwept away or deſtroyed; and the diſtreſs of the planters (many of whom were new ſettlers, and had juſt begun to ſurmount their difficulties) is indeſcribable. Some of them have loſt their all, having neither a horſe to plough, nor a cow to milk.

The width of the tornado is ſuppoſed to have been about ſix miles; but its extent has not been aſcertained. It paſſed over the Oakufulgee, about the 7th diſtrict of Baldwin, in an eaſterly direction.

## DREADFUL STORM.

On Sunday the 1ſt July, London was viſited by a deſtructive hurricane, which, accompanied by thunder and lightning, appears to have prevailed over great part of England. Of the progreſs of the ſtorm, and the accidents occaſioned thereby, we have ſelected the following particulars from various papers—

LONDON, July 2.—A vaſt number of accidents happened in different parts of the metropolis, on Sunday evening, occaſioned by an hurricane. Mr and Mrs Lemaire, of the King's Arms Chop-houſe, in Mary-la-bonne Street, were walking down Rupert Street, about a quarter paſt nine o'clock, when a brick parapet, at the top of the houſe of Mr Aubery, a liquor merchant

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chant, was blown down, and it fell on the head of Mrs Lemaire. She was taken into the house of Mr Aubery, in a lifeless state, and, in a moment, was covered with blood, from various fractures about the head. Surgical aid was obtained; and, being taken home, she died soon afterwards.—Another accident happened in Piccadilly, to Miss Bysell, daughter of Mr Bysell, in Park Street, by the falling of a stack of chimnies. The young lady was walking with her mother and brother when the accident befel her, and, although walking arm in arm, neither of the others received any injury; but Miss Bysell was so much bruised, that she expired on being conveyed home. —A light vehicle, in the stage coach trim, was blown off the wheels, at the top of Sloan Street, about half-past-eight o'clock, whilst the owner was driving on the box, accompanied by another gentleman and two servants in the dickey. One of the servants had his arm broke by the fall; and the gentleman who was driving, whom we understood to be Mr Sourby, was much bruised. —A fruit woman was killed on the spot in Duke Street, Oxford Street, by the falling of a chimney-top.

A servant maid, in Westminster, was struck blind, by lightning, on the same night, but recovered the sight of one of her eyes on Monday evening.

Swansea (Glamorganshire.)—The dire effects of the thunder storms in this neighbourhood will be long remembered. One of the vanes of a windmill, belonging to Morgan Ewan, in Lansamlet, about three miles from thence, having been broken in the morning by a gust of wind, several labouring people were attracted to the spot, some by curiosity, and others to put the machinery in order. About three o'clock, a very heavy shower of rain fell, and drove between twenty and thirty persons into the mill for shelter; when, almost immediately on their being thus collected, the electric fluid struck the roof of the building, and, penetrating through it, set the whole in a blaze. The scene at this moment was of the most shocking description. The owner of the mill was in the loft with two other men, both of whom were killed, and he was much injured. The remaining persons, about twenty in number, lay in a promiscuous heap on the ground floor, apparently lifeless; but, assistance being instantly procured, they were taken out, and only one was found dead. The others were all happily recovered, and are doing well. Nothing remains of the mill but the bare walls. A quantity of corn and flour was also destroyed.

Sheffield.—On Sunday the 1st instant, the neighbourhood of Sheffield was visited by a very dreadful storm. The lightning struck the houses of Mr Curr and Mr Thomson, in the Ponds, demolishing the windows, looking-glasses, picture-frames, and cupboards in its course, and, with a tremenduous explosion, rocking the buildings to their foundations. Though it passed through the bed-chambers where the families lay, providentially no person was hurt. Attercliffe Chapel was struck by a flash which entered at the belfrey, tore the roof, shattered several windows, dislocated stones, split the board on which the commandments are written, and made its way through the north-east window of the gallery, which it burst to pieces, and drove out of the frame. —In a field near Broomhall, a very valuable horse, belonging to Mr S. Newbould, was killed during the storm, but, whether by the lightning, or by dashing his head against the wall, we have not ascertained. The latter may have been the case, as we understand that other horses in the field were hurt by prancing about in excessive fright.

Birmingham.—On Sunday, the town and neighbourhood of Birmingham were visited by a dreadful hurricane, which continued for about two hours, and, it is feared, has done much damage. During the storm, the lightning struck a large oak tree, in Aston Park, in the vicinity of that town, under which a mare colt was standing for shelter. The lightning struck the tree at about twenty feet from the ground. It struck the colt between the eyes, and literally mashed its head to pieces.

Exeter.—On Sunday last, we had a violent storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with a heavy rain, which continued for several hours, and appears to have been general along the coast. The lightning was uncommonly vivid, and the claps of thunder unusually loud and tremendous. But we cannot find that it has occasioned any material injury.

SCOTTISH

# Scottish Chronicle.

## COURT OF SESSION, FIRST DIVISION.

### ROXBURGH CAUSE.

ON Thurſday the 21ſt June, the Court gave judgment on another plea in this important caſe. It will be recollected, from the former reports we have given of this cauſe, that the right to the great Roxburgh eſtates depends upon the interpretation of a clauſe in the original deed of entail, executed by Robert Earl of Roxburgh, in 1648. By that deed, the Earl, having no ſon alive, had called to the ſucceſſion Sir William Drummond, his grandſon (by a daughter deceaſed) on condition of Sir William marrying one of his four grand-daughters, the daughters of his only ſon Harry Lord Ker, deceaſed, and the deſtination extended to the heirs-male of the marriage. Sir William Drummond (who was a ſon of the then Earl of Perth) accordingly married his couſin, Lady Jane Ker, the eldeſt of Lord Harry's daughters, and became the ſecond Earl of Roxburgh. The ſucceſſion has continued in the perſons of the heirs-male of this marriage down to the death of the laſt Duke, in 1805, the family having got their title extended, by a patent of dukedom, in the year 1707. By the entail in 1648, Earl Robert appointed, that, failing heirs-male of the body of Sir William Drummond and Lady Jane Ker (and theſe were extinct at the death of the laſt Duke) the eſtates ſhould belong "to the eldeſt dochter of the ſaid umqll. Hary Lord Ker, without diviſion, and yr heiris male; ſhe always mareing, or being married, till an gentleman of honourl. and lawful deſcent, wha ſall perform the conditions above and underwritten; qlks all failzeing and yr ſaids aires male, to our neareſt and lawful airis male qtſomever."

Upon the death of Duke William, in 1805, there were ſeveral competitors for the eſtate. Sir James Innes claimed under the above clauſe, as the direct deſcendent of Lady Margaret Ker, third daughter of Lord Harry, as did alſo General Ker, as the heir-male general of the firſt Earl Robert. Mr Ballenden Gawler alſo claimed, as having got a right from the laſt Duke William, who, having conceived that the entail terminated in his perſon, had diſponed the eſtates to Mr Gawler. A vaſt deal of litigation followed on theſe competitions. The Court of Seſſion ultimately determined in favour of Sir James Innes; and this deciſion was affirmed, in effect, by certain reſolutions of the Houſe of Lords.

Lady Eſſex Ker, the eldeſt ſiſter of Duke John, who died in 1804, had made a claim to the title in the Committee of Privileges. Her Ladyſhip now brought an action, in the Court of Seſſion, to have it found and declared that ſhe had right to the eſtates alſo, in virtue of the above clauſe. Her principal plea was, that ſhe was the heir-female of the family (of which there was no doubt) and that the term "eldeſt daughter," uſed in the above clauſe, was, in the law language of the which time at the entail was made, ſynonimous, or of the ſame import with "heir-female."—Very ingenious papers were put in upon this plea, and long pleadings took place ſome time before. On Thurſday, the Court, after full opinions from each of the Judges, gave judgment, unanimouſly repelling the pleas of Lady Eſſex Ker, and finding ſhe could not claim the eſtates under the entail.

### FREE MASONS.

On Saturday the 7th July, the Court of Seſſion (Second Diviſion) pronounced judgment in the actions which have been for ſome time in dependence, between the maſter and other office-bearers of the Canongate Kilwinning, and ſeveral other lodges in Edinburgh, holding of the Grand Lodge, and ſome perſons who had formerly been themſelves of theſe lodges, but had been expelled by a ſentence of the Grand Lodge.

As the applications were made by the office-bearers for themſelves and the other legal members, the Court conſidered, that Maſon Lodges, not being corporate bodies, could not ſue by their office-bearers, and, therefore, pronounced a judgment, which, in reſpect of the ſuſpenders inſiſting, in the character of office-bearers of a ſelf-conſtituted ſociety, not entitled to the privileges of a corporation, repelled the reaſons of ſuſpenſion, and refuſed an interdict.

But,

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But, at the same time, the Court did not seem to doubt, that if actions were brought by the individuals of the above Lodges, who adhered to the Grand Lodge, they would be entitled to the exclusive possession of the charters, lodge-rooms, and other property belonging to the several lodges.

SCOTS APPEALS.

The following are the appeals determined by the House of Lords last session of Parliament, with their determinations generally—

1. Gordon *v.* Duff.—Affirmed.

2. Spence *v.* Auchie and others.—Reversed in part, and remitted to the Court of Session.

3. Masterton and others *v.* Meiklejohn and others, respecting the Culross election of Magistrates. The Court of Session found that there was not a majority of Counsellors present to constitute a legal meeting.—Affirmed.

4. Hill *v.* Ramsay, respecting the right of a way from the farm of Frith to Edinburgh, over the lands of Carthy Hall.—Affirmed.

5. Blane *v.* Earl of Cassillis.—Dismissed.

6. Douglas *v.* Wilson.—Affirmed.

7. Fleshers of Aberdeen *v.* Magistrates of Aberdeen, to ascertain the right of the Magistrates to charge the duty on rough as well as refined tallow.—Remitted to the Court of Session, with instructions.

8. Roxburgh Cause.—The House of Lords affirmed the decision of the Court of Session in favour of Sir James Innes, in the competition of brieves, with General Ker. All the other questions regarding the right to the estates in which Mr Ballenden Ker is a party, as disponee of the late Duke, remain undecided.

RECAPITULATION:

| | |
|---|---|
| Affirmed | 5 |
| Remitted | 2 |
| Dismissed | 1 |
| Total | 8 |

During the last 27 sessions of Parliament, 290 appeals from the Court of Session have been heard before the House of Lords, only 89 of which have been totally reversed.

The Scots appeals, Irish appeals, causes from the Court of Chancery in England, writs of error, have accumulated to upwards of 800, which, with those daily occurring, would, upon the present system, take a great number of years to decide; but, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Lauderdale, and Mr Michael Angelo Taylor, have given notice, that they will propose some plans next session of Parliament, upon this important subject, with a view of remedying the evil.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

On Tuesday the 19th June, the trial of William Old came on before the Court of Exchequer, on the charge of having in his possession a still, for the purpose of manufacturing spirits, without having taken out a licence, which subjected him in a penalty of L. 500; also for having a quantity of wash, amounting to between 300 and 400 gallons, the penalty for which is L. 10 per gallon; the libel was, however, restricted to 100 gallons, the penalty being L. 1000: in both these sums he was found liable by the jury.

The ingenuity displayed by Mr Old, in the erection of this still, and in the concealment of it, are rather of a novel nature, and deserve to be made public. The still was of very large dimensions, no less than 60 gallons, equal to many used in the regular distilleries. Old's story is shortly this—Some time ago, he met with a travelling Irish tinker; he called him into his shop, which is situated in the High Street, at the back of the Fountain Well, Edinburgh, and asked him, if he ever made such an instrument as a still? Pat told him, that he could not only make it, but use it. He then made an appointment to meet the tinker in Charlotte Square, where he blindfolded him, and carried him, in a coach, to his shop; he then introduced him into a cellar, by a trap-door, in a dark room, through which he passed from the front to the back shop; this door was neatly concealed by a small press, and the passage was so tight that a man could scarcely pass through it. Here he provided his tinker with copper, who, in a short time, constructed a still upon the most approved principles; after which he again blindfolded him, and set him adrift in a different quarter of the town.

How long this instrument was at work did not appear on the trial; but, it is evident, that a very short time would enable the proprietor to meet all expences, or pay any penalty he might incur. For his spirits he found a ready market; his customers sent their servants with ready cash for what they wanted; consequently no names appeared, and he professed a total ignorance of who they were.

Such was the ingenuity with which Mr Old had contrived to conceal his operations, that the officers, even after receiving information, had the greatest difficulty in finding out where the still was concealed.

HIGH

## HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

Thurſday, the 12th ult. came on, before the High Court of Juſticiary, the trial of Peter Hugham, late clerk to the Collector of Exciſe for the Fife diſtrict, accuſed of forging Exciſe debentures.

After the evidence was gone through, the Jury were addreſſed, on the part of the Crown by the Solicitor General, and on the part of the priſoner by James Simpſon, Eſq. after which, the Lord Juſtice Clerk charged the Jury, who retired to an adjoining room, and returned with a verdict, finding, by a plurality of voices, the charge of forgery not proven, and unanimouſly finding the iſſuing the forged certificate proven.

The Council for the Crown moved for judgment; when it was objected, by the Counſel for the priſoner, that, as the proſecutor had, in the previous part of the proceedings, reſtricted the pains of law libelled, to the puniſhment ſpecified in the ſtatute libelled on, and had thereby given up the charge for iſſuing, at common law; and, as there was no puniſhment ſpecified in the ſtatute, for the crime of iſſuing, therefore no puniſhment could follow in conſequence of this verdict. On the other hand, it was contended, by the Counſel for the Crown, that the reſtriction was only as to the extent of puniſhment, but by no means departing from the charge at common law.

The Court delayed giving judgment, and ordered informations, upon the point at iſſue, to be given in on the 4th of Auguſt.

Counſel for the Crown, the Solicitor General, Wm. Erſkine, and Wm. Horne, Eſqrs. advocates; Agent, James Horne, Eſq. writer to the ſignet. Counſel for the priſoner, James Simpſon, and John Tawſe, Eſq. advocates; Agent, Mr Peter Hewet, writer to the ſignet.

On the 16th July, came on before this Court, the trial of John Colſton, accuſed of theft. The indictment ſtated, that the priſoner, in company with Iſobel Whiteford, wife of a ſoldier in the 78d regiment, who paſſed for his own wife, and a young boy, her ſon, having applied for and obtained quarters in the houſe of John Sutherland, reſidenter at Pirneyhall, in the pariſh of Whitekirk, and ſhire of Haddington, and having, in conſequence, been allowed to remain there till after getting breakfaſt the following morning, the priſoner, in the evening of that day, before leaving the houſe, did ſteal therefrom a web of ſtraiking, or coarſe linen; as alſo, that he opened a locked cheſt in ſaid houſe, by falſe keys, and did ſteal therefrom a ſilver watch, which had been pledged with the ſaid John Sutherland in ſecurity of money owing to him: and, immediately upon leaving the houſe, the theft having been obſerved, the priſoner was followed and apprehended, when the web and the watch were found upon him.

The libel was reſtricted to an arbitrary puniſhment, and the priſoner having pleaded guilty, he was ſentenced to ſeven years baniſhment beyond ſeas, with the uſual certification.

Iſobel Donald, from Borrowſtounneſs, accuſed of child-murder, was afterwards put to the bar. The indictment was laid at common law, the puniſhment of which is death, and upon the ſtatute lately paſſed, which inflicts impriſonment, for a period not exceeding two years, upon thoſe females who conceal their pregnancy, and who do not call in aſſiſtance at the birth, the child being found dead.

The public proſecutor reſtricted the libel to the crime charged in the ſtatute; and, the priſoner having pleaded guilty, ſhe was ſentenced to be impriſoned, in the tolbooth of Linlithgow, until the 19th day of April next.

The Court next proceeded to conſider the informations in the caſe of John Macfarlane, accuſed of uttering baſe coin, when their Lordſhips found the libel not relevantly laid, and diſmiſſed the priſoner from the bar.—He was, however, apprehended on a new warrant, and afterwards admitted to bail.

The following are the appointments for the enſuing Autumn Circuits:—

NORTH.

LORDS JUSTICE CLERK and MEADOWBANK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aberdeen, | Friday, | 21 September. |
| Inverneſs, | Thurſday, | 27 September. |
| Perth, | Wedneſday, | 3 October. |

WEST.

LORDS CRAIG and ARMADALE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Inverary, | Monday, | 8 September. |
| Stirling, | Saturday, | 8 September. |
| Glaſgow, | Wedneſday, | 12 September. |

SOUTH.

LORDS CULLEN and HERMAND.

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|---|---|---|
| Jedburgh, | Thurſday, | 6 September. |
| Dumfries, | Tueſday, | 11 September. |
| Ayr, | Monday, | 17 September. |

## KIDNAPPING OF CHILDREN

### DETECTED AND PUNISHED.

A caſe of a moſt atrocious and aggravated nature was determined, a few days ago, by



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by the Sheriff of Edinburgh, on a complaint of Meſſ. James and Robert Biſſet, manufacturers at Prinlaws, near Leſlie in Fife, and of the mothers and ſiſter of three young boys (who had been engaged at Meſſ. Biſſets ſpinning mills) with conſent of the Procurator Fiſcal of the county, againſt J. Leadbitter, ſome time a butcher in North Leith, for having him puniſhed, and the boys reſtored to their parents.

The circumſtances of the caſe are theſe:—Leadbitter, who, for many months, had been in the practice of advertiſing for young boys for ſea, did, about the middle of March laſt, ſend off, by the Trafalgar coach, which leaves Edinburgh at five o'clock every morning, for London, the ſaid three boys, for Shields or Sunderland, to perſons there, to be ſent to ſea, or diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage; and, for each boy, when accepted, he received a premium of two guineas, and was relieved of the charges of ſending them to England. The two eldeſt boys, of the names of Charles Walker and John Lindſay, the former about 14, and the latter only 13 years old, were turned off the coach at Morpeth, and ſent to ſea; and the youngeſt boy, William Barr, only 11 years old, was carried forward to Shields, where he was put on board a veſſel in the roads for ſeveral weeks; but, hearing by accident, that he was to be ſent away on ſome diſtant voyage, he privately made his eſcape, without a hat on his head, or a ſhoe on his foot, and begged all the way home to Leſlie, a diſtance of fully 140 miles, in eight days, where he was received with inexpreſſible joy by his mother, a poor widow woman.

The mother of Lindſay traverſed the country for ten days, in queſt of her child in a fit of deſpair; till, by accident, at Leith, on her return to Leſlie, ſhe was informed that Leadbitter was in the practice of diſpoſing of children for gain. She accordingly applied to him; but, ſhocking to relate, in place of being convinced that he was guilty of a wrong, he declared he was unconſcious of it. Every lenient meaſure to have the boys reſtored to their parents proving ineffectual, the application to the Sheriff, before mentioned, became neceſſary.

In the courſe of the inveſtigation it turned out, that, by this nefarious and inhuman traffic, Leadbitter, by his own confeſſion, was pocketing at the rate of about L. 1200 per annum; that he thought it no crime to ſend the boys out of their native country, at the age of 13, without the conſent of their parents, though he himſelf acknowledged he had a wife and three children.

To prevent detection, he took care not to mention the boys names, but their numbers only, in the way-bill of the Trafalgar coach, and was moſt ſolicitous to prevent their eſcape in Edinburgh, and on their way to Shields; but, notwithſtanding, ſome of the boys made their eſcape, which generally ended in a quarrel between the guard of the coach and Leadbitter. The Sheriff moſt properly appointed Leadbitter to attend perſonally in Court, to witneſs all the inveſtigation going on; but he, apprehenſive of his danger, fell upon a ſtratagem to quaſh, if poſſible, the matter entirely. On Sunday the 1ſt July, he and two other perſons croſſed the Forth, and travelled to Dyſart and Leſlie, and, by groſs miſrepreſentation, did obtain, from two of the unhappy women, letters diſclaiming the proceſs, but which they underſtood to be letters to the boys themſelves, whom one of the perſons mentioned he had ſeen in good health, and would carry the letters to them. Leadbitter produced thoſe moſt improper documents as a bar to the action; but the women came to Edinburgh, and ſatisfied the Sheriff that all was an impoſition, and required that the action might be proceeded in. The Sheriff, upon the cleareſt evidence, had no heſitation in finding, that the carrying off boys, when in a ſtate of puberty, furth of Scotland, without the knowledge or conſent of their parents, is a highly aggravated offence, and that the defender had acknowledged himſelf guilty thereof; therefore he granted warrant to commit him to jail for the ſpace of fourteen days, and thereafter, until he find ſufficient caution to reſtore the two boys, Walker and Lindſay, to their relations, within the ſpace of two months, under the penalty of L. 60 Sterling, and beſides found him liable in expences. Before pronouncing judgment, the Sheriff addreſſed Leadbitter in a moſt impreſſive manner, importing, that, if the utmoſt rigour of the law had been adopted, he would perhaps have been tried capitally, in place of ſuffering an arbitrary puniſhment. That Leadbitter having acknowledged himſelf to be a huſband and the father of three children, while he unfeelingly declared that he was unconſcious of guilt, ſtruck him (the Sheriff) more forcibly than any other part of his conduct. He aſked him how he would himſelf feel if any of his own children had been ſent off, perhaps never more to be heard of, if he would not be active in bringing to puniſhment ſuch an impious offender? Before diſmiſſing him, he reminded him, that parents had the ſole direction of their children till they

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they were fourteen years of age; that, in the preſent inſtance, he had deprived them of this ſtatus and comfort, by ſending them off from their native country for gain, even at the boyiſh thoughtleſs years of eleven, the age of the boy Barr, whom he juſt ſaw at the bottom of the table; and that Leadbitter ought therefore to be thankful for the mild puniſhment to be inflicted on him, and hoped that he now perceived the groſs enormity of his crime, and would never be guilty of the like in future.

## MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

A moſt deplorable accident happened, on Sunday the 24th June, at Helenſburgh. A female child, about four years old, having been left alone, ſet her clothes on fire, and was moſt ſhockingly burnt, before any aſſiſtance could be given her. She was enduring the moſt diſtreſſing tortures on Sunday afternoon, and it was not believed would live more than a few hours. Her mother had gone to the church, and committed her to the care of her grandmother, who had left her for a few minutes, when the accident happened. We forbear to comment on the ſtrong neceſſity for taking care that children at ſuch an age ſhould never be left alone, particularly within reach of a fire or boiling water, &c.

On the 15th June in the afternoon, a boy, apprentice to a chimney-ſweeper, while cleaning a chimney in St Andrew's Street, got fixed in the vent, a conſiderable way up, and remained there between five and ſix hours, till, by the interference of the Police, a maſon was ordered to take down the wall, inſide the houſe; and he was thus reſcued from his dangerous ſituation, fortunately, without having ſuſtained much injury.

On the 31ſt June, a moſt melancholy accident happened at the Mills of Bught. A fine girl, about ſeven years of age, daughter of Mr Macbean, merchant in Inverneſs, fell into the mill-lead, and, before any aſſiſtance could be afforded, was carried, by the current, under the wheel, where ſhe was inſtantaneouſly cruſhed to death.

On Monday the 2d of July, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, a moſt tremendous ſtorm of thunder and lightning took place at Dundee. The peals of thunder were uncommonly loud, and the lightning was extremely vivid.

The lightning fell on Mr Kiel's houſe, at Monorgan, and did conſiderable damage. One of the chimney-tops was thrown down, and a great number of ſlates torn from the roof. Moſt of the windows were broken, and ſhattered to pieces. The lightning ran along the bell-wires, and entered three bedrooms, which it entirely diſmantled. The back was driven from a cheſt of drawers, and part of the cloth that covered them was burnt. The three maids, who were in the houſe at the time, made a narrow eſcape; the neck of one of them was a little ſcorched. They were all ſo much ſtunned with the noiſe, that it was ſome time before they could hear diſtinctly. There were two ducks killed. Mr and Miſs Kiel were fortunately from home.

On Friday the 13th July, between one and two o'clock, there was a violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning at Haddington. The rain came down in torrents, and a great quantity of hailſtones alſo fell, ſome of which were of a very unuſual ſize. At one time, the water roſe to upwards of three feet in the ſtreets, and conſiderable damage was done to ſome of the houſes in low ſituations. The lightning broke upon the ſchool-houſe, and ſtruck a large pot which the maid was taking off the fire. Fortunately, ſhe was very ſlightly injured.

We are ſorry to announce a moſt melancholy circumſtance which occurred on Belhaven Sands, near Dunbar, on the 3d July. The 6th regiment of dragoon guards (or carabineers) with a brigade of royal artillery, were at field practice, under the command of Colonel Goldie, of the carabineers, and, in the courſe of the day, the horſe of Serjeant Flanagan, of that regiment, fell with him, in conſequence of which, the ſerjeant was unfortunately killed on the ſpot, by the diſlocation of his neck. He was born in the army, had been 25 years in the ſervice, two of which were ſpent on the Continent, and was a remarkably good and zealous ſoldier. He has left a wife and two children to lament his loſs, on whoſe behalf we are happy to obſerve, that the officers of the regiment have moſt liberally come forward, and the non-commiſſioned officers, trumpeters, and privates, have each contributed a day's pay for the like laudable purpoſe.

We have the painful taſk of announcing an afflicting event which has plunged a moſt worthy and reſpectable family in the deepeſt diſtreſs. David and John, ſons of Michael Muirhead, Eſq. Weſt India merchant, Glaſgow, were drowned, on the 6th July, on their return from Campbelton to Greenock. David was in his 23d year, John in his 10th. The circumſtances, we underſtand, are as follow:—A party, conſiſting of the unfortunate ſufferers, their brother Michael,

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Michael, aged 12, and a Mr Carlisle, left Campbelton, on Thursday last, in the packet. On Friday morning, when off the Cumbraes, it being calm, they all went into the packet's yawl; but, a breeze springing up, John Muirhead pulled the rope, to get on board again; in doing this, the rope got entangled about his body, and he was in danger of being drawn overboard. The others, seeing his perilous situation, rushed forward to disengage him, and thus threw the whole weight on the bow of the boat, which instantly filled with water, and nearly upset. The whole four young gentlemen pitched overboard; but, the rope being instantly cut, the boat soon righted, and they were distinctly seen to cling to her; being all, however, on one side, the boat again nearly upset, when David and John Muirhead, having lost their hold, sunk, to rise no more. Mr Carlisle and Michael Muirhead, being nearest the stern, were enabled to hold by the gunwale till the packet tacked and took them on board.

Melancholy Accident.—About six o'clock in the evening of Thursday the 12th July, the inflammable air in a coal-pit at Grange Colliery, near Borrowstounness, exploded; and, out of twenty-three persons, who were in it at the time, awful to relate, the lives of only six were saved, seventeen having suffered, namely eight men and nine women. This most melancholy event, which was altogether unexpected and undreaded (accidents, the effects of inflammable air, having been long unknown in that part of the country) is understood to have been occasioned by one of the suffering women having placed a light in a part of the pit, where, from the late uncommon closeness of the atmosphere, that air had collected in strength, and of which she had been warned by one of the survivors, and there to have set fire to it. The fatal effects were not produced by burning, as is common in cases of the explosion of inflammable air, but by its suffocating quality; and, although Dr Stewart, from Borrowstounness, and two assistants, gave immediate attendance, and used every means for restoring suspended animation, his endeavours were successful in reviving only four out of the twenty-one, who were brought up in a state of insensibility, the other two having got out without receiving any injury. Besides the other calamities attending this dreadful accident, ten children, all under nine years of age, have been left orphans, and quite destitute, and eight have been bereft of their fathers, and therefore are nearly as unprovided for.—We understand that a subscription has been set on foot, in the neighbourhood of the works, for their relief, and the distress is so extended, that we think it a subject worthy the aid of the humane in general; and, we hope that a public subscription may be set on foot also for their relief.

On Wednesday the 4th July, Miss R—n, an interesting young woman, from Crail, was lodged in the goal of Cupar Fife, upon a charge of having poisoned her mother.—The poison, a large quantity of arsenic, was given amongst tea; and the unfortunate woman survived the swallowing it only a few hours. The catastrophe excited the greatest grief and alarm. There were several lodgers in the house for sea-bathing, to whom, it may well be supposed, the horror of the scene, added to a state of uncertainty how far the effects of the poison might extend, were most distressing. It is understood, that the unhappy young woman is subject to periodical fits of infanity; and no other supposition can be entertained than that it was in one of those fits she perpetrated the dreadful act. When in sound mind, she was remarkably dutiful and attached to her parent.

A clause of a very general utility has been introduced into the stage coach bill, which received the royal assent lately, by which the drivers of stage-coaches are subjected to the same penalties, in case of incivility, extortion, &c. as the drivers of hackney coaches are at present liable to, a regulation which has tended to effectually to protect the public from the insolence and brutality of hackney coachmen, and which, it is to be hoped, will be productive of equally salutary effects in the case of drivers of stage coaches.

On the 12th July, the Justices of the Peace of Aberdeenshire sentenced four apprentices to two years confinement in Bridewell, for deserting their services, and enlisting in the army.

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Fires.—On the night of Tuesday the 19th June, the head inn at Castleblaney, Ireland, kept by Mr Vaughey, was totally consumed by fire. Seven persons are stated to have lost their lives, and other nine so dreadfully burned as to afford little hopes of their recovery.

On the 5th July, about four o'clock in the morning, a very alarming fire broke out in the shop of Mr Thomson, gunmaker, Parliament Close, which, with the shop belonging to Mr Swan, hair-dresser, were totally burnt. By the exertions of the firemen, with

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with their engines, the fire was happily confined to these two shops.

On the evening of the 6th July, the flour mill on the Water of Dighty, belonging to the town of Dundee, and held in tack by the corporation of bakers, was burnt to the ground. It is not known by what accident the fire was occasioned. The premisses were not insured.

A most alarming fire broke out in the Canongate Foundery, on the night of the 20th July, betwixt seven and eight o'clock, which was, however, happily soon extinguished; and the property, we are glad to hear, was insured.

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Sir John Lowther Johnstone, of Westerhall, Bart. has been elected Member of Parliament for the borough of Weymouth.

On the 15th July, the Right Hon. William Dundas was unanimously elected Member of Parliament for the boroughs of Banff, Cullen, Kintore, Elgin, and Inverury.

On the 18th July, the Right Hon. Archibald Colquhoun, Lord Advocate of Scotland, was unanimously elected Member of Parliament for the county of Dumbarton.

The Senate of the University of Glasgow have chosen the Rev. Dr M'Farlane, Minister of Drymen, to be their Dean of Faculties.

The Silver Arrow, given by the town of Edinburgh, was shot for by the Royal Company of Archers, in Hope Park, on Saturday the 9th June, and won by Dr M'Kenzie Grieve.

Saturday, the 7th July, the Prize given by his Majesty, to the Royal Company of Archers, was shot for on Bruntsfield Links, and gained by Claud Russell, Esq. writer to the signet.

The election of Chairman and Directors for the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures of Edinburgh, came on the 9th current, when the following gentlemen were elected, viz.

CHAIRMAN,

Tho. Williamson, Esq. merchant in Leith.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN,

John Wardrop, Esq. banker in Edinburgh.
Eben. Gilchrist, Esq. banker in Edinburgh.

TREASURER,

Mr Robert Allan, banker in Edinburgh.

SECRETARIES,

Messrs. David Steuart and C. S. Steuart.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, the Right Hon. John Foster, Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer of Ireland, the Hon. William Brodrick, the Hon. William Eliot, Snowdon Barne, Esq. and the Hon. Berkeley Paget, to be Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Charles Yorke, Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. Vice Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, Robert Ward and James Buller, Esqrs. William Domett, Esq. Vice Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, Knt. and the Hon. Frederick Robinson, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereto belonging.

The King has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Captain Sir James Lucas Yeo, of the Royal Navy, Knight, Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of St Bento d'Avis.

The King has been pleased to appoint William Kenrick, Esq. to be Master of his Majesty's Household.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Robert Dundas; the Right Hon. John Jeffreys Earl Camden, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, President of his Majesty's Council; the Right Hon. Robert Banks Earl of Liverpool; the Right Hon. Richard Ryder, and the Most Hon. Richard Marquis of Wellesley, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, his Majesty's three Principal Secretaries of State; the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer; George Percy, Esq. (commonly called Lord Lovaine); the Right Hon. John Baron Teignmouth; the Right Hon. Thomas Wallace, and William Lowther, Esq. (commonly called Viscount Lowther) to be his Majesty's Commissioners for the management of the affairs in India.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Forrester Cochrane, K. B. to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the island of Guadaloupe and its dependencies.

The King has been pleased to grant to Robert Moorsom, Esq. Captain of the Royal Navy, the office of Surveyor General of his Majesty's Ordnance of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

BIRTHS.

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## BIRTHS.

Oct. 18. At Pertaubghur, in Bengal, the Lady of Robert L. Anſtruther, a ſon.

June 9. At Dalſwinton, the Lady of John Thomas Erſkine, Eſq. younger of Mar, a daughter.

—. At Steeple Aſton, the Lady of Rear Admiral Lechmere, a daughter.

16. At London, the Lady of Captain Phillips, a daughter.

23. At Siennes Houſe, the Lady of Gilbert Chiſholm, Eſq. of a ſon.

—. At London, the Ducheſs of Bedford, a daughter.

24. At London, the Lady of John Spottiſwoode, Eſq. of Spottiſwoode, a daughter.

30. At Kincardine, the Rev. Mr Raeburn Baium baptized three female children born at one birth. They are all doing well.

—. Mrs Hamilton, Gilkerſcleugh, a ſon.

July 3. At Elder Street, Mrs Roſs, a ſon.

—. At Wheatfield, near Edinburgh, Mrs Boyd of Merton-hall, a daughter.

6. At Sundrum, the Lady of John Hamilton, Eſq. jun. of Sundrum, a daughter.

9. At Logie Elphinſtone, Mrs Horn Elphinſtone, a daughter.

—. At London, the Right Hon. Lady George Beresford, a daughter.

11. At Pinkie Houſe, the Lady of Sir John Hope of Craighall, Bart. a ſon.

—. At Ballyclare, Ireland, the wife of Samuel Magee, three ſons, all living.

12. At Blithefield, in Staffordſhire, the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Bagot, a ſon.

13. At Comrie Houſe, Mrs Clarke, of Comrie, a ſon.

14 At Edinburgh, the Lady of Michael S. Nicolſon, Eſq. of Carnock, a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

Oct. 28. At Madras, the Hon. J. E. Elliott, third ſon of Lord Minto, and Private Secretary to the Governor General, to Miſs Caſamajor.

June 9. At St George's, Bloomſbury, George Towns, Eſq. ſurgeon, royal navy, to Miſs Middlemiſt, of Great Ruſſell Street, Bloomſbury.

11. At Alloa, Mr John Connal, to Margaret, daughter of Mr Robert Meiklejohn, brewer, Alloa.

—. At Ardroſſan, Mr David Poe, to Miſs Margaret Orr, daughter of the deceaſed Captain Thomas Orr.

12. George Cruden, merchant in Glaſgow, to Agnes Scott, daughter of Robert Scott, Eſq.

14. At Kirkwall, Alexander Alcock, Eſq. Aberdeen, to Miſs Stewart, eldeſt daughter of the late Balfour Stewart, of Burneſs, Eſq. and ſiſter of James Stewart of Burgh, Eſq.

18. At Belfaſt, the Rev. James Strange Butſon, ſon of the Lord Biſhop of Clonfert, to Miſs Heſſy Sinclair, daughter of the late William Sinclair, Eſq.

21. At Dunkeld, Mr John Leſlie, writer, to Margaret M'Duff, ſecond daughter of Mr Cargill.

—. Robert Drummond, Eſq. of Megginch Caſtle, to Mary, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Joſeph Phillimore, of Orton, Leiceſter.

23. At St Mary-le-Bonne Church, London, James M'Grigor, M. D. inſpector of army hoſpitals, to Mary, daughter of the late Duncan Grant, Eſq. of Torres.

25. At Edinburgh, Arthur Crawford, Eſq. merchant, Belfaſt, to Miſs Catharine Campbell Lundie, third daughter of Archibald Lundie, Eſq. W. S.

27. At Berks, Lieut. Gen. Brownrigg, Quarter Maſter General of the forces, to Miſs Sophia Biſſet, youngeſt daughter of the late Rev. Dr Biſſet of Knighton Houſe, Ile of Wight.

28. At London, by ſpecial licence, the Hon. Henry Murray, to Miſs de Viſmes.

29. At London, Captain Sheriff, royal navy, only ſon of the late General Sheriff, to Eliſabeth Anne, eldeſt daughter of the late Hon. David Murray, brother to Lord Elibank.

30. At Annat, John M'Millan, Eſq. agent for the Bank of Scotland at Stirling, to Mary Margaret, youngeſt daughter of Colin Campbell, Eſq. of Glenmore.

July 2. At Coldingham Manſe, Mr William Roſe, to Miſs Herriot Landell, daughter of the Rev. James Landell, miniſter of Coldinhgam.

—. At the Manſe of Reay, Caithneſs, Mr William Sutherland, merchant, Thurſo, to Eliza, only daughter of the Rev. David Mackay, miniſter of Reay.

—. The Rev. James Pringle, Pollockſhaws, to Miſs Helen, daughter of Mr John Ruſſell, Riris.

5. The Hon. Samuel Hood, to Lady Charlotte Nelſon.

—. At Leith Links, James Graham, Eſq. merchant, Glaſgow, to Miſs Patiſon, daughter of the late John Patiſon, Eſq.

6. At Glaſgow, John Balfour, jun. Eſq. merchant, Edinburgh, to Miſs Helen Buchanan, ſecond daughter of the late Thomas Buchanan, Eſq. of Ardoch.

8. At Edinburgh, Mr William Brown, tide ſurveyor of Cuſtoms, Burntiſland, to Miſs

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Miſs Anne, youngeſt daughter of Henry Duncan, Eſq. merchant.

9. At Glaſgow, Mr John Moir, merchant, to Miſs Janet Lilburn, daughter of Mr John Lilburn, upholſterer.

—. At Irvine, Boyd Miller, Eſq. London, to Margaret, eldeſt daughter of Robert Montgomerie, Eſq. of Craighouſe, banker there.

12. At Edinburgh, Mr William Currie, Howford, to Miſs Henrietta, ſecond daughter of the late John Lang, ſheriff-clerk of Selkirkſhire.

—. At Greenock, Thomas Forſyth, Eſq. to Jane, daughter of the late John Hamilton, Eſq.

13. At Bellfield, John Veitch, Eſq. of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs M'Keras, daughter of the late Andrew M'Keras, merchant, Leith.

16. At Edinburgh, Mr James Duncan royal navy, to Miſs Janet Hodge, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr Alexander Hodge, ſhipmaſter, Bo-neſs.

## DEATHS.

May 3. At Gibraltar, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, Mr Peter Wilſon, printer, Ayr, whoſe memory will be long dear to his friends and acquaintances.

26. At Edinburgh, the Rev. James Robertſon, late miniſter of Thorpton in Northumberland.

28. At Dundee, aged 91, Mrs Eliſabeth Fyfe, daughter of the late James Fyfe, Eſq.

—. At Broomlands, Mrs Haldane, wife of James Haldane, Eſq.

29. At Edinburgh, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr David Mountfort, prompter of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh.

—. At Edinburgh, Mr Ebenezer Annan, ſmith.

June 1. At Kinloſs, Mr Alexander Forſyth, merchant.

2. At the houſe of Sir Lucas Pepys, London, Jane Eliſabeth, Counteſs of Rothes. She is ſucceeded in the title by her eldeſt ſon, Lord Leſlie, now Earl of Rothes.

—. At the Manſe of Largo, in the prime and vigour of life, Lieut. John Oliphant, royal navy, after a ſhort but ſevere illneſs, which he ſuſtained with unſhaken fortitude of mind, ſtrengthened by full Chriſtian reſignation.

3 At Banchory, the Rev. Mr Arthur Mitchell.

4. At his ſeat in Ayrſhire, Patrick Ballantine, Eſq. of Caſtlehill.

—. At London the Right Hon. William Windham, M. P. one of his Majeſty's Privy Councillors.

5. At Edinburgh, Mary, youngeſt daughter of Mr Archibald Menzies, merchant.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Eliſabeth Ronald, daughter of the late William Ronald, of Williamcraigs, aged 80.

6. At Edinburgh, Mrs Fergus, relict of James Fergus, Eſq. W. S.

11. At Stirling, Miſs Eliſabeth Muſchet, eldeſt daughter of the late Bailie Muſchet, merchant there.

12. At Edinburgh, the Rev. David Savile, miniſter of the Chapel of Eaſe, Canongate.

—. At Glaſgow, Mr John Hannay, merchant.

14. At Finnieſton, Mr David Young, merchant, Glaſgow.

15. At Cairnmuir Houſe, Mrs Buchanan, relict of James Buchanan, Eſq.

17. At Aberdeen, aged 69, Mr James Chalmers, editor and conductor of the Aberdeen Journal—a taſk which he diſcharged with unwearied induſtry, ability, and zeal, during the long period of forty-five years.

—. At Liſbon, Capt. G. Hamilton, of the royal engineers.

—. At Tayſide, Agnes, daughter of the late William Small, Eſq. of Kindrogin.

18. At Glaſgow, Alexander Ramſay, Eſq. late of Demerara.

20. At Balaruc, where he went for the benefit of the baths, aged 70, the celebrated Montgolfier, the firſt who diſcovered the principles of æroſtation, and aſcended in a balloon.

21. At Jarrow, Mary Wolf, a native of Lameſley, aged 105 years.

—. At Inverneſs, Jean Fraſer, ſecond daughter of Mr Donald Fraſer, nurſeryman. This is the third death in the family of Mr Fraſer, within the ſhort ſpace of ſeven weeks.

—. At Twickenham, aged 71, the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Elgin and Kincardine; whoſe life, it truly may be ſaid, has been ſpent in piety and benevolence.

—. At Cambuſlang Manſe, the Rev. Dr James Meek, miniſter of that pariſh, in the 71ſt year of his age, and 45th of his miniſtry.

—. At Appin, Argyleſhire, Alexander Smith, M. D. About two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, he had gone out to bathe, and though an excellent ſwimmer, was unfortunately drowned, in a pool of the river, near the houſe of Auchindarroch.

22. At Roſebank, Andrew Miller, Eſq. of Dalnair.

23. At Ayr, Mrs Aird, relict of the late Lieut. Gilbert Aird, of the royal waggon train.

24. At

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24. At Old Aberdeen, Mrs Lieut. Farquharſon, and, on the ſame day and hour, her ſiſter, Mrs Schewan, in Pitfichie, pariſh of Monymuſk.

—. At Fitzroy Farm, Highgate, the Rt. Hon. Lord Southampton. His Lordſhip was but in the 49th year of his age, and, within a month before his death, appeared in the utmoſt vigour of life. Such is the frail tenure by which the life of man is held. He is ſucceeded in his title by his eldeſt ſon, an infant in the 6th year of his age.

26. At Burrowmuirhead near Edinburgh, Miſs Mary Greenfield, only daughter of the deceaſed Alex. Greenfield, cabinet-maker.

—. At his houſe, Windſor Caſtle, aged 88, J. Beckett, Eſq. He was one of the poor Knights of Windſor, being appointed in the year 1774, and was formerly a private in the life guards. His Majeſty was ſo pleaſed with his appearance and figure as a ſoldier, that he graciouſly ordered him to ſit for his portrait in full length, which his Majeſty had ſuſpended in the palace, and afterwards recommended him to the then vacant ſituation as Poor Knight.

27. At Kirkcudbright, William, eldeſt ſon of Sir John Heron Maxwell, Bart.

28. At Carliſle, aged 75, Richard Jackſon, Eſq. one of the Aldermen of the Corporation of Carliſle; a very worthy and highly reſpected character, both in active and domeſtic life.

—. At Limefield, Mrs Eliza M'Intoſh, relict of Thomas Gloag, Eſq. of Chapelton.

—. At Adderſley-hall, near Stoke Goldington, Bucks, aged 93, Colonel Stac, formerly an American loyaliſt.

30. At Edinburgh, Mr George Michie, royal navy.

Lately, at Weſtruther, aged 100, Margaret Jordan. She had been upwards of 70 years in the Blantyre family.

Lately, at Old Aberdeen, aged 81, James Clark, Eſq. of Tillycorthy. He had long been an uſeful magiſtrate in his native city of Old Aberdeen, and, in private life, was a man of the ſtricteſt integrity, and moſt inoffenſive manners. Beſides conſiderable ſums to his relatives, he has bequeathed L. 500 as a fund for the annual purchaſe of coals to the poor of Old Aberdeen, L. 100 to the Infirmary, L. 100 to the Lunatic Aſylum, and L. 100 to the Poors Houſe of Aberdeen.

(Several Deaths unavoidably deferred.)

*Price of Stocks.*

| 1810. | Bank Stock. | Omnium. | 3 per cent. Conſols. |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 2. | 258½ | ½ | 69⅞ |
| 9. | —— | ⅞ | 69⅝ |
| 16. | 260¾ | ⅞ | 69⅝ |
| 23. | 260½ | ⅞ | 69¾ |

*Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.*

| 1810. | Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. | Peaſe. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. s. | s. s. | s. s. | s. s. |
| June 25. | 85 120 | 34 48 | 25 37 | 46 52 |
| July 2. | 80 120 | 31 48 | 25 36 | 48 56 |
| 9. | 80 120 | 34 48 | 24 37 | 50 55 |
| 16. | 80 122 | 36 48 | 22 36 | 50 56 |
| 23. | 78 128 | 32 46 | 20 32 | 50 60 |

*Prices of Oat, Peaſe, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per peck.*

| 1810. | Oatmeal. Bolls. | Price. | Peaſe and Barley Meal. Bolls. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 3. | 286 | 22 21 | 60 | 17 16 |
| 10. | —— | 22 21 | — | 17 16 |
| 17. | 300 | 22 21 | 56 | 17 16 |
| 24. | 160 | 22 21 | 44 | 17 16 |

*Prices of Grain at Haddington.*

| 1810. | Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. | Peaſe. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. s. | s. s. | s. s. | s. s. |
| June 29. | 31 51 | 27 34 | 22 30 | 24 30 |
| July 6. | 33 52 | 27 36 | 24 30 | 25 30 |
| 13. | 33 52 | 28 35 | 24 30 | 25 30 |
| 20. | 34 52 | 25 32 | 24 30 | — — |

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*J. M'D.* and the *Eſſay on Chriſtian Names*, will appear in our next.

*T. G. S. N. M. Alpinus*, will not ſuit our miſcellany.

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THE

# SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

# *Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,*

## FOR AUGUST 1810.

*With an Engraving of a View of the New Buildings in Parliament Square.*

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## State of the Barometer, &c.

From the 26th July to the 25th August, 1810, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

| 1810. | Barom. | Thermom. M. | Thermom. N. | Rain. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | | | | | |
| 26 | 29.7 | 57 | 66 | —— | Clear |
| 27 | 29.55 | 54 | 68 | —— | —— |
| 28 | 29.51 | 50 | 70 | —— | —— |
| 29 | 29.8 | 50 | 66 | 0.01 | Showers |
| 30 | 29,75 | 52 | 60 | 0.06 | Rain |
| 31 | 29.8 | 53 | 66 | —— | Clear |
| Aug. 1 | 30. | 50 | 70 | —— | —— |
| 2 | 29.8 | 50 | 66 | 0.04 | Showers |
| 3 | 29.71 | 53 | 61 | 0.23 | Rain |
| 4 | 29,85 | 55 | 62 | 0.02 | Showers |
| 5 | 29.6 | 52 | 67 | 0.25 | Rain |
| 6 | 29.65 | 50 | 69 | —— | Clear |
| 7 | 29.65 | 50 | 64 | —— | —— |
| 8 | 29.82 | 51 | 65 | 1.1 | Rain |
| 9 | 29.94 | 50 | 61 | —— | Showers |
| 10 | 29.6 | 52 | 64 | 0.02 | —— |
| 11 | 29.41 | 52 | 61 | 0.05 | Rain |
| 12 | 29.74 | 51 | 66 | 0.04 | Showers |
| 13 | 29.6 | 50 | 62 | 0.41 | Rain |
| 14 | 29.59 | 52 | 61 | 0.5 | —— |
| 15 | 29.7 | 48 | 60 | 1.3 | —— |
| 16 | 29.81 | 46 | 58 | 0.04 | Showers |
| 17 | 29.95 | 47 | 61 | —— | Clear |
| 18 | 29.95 | 50 | 64 | 0.08 | Showers |
| 19 | 30.11 | 52 | 65 | —— | Clear |
| 20 | 30.14 | 53 | 63 | —— | —— |
| 21 | 30. | 52 | 67 | 0.02 | Showers |
| 22 | 29.99 | 57 | 70 | —— | Clear |
| 23 | 29.9 | 55 | 70 | —— | —— |
| 24 | 30.02 | 56 | 62 | 0.08 | Showers |
| 25 | 29.99 | 57 | 72 | —— | Cloudy |

Quantity of Rain.....4.15

## High Water at Leith, For September, 1810.

| Days. | | Morn. H. | Morn. M. | Even. H. | Even. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sa. | 1 | 3 | 23 | 3 | 41 |
| Su. | 2 | 3 | 58 | 4 | 15 |
| M. | 3 | 4 | 32 | 4 | 52 |
| Tu. | 4 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 33 |
| W. | 5 | 5 | 57 | 6 | 24 |
| Th. | 6 | 6 | 52 | 7 | 26 |
| F. | 7 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 48 |
| Sa. | 8 | 9 | 31 | 10 | 16 |
| Su. | 9 | 10 | 53 | 11 | 30 |
| M. | 10 | —— | —— | 0 | 2 |
| Tu. | 11 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 57 |
| W. | 12 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 43 |
| Th. | 13 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 28 |
| F. | 14 | 2 | 49 | 3 | 7 |
| Sa. | 15 | 3 | 27 | 3 | 45 |
| Su. | 16 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 22 |
| M. | 17 | 4 | 41 | 4 | 58 |
| Tu. | 18 | 5 | 17 | 5 | 36 |
| W. | 19 | 5 | 56 | 6 | 19 |
| Th. | 20 | 6 | 45 | 7 | 15 |
| F. | 21 | 7 | 49 | 8 | 28 |
| Sa. | 22 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 53 |
| Su. | 23 | 10 | 31 | 11 | 3 |
| M. | 24 | 11 | 32 | 11 | 57 |
| Tu. | 25 | —— | —— | 0 | 19 |
| W. | 26 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 57 |
| Th. | 27 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 32 |
| F. | 28 | 1 | 49 | 2 | 7 |
| Sa. | 29 | 2 | 23 | 2 | 40 |
| Su. | 30 | 2 | 58 | 3 | 16 |

### MOON'S PHASES

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1810.
*Apparent time at Edinburgh.*

| | D. | H. | M. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Quart. | 6 | 9 | 3 | after. |
| Full Moon | 13 | 0 | 6 | morn. |
| Last Quart. | 20 | 16 | 1 | after. |
| New Moon | 28 | 24 | 4 | after. |

September 2.—London burnt, (1666.)
8.—Nativity of the Virgin Mary.
22.—King George III. crowned.
23.—Sun enters Libra 22 min. past five afternoon.
——Day and night equal.

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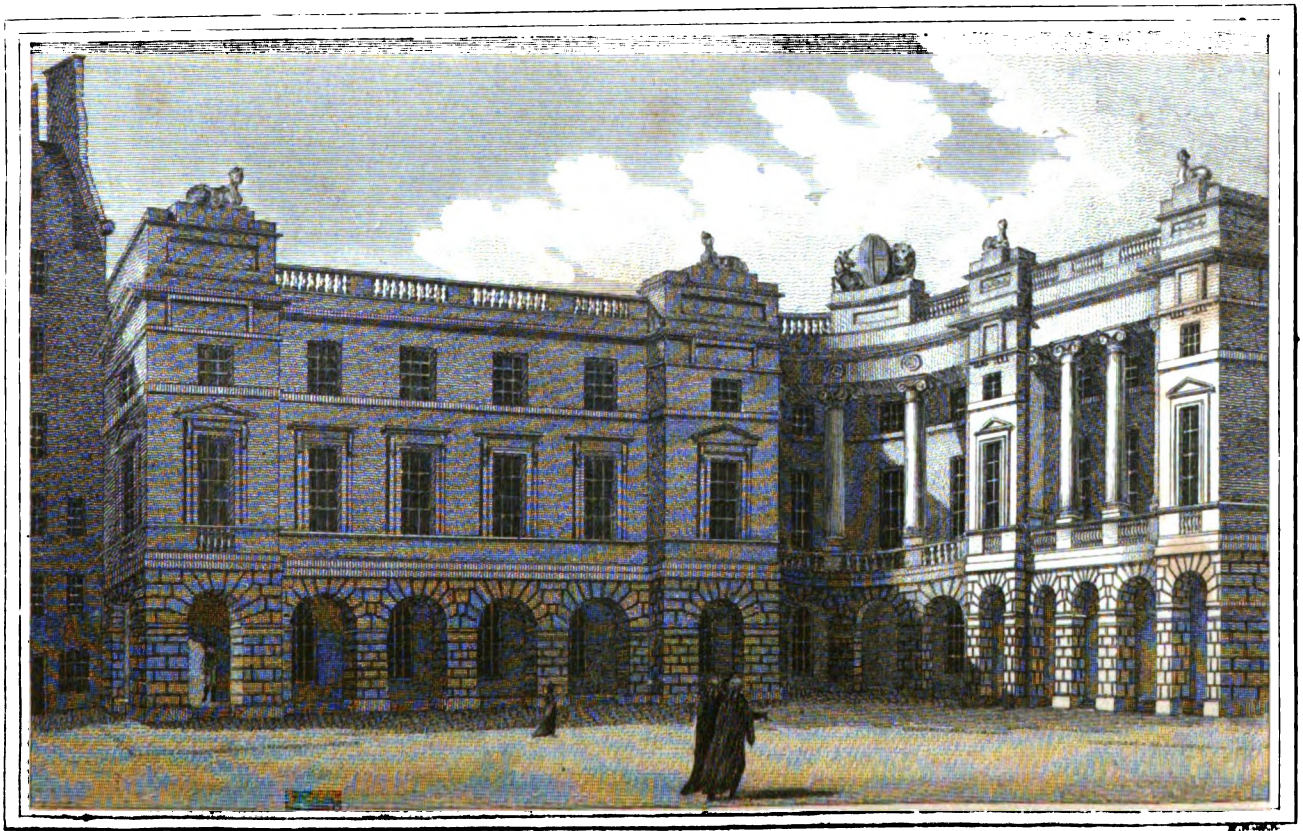

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THE

# Scots Magazine,

AND

# EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

## *FOR AUGUST*, 1810.

### *Description of the New Buildings erecting for the Accommodation of the Courts of Justice in Edinburgh.*

THE present view exhibits the east side of this extensive range of buildings. It is that which fronts the Parliament Square, was first begun, and has recently been completed and occupied. It encloses, on the ground floor, the old outer and inner houses, which remain as before, the latter serving for the accommodation of the first chamber. It contains, above, a court room, and other accommodations necessary for the various offices of Exchequer.

This handsome edifice will materially improve the appearance of the Parliament Square. On this subject, however, it is impossible not to express a wish, that the wretched shops, and other buildings, which now deform the sides of our venerable High Church, were removed as speedily as possible. They cannot surely be suffered long thus to annoy the public, and disfigure an edifice, the appearance of which is otherwise respectable. The sooner, therefore, they are condemned, the better; and the present occupiers will contribute to extend the city in other and better directions.

In an early number we will present our readers with the western side of the range, which looks to the Lawnmarket; and we shall reserve till then our account of what that part of the edifice is to contain.

---

### *Historical Paintings exhibited at Paris.*

[An annual prize is given by the Emperor, to the artist who can produce the best piece in the different departments of the fine arts, as well as of literature. The different pieces offered for competition are referred to a jury, which decides on their merits. The following is the report on the subject of historical painting for the year 1809.]

*(From the Moniteur.)*

IT is not easy to define with precision, what constitutes an historical picture, and what distinguishes it

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it essentially from pictures of another kind; there may be cases in which the limits of the different branches of the art may appear to be confounded; but here a rigorous solution of this difficulty is not indispensable. Among the pictures which may be admitted to competition, there are unquestionably some which possess the characters peculiar to the historical class. The object at present is to examine what pictures, possessing these peculiar characters, combine with them the highest degree of those beauties which are peculiar to all departments of painting. That which eminently characterizes historical painting, is the choice of a subject, either of history or invention, either fabulous or allegorical, which presents to the painter a noble or interesting action, characters and passions to express; and we may add, too, that grandeur of execution, that high style of design, which constitutes the heroic, and above all, that ideal beauty, the model of which, not existing in nature, is a creation of the artist, but, at the same time, is only nature itself, conceived in the highest perfection.

Works of painting are considered under the two views of invention and execution. Under invention, we comprehend, 1st, The thought which creates a subject, or directs its choice, when drawn from history or fable; and which forms a conception of it suited to the rules of the art; 2d, Picturesque composition, which presents the unfolding of this original idea. This second part of invention embraces the original disposition of the scenes, the effect aimed at, the particular arrangement of the groupes of figures, and of the accessory objects.

The union of these different parts forms still only the plan of the work; the merit of execution must correspond to that of invention, and execution requires knowledge of design, truth and richness of colouring, the observance of the laws of perspective, good taste in the drapery, and harmony in the general effect; such are the different qualities, the union of which would form a perfect work. It were unreasonable, doubtless, to expect to find, in the works submitted to our examination, that complete perfection, of which no example is known; it is enough that in a picture, some of the most eminent parts of the art be carried to a great degree of superiority, in order that the work may deserve praise, and the author take his place among great artists. It is not by faults, but by the number and the species of beauties, that we must appreciate the productions of genius.

Upon these general principles, we proceed to examine the historical pictures, which have appeared worthy of entering into this honourable competition.

The oldest of the works which have appeared during the prescribed period, is the picture of M. David, representing *the Combat of the Sabines and the Romans interrupted by the Sabine women*, which was exhibited to the public, in the month of Nivose, year 8. The name of the author, already celebrated, the grandeur of the composition, the distinguished merit of the work, united in giving a peculiar lustre to this exhibition.

This picture is too generally known to make it necessary to give any detailed analysis of it. The subject is one of those which may be called free subjects, that is to say, the poetical invention, and picturesque composition of which, are entirely at the disposal of the artist. Under these two relations, the work has been accused of wanting originality; it has been pretended that the first idea of it was copied

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ed from an antique stone, which goes under the name of the king's medallion, and is described in the antiquities of Montfaucon; an old Flemish picture has even been mentioned, which had evidently this antique stone for its model. We do not think ourselves called upon to discuss this charge; but even though the antique stone and the Flemish picture should have suggested to M. David, the general disposition of this picture, it bears so peculiar a character of grandeur and boldness, that it would be difficult to dispute his property in a composition into which he has infused so many beauties.

We may observe, that M. David has represented the principal figures of his pictures entirely naked; this boldness shocked many spectators, and gave occasion to very animated discussions. M. David attempted to justify the liberty he had taken, in an explanatory notice respecting his picture. He fortifies himself by the example of the ancient sculptors; but is it certain, that what is allowed to one art, the productions of which, by always striking the eye, prevent all illusion, is equally suited to painting, the objects of which, capable of offending against decency by presenting themselves with the forms and the colours of nature, may possess an intolerable degree of truth. The second argument employed by M. David, is not more convincing; he alleges that it would have been more easy to have invested his characters with draperies and armour, than to paint them naked; and he adds, "he who can do the more, can do the less;" but in the arts of imitation, the first rule is not to injure truth and propriety; and it is not the *most*, but the *best*, that must be aimed at. We cannot but think it strange, that the author should have given clothes to the Romans and Sabines, with the exception of their two chiefs, whom it yet appeared more proper to represent dressed and completely armed, because their preservation was of the greatest value to the two nations.

The general character of design in the picture of M. David, possesses grandeur and novelty; the design of the figure of Romulus, is noble and firm; but that of Tatius has more weight than force, and the figure is placed upon its legs, rather like an opera dancer than a warrior.

We may also reproach this picture with confusion in the plans, a weak and monotonous tone of colouring, and, in general, a want of vigour; but although we do not sufficiently recognize the firm and brilliant pencil which distinguishes other productions of M. David, the numerous beauties of the first order which are observed in this, discover clearly the hand of the great artist.

*Telemachus pressed by Mentor to quit the isle of Calypso.*—This picture is full of charms; M. Meynier seems to be penetrated by the spirit of Fenelon.

The composition is rich without confusion, and the colouring brilliant without exaggeration. The picturesque effect is true, the design pure in general; although we may blame some of the details, the manner is noble and graceful, the pencil delicate and animated. The ground is a landscape formed with such art, that (perfectly beautiful considered in itself) it adds to the lustre of the principal figures.

This composition is not distinguished by grandeur of character, which arises perhaps from the very nature of the subject. Mentor has not the dignity which becomes the divinity concealed under the features of that old man, and, in general, the work is a little deficient in warmth. Notwithstanding these remarks,

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marks, this is one of the pictures now presented to our notice, which contains the fewest faults, with many real and very distinguished beauties. We may observe also, that the figures in this picture are only half the natural size.

The picture representing the *Consternation of the family of Priam after the death of Hector*, by M. Garnier, presents a beautiful, grand, and affecting scene—a rich and harmonious colouring; but the design is feeble, and the execution soft. Thus, the richness of the picturesque composition, and the noble and affecting ideas, lose, by the feebleness of the execution, a great part of the effect which they would otherwise have produced upon the spectator.

*A scene of the deluge*, by M. Girodet.—The poetical thought, and the picturesque composition of this picture, are entirely the invention of the painter. The artist has been blamed for putting a purse in the hand of the old man, in order to characterize the avarice to which old age is liable; this idea was thought too far fetched, and unworthy of so grand a scene.

There is a degree of rawness in several parts of the picture, and particularly in some of the draperies; the waters are too transparent; in such an event, they ought to have been dirtied, by the quantity of earth which must have mixed with them in so violent a commotion.

Such are nearly all the observations which the utmost severity of criticism can make upon this work, above all, when we consider it, not as the representation of the universal deluge, but only a scene of it, under which title the author has presented it.

But the energy and sensibility which M. Girodet has displayed in this composition, are deserving of the highest praises. This scene, so affecting and so terrible, presenting to our view all that is most awful in fear and extreme danger, presents only noble movements, and whatever is most pure in beautiful nature. The union of different ages and sexes, adds likewise to the beauty of the picture, by happy contrasts presented with equal grace and strength, and discovering in the artist a profound knowledge of nature, and of what constitutes the beautiful. The pencil of M. Girodet, always precious, is, in this picture, equally brilliant and vigorous. The colouring and effect are both carried to a very high pitch of excellence. In short, we may regard this work as one of the finest in our school, in regard to expression, to the science of design, and to execution.

(*To be continued.*)

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*Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.*

*Aug. 12.*—This day, between four and five o'clock P. M. a thunder storm, from the south-west, passed over Edinburgh,—the most severe that has occurred for several years past. It was accompanied with torrents of hail and rain. The lightning did no mischief to the city or its neighbourhood, but a farm steading near Midcalder was burnt down. This thunder-storm was very extensive; its violence having been equally felt at Glasgow, about an hour earlier; when the fine monument erected in the Green, in honour of Lord Nelson, was much injured and shattered. In the course of the next day, thunder prevailed about London, York, and various parts of England, but none at that time occurred in the northern parts of Scotland, at least beyond the Tweed.

—— 25.—Five live specimens of the Indian Crane, or Ardea Antigone, have reached this place in safety. They are the property of an officer just returned from India, and came home, in a large cage built for the purpose, by the last China fleet. They seem to be in perfect health; and are now extremely tame and familiar. They were fed, during the passage, chiefly with dough made of flour and water; but they eat any sort of grain, and are very fond of small fish, or earth worms. They considerably resemble the common crane, Ardea grus; but, when their plumage shall have been renewed, they will be more beautiful birds. They stand nearly five feet high, and march with a majestic pace. Like the common crane, they sleep standing on one leg.

—— 28.—A few minutes past 12 P. M. a very brilliant meteor appeared here, in the S.W. and rapidly proceeded in a north-easterly direction. Its apparent size and shape were those of a large tun or hogshead. It had stripes or bands of bright light along its sides, which continued a short way beyond the ball, and formed a sort of fringed tail. No noise was heard.

*Scottish alpine plants.*—That indefatigable and acute botanist, Mr George Don, of Forfar, has lately explored Ben Lawers, and some of the neighbouring mountains in Breadalbane, for the fourth or fifth time. His success has been greater than on any former occasion. He found the *Carex ustulata*, or Angebraunte Segge of Willdenow, figured by Schkuhrius, in his monograph on this difficult genus, under the title of *C. atro-fusca*. It has hitherto been considered as a native only of the mountains of Lapland and of Iceland. It was growing at no great elevation, but sparingly. He found likewise two rare species of *Eriophorum*, now for the first time ascertained to be natives of Great Britain; viz. *E. gracile* of Annals of Botany, and *E. Scheuchzeri*, neither of them described in Willdenow's new edition of the Species Plantarum: the last-mentioned curious and interesting species seemed to have been washed down from some inaccessible cliffs and crevices of the mountain, the plants being apparently newly rooted in the alluvion from the summit. Mr Don having previously observed *E. alpinum* in the moss of Restenneth, near Forfar, has thus had the merit of adding three species of one genus to the British Flora. Some nondescripts are likewise among his recent discoveries, particularly a Cerastium and an Arenaria; and he brought with him several very little known species of grasses, belonging to the genera Poa, Triticum, and Festuca, some of which indeed may also prove to be non-descript. All of these novelties, Mr Don is to endeavour to cultivate in his garden, at Dove-hillock, close by Forfar; a spot where a greater variety of curious hardy and alpine plants is collected, than is perhaps to be met with in the finest gardens in Great Britain.

*Aug.* 1810. N.

## *Literary Intelligence, English and Foreign.*

DR DRAKE has in the press, under the title of The Gleaner, a selection of Essays from scarce or neglected periodical papers, with an introduction and notes. It will be speedily published in four volumes octavo, and will form an elegant and useful accompaniment to the various editions of our classical essays.

The third volume of Dr Cogan's Philosophical, Ethical, and Theological Treatise on the Passions and Affections of the Mind, will be published in the month of September ensuing.

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ensuing. This volume contains two disquisitions on the conduct essential to happiness; in which the beneficial influence of virtue, and the nature of moral obligation, are particularly considered: and also two disquisitions on religion, as containing the most powerful inducements to practise every moral virtue. These disquisitions relate to natural religion, as the theological and moral character of the Jewish dispensation. A subsequent disquisition, on the peculiar excellencies of Christianity, respecting the moral nature of man, and the encouragement given to his most exalted desires and expectations, will conclude the works.

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*Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Sciences, and the Fine Arts.*

THE superiority of iron for roofs in lieu of wood, in strength, durability, and expence, is exemplified in a roof lately constructed by the Aberdare Iron Company, and put up at Newport, Monmouth. It covers a building 40 feet long, and 21 feet wide over the walls, and consists of seven main couples, two leading couples, and wall-plating, all of cast iron, wrought iron laths, screw-pins, &c. total weight 2 ton, 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 20 lib. being sufficiently strong to sustain the heaviest stone tile of this country, and is in itself lighter than one of wood, of which substance there is not a particle.—The main couples are made in three pieces, the collar or tie-beam of which forms part of a circle, thereby giving much more head-room than is possible with wood, and holes are left in the same for the purpose of fixing ceiling-joists, making an handsome covered ceiling; it requires neither side-pieces nor rafters, the wrought-iron laths being a substitute for both. The whole roofing, after being fitted together, and taken to pieces again, at Aberdare Iron-works, was put into one waggon, and conveyed to Tredagar Iron-works, there unloaded into a trian-waggon, and taken down the Sirrowy tram-road, through Sir C. Morgan's park, to Newport, in twenty-four hours, a distance of thirty-six miles. It was then fitted together again, and fixed on the walls completely ready for the tiler in less than five hours, who, having no laths to prepare or nail on, can tile a roof in half the time it could be done on one constructed of wood. They are applicable to buildings of all sizes, can be put up at a much less expence per square than any other, and are, of course, far more durable.

The Ionian Academy, instituted at Corfu, the ancient Corcyra, has announced, that, after the example of ancient Greece, it will every four years decree various Olympic prizes for the promotion of the arts and sciences. At these Olympic festivals, the prize will be adjudged to him, who, during the preceding four years, has written the best work in the modern Greek language, and produced the best modern Greek translation from a foreign language, particularly the French. The olive wreath, with which the victor is to be publicly crowned, will be hung up in the academy, with an inscription, recording his name, work, and country. The first distribution of prizes is fixed for the 15th of August 1812, which is the first year of the 648th Olympiad, according to the calculation of ancient Greece. The prize is to consist of a medal, with a bust of Bonaparte, and the inscription, *Napoleon, benefactor and protector*. On the reverse is the legend: *To Genius, the grateful Academy*. The inscription round it will contain the name of the successful candidate, the title of his work, and the number of the Olympiad. This medal will be of iron.

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*Extracts*

*Extracts from the Chronicle of Fife, or Diary of John Lamont of Newton. Edinburgh*, 1810. 4to. *Constable & Co.*

WE have before had occasion to observe, how well journals, written on the spot, as events occurred, were calculated to illustrate the condition and manners of a nation at any particular period. Regular history, taking a higher flight, either passes over without observing such familiar occurrences, or surveys them from so remote a point of view, as to be incapable of giving any lively or interesting representation of them. A work of humbler pretensions, setting down every incident as it occurs, impressed with the passions and feelings of the moment, gives a much more lively idea of what men then were; of the interests and passions by which they were agitated; of the state of their views and information upon every subject, it exhibits

"The very age and body of the time
His form and pressure."

These reflections have been suggested by a curious narrative of this kind, which has just come under our observation. It is a diary, kept by an intelligent person, of all remarkable occurrences which took place within the county of Fife, from 1649 to 1672, being one of the most interesting periods in the history of Scotland. The nation was then in the height of that ferment, both religious and political, which dictated the solemn league and covenant, and which kept it so long in a state of agitation. This period, too, was marked by Cromwell's invasion, and the occupation of the country by English troops; and a view is here exhibited, of the degree of hardship which it sustained from this unwelcome visitation. Besides the narrative of these public events, this diary contains, moreover, a number of minute details, illustrating the domestic state and manners of that age; to which it adds notices of the principal incidents which took place in all the great families within the county, particulars which must interest, in an extraordinary degree, all those who are locally connected with that district. We owe the preservation of this very curious memorial, to the spirit and assiduity of Mr Archibald Constable; and we cannot better describe the history of the original manuscript, than by copying the following distinct and satisfactory statement:

"The following Chronicle, or Diary, chiefly relating to occurrences within the county of Fife, is printed from an original manuscript, consisting of two volumes. The first volume, which comprehends the periods from 1649 to 1663, was communicated to the publishers, by the late *James Calderwood Durham*, Esq. of Largo, to whose son, *William Durham*, Esq. advocate, it had been presented in 1785, by *Mr John Lamont*, surgeon at Largo. In the second volume, comprehending the period from 1664 to 1672, they are indebted to *Major John Lumsdane* of Lathallan.

"The author was *John Lamont* of Newton, in the parish of Kennoway; a person of whom little is known; but he is supposed to have been related to the family of Lamont of *Lamont*, in Argyleshire; and, during the period of the transactions recorded in this work, he was settled in Fifeshire, as factor to the family of Lundin of Lundin. Of his male descendants, the only one now known is the *Rev. David Lamont*, D. D. minister of Kirkpatrick-Durham."

After these preliminary notices, we shall proceed to extract a few of the passages which have struck us as most interesting and curious in



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in this volume. We shall begin with the

*Progress of Charles II. through Fife.*

Soon after the commencement of this journal, Charles II. arrived in Scotland, where the covenanters, in their deadly hatred to England, recognized and supported him. As he landed at Dundee, his progress to Edinburgh lay through Fife, and Mr Lamont has given the following detail of the circumstances which took place on the road:

"1650, June 21.—The King's Majestie (vizt. Charles the 2), came from Hollande to this kingdome. The commissoners before spoken of came with him, as also severall nobelmen the werre in Hollande since the engagement, as Duke Bukingam, Duke Hamiltone, Earle of Laderdaile, E. of Dumfermling, with severall others. His Majestie, before his coming to this kingdome, yelded to the dysers of the aforsaid comissioners, and att his comeing he did subscribe the nationall covenant, and the mutuall league and covenant betwixt the three kingdomes. Upon the 1 of July he came to Dundie, where the keyes of ther ports werre delivered to his Maj. being made of silver. He stayed ther two dayes, and was very courteouslie entertained. The 4 of July he came to St Androus, and ther, in like maner, he receaved the keys of ther ports, mead of silver. At the port, Mr Ardro Hynniman, minist. ther, had a speche to him in English; after he comeing forward to the Newe Colledge, Mr Samuell Rutherfoorde had a speche to him in Latine, runing mutch upon what was the dewtie of kings. The tyme he stayed ther, he lodged at umq$^{ll}$ Hewgh Scrimgeours house, nire to the abey. On the morrowe after, Mr Robert Blaire did preach before him; his text was Psal. 20. v. 1. 2. The 6 of July, leaving St Androus, he came to Cowper, where he gatt some desert to his foure houres. The place where he satte downe to eate was the Tolboothe. The towne had apointed Mr Andro Andersone scholemeaster ther, for the tyme, to give him a musicke songe or two while he was at tabell. Mr David Douglysse had a speach to him att his entrie to the towne. After this he went to Faklande all night. All this tyme, the most pairt of the gentelmen of the shyre did goe alonge with him. The tyme that he abode at Faklande, he went downe one day and dyned at the E. of Weymes house, and another at Lesly, with the E. of Rothus. From Faklande he went to St Johnstone, from St Johnst. to Dumfermling, from thence to Sterling; from Sterling he went to sie the armie that lay neare by Edenbrough and Leith, where he was welcomed with a very joyful declamation of the whole armie, as also with severall shoote, both great and small; from thence he came backe to Dumfermling the 2 of Aug. (where he subscribed a declaration); from thence, on the 16 of Aug. to St Jhonstone. The 3 of Oct. he went from St Jhonst. to Angus, being enticed by the malignants to joyne with them, (wha, about this time, beganne to sturre), bot on the 6 of Oct. he returned againe to St Jhonst. and was sory for his escape. He was crowned at Scone, nire to St Jhonst. Jan. 1, 1651. From St Johnst. he came to Fakland, Jan. 22, 1651. After he had stayed ther some days, he returned to St Jhonston."

*Invasion and Conquest of Fife by the English.*

The issue of the war was, as is well known, disastrous to the Scots; and our author gives the following detail of the entrance of the English into Fife.

"1651,

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" 1651, Jul. 17.—Being Thursday, a pairtie of the English armie invaded the shyre of Fyfe. They landed at Enderkethen, and did intrenche themselfs ther. The 20 of July, being Sunday, they fell upon a pairtie of our armie that came from Stirling betwixt Dumfermling and Enderkethen, at which place severall of that pairtie were killed, severall taken, and the rest fled. At this tyme, Sr Jhone Browne was taken prisoner, younge Bacomie wounded, and Randerstone, younger, wounded; both were taken prisoners. The followinq regiments of horse were scattered, viz. the Lord Balcarresses, Briechens, Sr Jho. Browns, and Coll. Scotts.

" 1651, Jul. 20.—The towne of Bruntellande did render to the English armie; the garesone ther had libertie to goe foorth with flieing coullers and bage and baggage. The said day also, a pairtie of ther horse came alonge to the Ellies towne, at which tyme Jhone Smalls ship was taken out of the harbery, and mead a pryse of. In passing, severalls of them entered the place of the Weyms, out of which they took some cannon and muskets; as also Durie, Lundy, Straurlie, and Kingcraigie. The 2 of Aug. St Johnstone did render to them. The 7 of Aug. Enster was very ill spoyled by them, and severalls of the towns people taken prisoners, (because they brake the articles of ther agriement). At this tyme Capt. Alexander was taken, and David Achmoutie, in Dreameldrie, both prisoners. The 15 of Aug. the castell of Stirling did render to them. The 28 of Aug. att Eliot, in Angus, the tooke the greatest pairt of the committie of estaits, viz. those that were for the Kings Maj. and the Hamiltonian faction. The 1 of Sept. they stormed Dundie, and carried the towne. About the 6 or 7 of that monthe the went to Aberdeine, were the towns peopell receaved them, and entertained them verie courteoslie for the space of 3 days. The 3 of Sept. they routed our armie at Worcester, in England. 1652.—They placed some forces in Orkeney. 1652, Mar.—The Baas island did render to them. May, 1652.—Dunnoter castell did render to them, it being the last strenth of the kingdome that withstood them."

*Behaviour of English Soldiers.*

The theological army which now overspread Fife, were not apparently disposed to hide their talent under a bushel. As their bayonets could always command a hearing, they took care to exhibit themselves in the assemblies for public worship, to the no small annoyance of the Presbyterian clergy. The following are amusing instances:

" 1652, July 25.—Some of the Gener. Major Deans regiment of foot, wha lay att Largo and Leven, (viz. 2 corporalls), did challenge Mr Ja. Magill, m. of Largo, (after he had ended sermon and said the blissing), before he came foorth of the pulpitt, for praying for the prisoners in England, and saying that they did suffer for righteousnesse sake, they affirming they suffred for unrighteousnesse; bot after some words passed by them, he answered them he would be foorthcoming for what he had spoken before a competent judge, and in time and place convenient; for he did not acknowledge them, and so left off. Some dayes before this, they did beginne to quarter some of ther foot upon him and Mr Alex. Moncriefe, m. of Sconie; (this being the first time that ministers quartred ether foot or horse in this shyre). Also, some of the English did pull downe the stoole of repentance in severall churches they came to, as in Kirkekaldie and Kennowhie; they did sitt also in them

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them in some places, wher they came in time of sermon. More, they did challenge severall other ministers for praying for the king, and some other things, as Mr Colen Edem, m. of Enster, and Mr Geor. Hamilton, m. of Pitten-Weyme. Jul. 1652, some of Coll. Berries regim. took backe also some north country ministers that were going to the generall Assemb. at Edenb. that sate 21 of this instant, under pretence they were ryding upon the Sabath, and brought them to Cuper, and caused them pay 40 sh. Sterl. amonge them. When they came to the church of Largo, some of them did sitt ordinarlie (for contempt) in the stoole of repentance. May 24, 1653, the said Mr George Hamilton was badlie used att Pittenweyme (on a Tuesday), by some of Fairfax regiment of foot, so that he was forced to brake of his sermon, because he refused to ansuer them in publick; att which time ther was a great uproare in the church there; and after they came foorth, they affixed a peaper upon the crosse and every eminent place in the towne, tending to defame the said Mr George, calling him a ridiculous parson, not regairding what he said, and that they wold hold him so, till he made good his promise which was to dispute with him."

The provincial assemblies did not apparently come off better.

"1655, Apr. 3.—The provinciall assembly of Fyfe met att Kirkekaldie, wher Mr James Wood, minister of St Androus, was chosen moderator. This meiting was adjourned to the first Tuesday of July, at which time they appointed ther meiting at Cupar. Ther was no more done att this meiting, bot a moderatour chosen, and the assemblie adjourned. This was occasioned by ane order emitted by Gen. Moncke, comander in chiefe of the English forces in Scotland, discharging all publicke meitings; so that Major Davisone, with some other English officers, came in to ther meiting, and did showe them that he was comanded to hinder them from meiting, or else to scatter them when they were mett; and after some conference betwixt the said Major Davisone and Mr James Sharpe, being moderator of the preceiding assembly, they dissolved, and mett no more att that time."

*Scolding in Church.*

The following exhibits a picture of merely domestic manners, which, however, appear to us very curious:

"This day, July 22d, being the Sabath, was a great contest in words betuixt the Lord Durie and the said Mr Alex. Moncriefe, anent the chosing of elders. All the time of this jangling, which was before the chosing of the three elders, Mr Alex. was in the pulpitt, and Durie in his own seat. James Turpie, Duries coall-griefe, was first called upon that day to be ane elder, by the minister, bot he altogither refused, notwithstanding that Mr Alex. told him publicklie from the pulpitt that he was content to accept the night before; the minister said to him that this could be nothing else bot a suggestion of Satan. Durie, publicklie, in the feace of the congregation, discharged any that he had power over, or in his grounde, to accept to be ane elder, (bot to heare the word reverentlie and no more). Amonge other expressions that Mr Alex. spake to Durie, one was, that he called him an opposer and persecuter of the church of Scotland. (Observe, that this was so sharpe and bitter a contest betuixt Durie and the minister, that the hearers affirmed that the like had never beine in that place:) Moreover, Durie desyred the minister to hold his peace, and the minister

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mister desyred Durie to hold his peace; Durie also told that ther wold be a visitation of that church shortlie, and they would decerne which of them were in the wronge. Also, Mr Alex. spake to the Laird of Fenges Weyms, a paritioner ther, and this gentelman desyred Mr Alex. to go on and chose the elders, withall telling him, that the charge of that peopell lay on him, and that he behoved, att the last day of judgement to be countabell for them; after that, Mr Alex. did proceid to the chosing of the elders, wha were placed att a tabell before the pulpitt."

*Singular Parricide.*

The circumstances attending the following instance of human depravity, appear to us very striking, and the narrative throws some light on the superstitious practices of that period:

"1662, June 16.—In the afternoon, at Kirkekaldie, one George Grieve, maltman ther, was killed by the shot of a pistole, by his owne sonne, for the son fyred wpon his father deliberately and one sett purpose, whille his father was turning the malt-kill, and shot him throw the head; and, fearing he had not beine dead, he tooke a stone in his bannet, and brake all his feace, and afterwards smote him with the said stone on the breast divers tymes. After the fact, he came from the place, and began a simeing repentance, crying out, and saying that his father and he had discorded, (ther was disagriement amonge them before, for it is reported that the father had lyen in adulterie thes 17 or 19 yeire bypast with divers persons; for his custome was to drink mutch of the day tyme abroad, and to be absent from his owne house att night), and that he rather goe throwgh nyne kingdomes than be in such a life; and coming to one of his acquentance, he desyred him to goe and give him a pynt of aile to helpe away his melancholy; and so they went, and whille they were ther, ther comes by a pyper and plays, and this wretched son went out and did dawnce. After this, the night approaching, he came to his fathers man, and desyred him that night not to locke the stabell doores, because he purposed early the nixt morning to goe with ane of the horse to bring home a loade of coalls, (which was not his custom, bot to cause locke the doore). So in the night tyme, he came to the stabell and tooke out one of the horse, and came to the kill and took out his fathers corps, and layd on the horse, and took the same to the sands ther, and threw it over the craige as yow goe to the West Bridge; and returning, he cast the malt throwgth other, that the blood sould not be knowen, as also threw somewhat on the doore of the kill to cover the blood, and so stabelled the horse againe. Not long after, he returns to the stabell, and took out the same horse to goe for the coalls, but after the horse was drawen, he wold wpon no account go with him, bot he was forced to put wp this horse againe, and take ane other horse, and so went and brought the coalls. The nixt morning this murther is noised abroad, bot none wold confesse; at lenth this wretched son is challenged for itt, bot he denys that he knew any such thing; *and he is had to the corps, but the corps did not bleide upon him* (for some affirm that the corps will not bleid the first 24 hours after the murther;) however, he is keiped, and within some hours after he is had to the corps againe, and the son taken the father by the hand, the corps blieds at the nose, bot he still denys. Also the man's wife is brought wn:

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wp; they caused hir touch hir husband; bot he did not bleide: for some supposed hir to have a hand in this murther, bot she did not acknowledge any thing. At lenth the son is brought to the tolbuith, and shortly after he calls for the minister, and confesses this horrid fact, telling that he was the only man that did it, and purges the woman, and any other whom they suspected. Some days after, he was put to deathe att Kirkekaldie; and his body put wp on a gibett at Kirkekaldie, above the towne.

*(To be continued.)*

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*Copy of a Letter from the late Thomas Herring, Archbishop of York, to the late Professor Maclaurin.—(Communicated by Colin Maclaurin, Esq.)*

SIR, *Dec.* 12, 1745.

YOUR letter of the 26th of November did not reach me till yesterday, and it has been the case ever since the post was opened again, that the Edinburgh letters have lain a fortnight upon the road. I wish you would make inquiry about that. People here are suspicious, that there are still very dark doings amongst you, and that this delay of the post arises from a settled scheme to keep us ignorant. This suspicion should be removed; and, if the delay can't be avoided, the cause should be explained. I have heard but of one letter that has come regularly, and that from Sir John Inglis, which makes the delay still more unaccountable. I hope you received two letters from me, and that Dr Wishart, to whom I am obliged for a very agreeable present, has received one.

Since you wrote your last, the North has become very turbulent again; a new storm seems to threaten Edinburgh, but I hope, in God, now that there is authority and arms in the hands of the King's friends, the honest people of your country will exert themselves, otherwise England will certainly grow weary of fighting your battles, and the quarrel will certainly become national, which God forbid. Every body observes, that every supply from the French King is received with open arms; and the friends of the rebels are said to enjoy abundance, while the King's friends can't do more, for want of the necessary provisions of life. I am sure this would not be the case if you could help them. As to the young *Adventurer and his rabble*, it is possible they may contrive to carry him off; but the *wretches* are undone. They began to fly a little beyond Derby, hearing that the Duke was upon them, and have been flying since, with *all* precipitation. We have certain accounts, that they are in the greatest distress, and in passing the Mersey, the strong ones, when they forded, carried over the weak. The Duke is near them—the Marshal's horse after them—the militia galls them—and the country people rise upon them, for now they plunder and murder most outrageously. I hope the fate of these unhappy people will prove an useful lesson to Jonny D———d and his gang of villains. You will oblige me if you will order me, for the future, your two Edinburgh newspapers, the Mercury and Courant, to come regularly; I shall hardly move this month, and shall be glad to hear from you, or of you, as often as you please. God forbid you should become a refugee again, but in every character you can put on, you shall be welcome to ———. Your friend ——— has not done thinking of the rebels, and has got a bold *cætera lætus*. My family send their best respects to you.

I am, Sir,
Your obliged and assured friend,
(Signed) THO. EBOR.

*P. S.*

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*P. S.*—There was a letter to me on occasion of my speech, published in Edinburgh. I should be glad to see it—I want to see the art of it—I dispise the abuse.

*May* 1*st*, 1746.

DEAR MR MACLAURIN,

I THANK you for your most obliging letters, and congratulate you on the happy turn of affairs in your country; and I do assure you, with the heart of a friend, that great as it is, my satisfaction from the Duke's victory would receive a real addition, if it gave a new motion to your blood and spirits, and forwarded your cure. I am glad to hear you are got on horseback again, and will hope for good things from gentle exercise and the reviving air of the spring. I shall be pleased to hear, that honest Captain Simpson's wound is not mortal. I remember your character of Lord Robert,* and can condole with you for his loss. By your account, his life was more worth than half the clans, but sometimes such is the will of Heaven, and when a fine youth arises "*ostendit terra tantum.*" I am, dear Sir,

Your most obliged and assured friend, (Signed) THOS. EBOR.

*P. S.*—The illustrious Duke, no doubt, alluded to in these letters, was the then Duke of Cumberland.

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*Letters written on a Tour through Scotland. From the Italian.—Scottish Society.—Scottish Ladies.*

(Continued from page 496.)

IN Scotland, and particularly in Edinburgh, the assemblies are very agreeable. I could not enjoy those of the winter, a time when they are quite the rage, because the nobility, and persons of opulence, who do not go to London, come from all quarters of the kingdom to spend it here: I wish I could have attended them, because I am told that nothing can be more brilliant; but it is out of my power; I will not be able to protract long my stay in this singular island. I believe these assemblies to be as they are described, both from what I have myself seen, here and in Glasgow; and because the ladies who, always and in every thing, give the tone to society, are the handsomest I have ever met with in any country; educated, too, and instructed in a manner undoubtedly superior to the English ladies. The latter are more shewy at first, but we always find them the same; the former, after the first fire of their national pride is over, gain by acquaintance, particularly if they think it worth while to gain your good opinion; they then love to display the amiable qualities which adorn them, and the spirit with which these are accompanied. In that case they assume also a certain air of confidence, which does not offend against modesty, and which flatters sentiment or self-love. Some young foreigners have told me, that these ladies are inclined to gallantry, and that a man of extensive acquaintance, if his character is secure and honourable, will not fail to meet with fortunate adventures; as for myself, I do not believe, or even suspect it. Detesting greatly, as I do, the anecdotes which a ridiculous, and by no means honourable vanity, prompts, I am much disposed to believe, that the social frankness of the Scottish ladies has been mistaken, as the proof of favourable sentiments towards these gentlemen, which existed only in their own imaginations.

* The illustrious young nobleman here alluded to, was Lord Robert Kerr, one of the noble family of Lothian, a young man of the finest dispositions and promising talents, and a favourite pupil of Maclaurin's, but who was unfortunately cut to pieces at the fatal battle of Culloden, in the prime of youth.

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ginations. What I know for certain is, that young men here marry early, and that marriages are, in general, happy; both of which are, in my opinion, symptoms of good morals. I repeat, that I have had no room to indulge this suspicion of gallantry; and I conclude with certainty, that even though it should ever be true, yet, accompanied as it is by secrecy and decorum, it cannot be considered as any proof of public corruption.

The Scottish ladies are, as I have said, tall and well made; what next distinguishes them most is their carriage; they have a majestic, and, at the same time, graceful, manner of walking, which the English themselves allow to be inimitable. The men, too, are much handsomer than in England, taller, more alert, and better made. The most beautiful fair hair is common to both sexes; a chesnut, or brown colour, is, however, more esteemed, as being less common. The men are officious, and, at the same time, too reserved; they never fail to answer the question which is put to them, and to answer with grace, and with a smile on their countenance; but, in the answer, something appears to be wanting, and something is really wanting; this certainly is not owing to want of wit; they have it in abundance, and their minds are occupied on various subjects; not as in England, where most men know only one thing, though they know that well. Having observed this custom in all classes, I have judged it to proceed from the natural distrust which they entertain, of strangers in particular, and from their constant fear of committing themselves. This is one of the reasons why you never acquire such an intimacy with the Scots as to hear them speak ill, or even equivocally, of each other. In their heart they have an opinion, and perhaps one quite contrary to what they express; nevertheless, that is always advantageous. It is the same in respect to things. To hear them, all is perfect in Scotland. Visiting, in company, the great Hospital of Edinburgh, while nothing appeared to me remarkable but the vastness and good arrangement of the building, the person who was with me, and others since, assured me that it was reckoned the best kept and regulated in Europe. They believe their city to be more beautiful than London; they assign to it, including the neighbourhood, a population of 100,000 souls; but, without exactly determining what they mean by neighbourhood, I do not believe this, as I do not believe that Scotland, with its islands, contains, as they say, three millions of inhabitants. In London, well informed persons have told me, that it does not much exceed the half. They will not allow the severity of their climate; yet have they a winter of nine whole months; while, in the three remaining, there is summer only for some quarter of an hour in the course of the day, and that not every day. It is true, indeed, without their praises, that the nights in this summer are inexpressibly fine; they do not last above two and a half, or three hours. At ten o'clock I have read a letter without difficulty in the middle of the street, and, at one in the morning, I have seen clearer than half an hour before sunrise in other countries. The twilight is in a great measure the cause of this long light, as is also a species of resplendent *Aurora Borealis*, which prevails from the end of June till after the 20th of July.

It is incredible what a favourable opinion they entertain of themselves and of their country. They regard it with a complacency which indeed comforts and makes them happy, and in many respects they act and

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speak with sincerity. By continually repeating and hearing repeated what they knew not to be true, or, at least, held in doubt, they have at last persuaded themselves that it really is so. This illusion, which is common in Scotland, and less rare than people think in all countries, though it be dangerous and inconvenient when turned to personal objects, may, however, be advantageous when it is national—when it regards the benefit and glory of the country; and a government which knew the art (and it ought not to be difficult) of inspiring it, would, I believe, have found a very effectual instrument for improving a people. It follows, from what I have said of Scottish behaviour, that if, in England, it is difficult in a short time to acquire knowledge about the country, because men speak little, and know only that single thing to which they have applied,—in Scotland it is dangerous, because, from exaggerations or distrust, they do not say what really is. It is true, indeed, that when we once know their disposition—when we become acquainted with their physiognomy and their style, and can compare different opinions together, we come to have a tolerably adequate idea of what we would wish to know; but for this there is a necessity of keeping our minds always on the stretch, of much fatigue; and, after all, we must still remain in some degree of uncertainty. The Scotchman certainly is more polite, more easy, and more obliging, than the English; but the latter is more frank, more sincere, and more generous. The one is proud and courteous, the other is proud and reasonable. There is something wanting here of that cleanliness which the English observe in their person, their furniture, their dress—indeed, I may say, in every thing; yet it is unjust in the English to have made a proverb of Scottish dirtiness. Here it is always the custom to drink beer out of the common jug; not to do so would be an insult to the company; and it cannot be denied, that to one unaccustomed, it is sufficiently disgusting. The Scotch are more pious than the English; they go to church regularly twice every Sunday, and it must be allowed, that they behave in an edifying manner: their religion displays itself in all their actions; they never begin dinner till a blessing has been asked by the master of the house, if there is no clergyman, the company standing in a very solemn manner. Dinner lasts long, and the rich indulge liberally in wine and strong liquors, particularly punch. The entertainment is also noisy, because the nation is lively and animated.

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*On the Advantages to be derived from the Study of Universal History. From the German of Schiller.*

(Continued from p. 428.)

TRUE it is, that many barbarous remains of former ages have been transmitted to the present, the offspring of force or chance, which the good sense of the time will not render perpetual. But how many views of human understanding has it derived from this barbarous inheritance of the ancient and middle ages? How harmless, and even how useful, has it often rendered what it would not yet dare to overthrow. On the rude foundation of feudal anarchy, Germany built her system of political and ecclesiastical freedom. The image of the Roman emperors, which was established on this side of the Alps, produced infinitely more benefit to the world, than its frightful origin in ancient Rome—since the one holds an useful political system harmoniously together; while the other sunk the active



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active strength of manhood into a slavish uniformity. Even in our religion, so disfigured by the unhallowed hands through which it has been transmitted to us, who but must recognize the ennobling influence of the purest philosophy? Our Leibnitz and Locke rendered the same service to the doctrine and moral system of christianity, that the pencil of Raphael and Corregio did to the sacred history.

Lastly, our states—How intimately, how skilfully are they knit together! How much more firmly united by the beneficent influence of necessity, than by the most solemn compacts. Peace is secured by perpetual preparation for war; and the self-love of a nation renders it the artificer of benefit to others. The states of Europe appear converted into a great family; the members of which may quarrel, but will not tear each other to pieces.

What opposite pictures! Who, in the refined European of the eighteenth century, could trace only a grown brother of the modern Canadians,—of the ancient Celts? All this ability, skill, and experience—all these creations of understanding, have been planted and unfolded in man during the course of a few centuries; all these wonders of art, these gigantic works of industry have then been called forth. What awakened these into life? Through what stages did man pass, ere he advanced from that extremity to this, from the solitary inhabitant of the cave, to the profound thinker, the polished man of the world? Universal history gives an answer to these questions.

So wonderfully different do the same people on the same land appear, when we view them in different periods of their existence. No less striking is the difference exhibited to us by the same race, placed in different countries. How rapid a change from darkness to light—from anarchy to order—from happiness to misery; even when we confine our views of man to Europe, comparatively so small a quarter of the globe. Free on the Thames, and indebted to himself for that freedom; unconquered here, amid Alpine heights; there, amid canals and morasses. Weak and wretched on the Vistula, through discord; beyond the Pyrenees, through repose. In Amsterdam, rich without grain; needy and joyless on the Ebro, amid a fruitless paradise. Here commerce, political ties, and mutual wants, render two people neighbours, who are separated by an ocean; there the inhabitants of one river are immeasurably divided by a different liturgy. What carried the might of Spain into the heart of America?—What preserved in Italy and Germany so many thrones, and caused all in France, except one, to disappear?—Universal history answers these questions.

That we find ourselves in this condition; in this stage of national improvement; with this speech—these manners—these corporate privileges—this entire freedom of conscience, is perhaps the result of all preceding events combined; the whole history of the world is perhaps necessary, to illustrate this single moment. That we might become Christians, it was necessary that this religion, prepared by innumerable revolutions, should rise out of Judaism; that the Roman empire should be in the very condition in which it was, in order that this religion might spread itself with swift and conquering career, and might mount the throne of the Cesars. It was necessary that our rude forefathers in the woods of Thuringia, should sink beneath the might of the Franks, in order to receive their faith. It was necessary that, through its growing wealth, through

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through the folly of the people, and the weakness of their rulers, the clergy should be advanced and favoured, and might thence abuse its sanctions, and convert its silent power, derived from conscience, into a worldly sword. It was necessary that the hierarchy under a Gregory and an Innocent, should pour forth all its horror on the human race, in order that the crying scandal raised by corruption of morals, and priestly despotism, might raise up a fearless monk, to give the signal for its downfall, and to rend one half of Europe from the Romish hierarchy—all this was necessary, in order that we might assemble here as Protestant Christians. That this might happen, it was also necessary that the arms of our Prince Charles V. should call forth a religious league,—that Gustavus Adolphus should avenge the breach of that league, and should establish another, universal and perpetual. States must rise in Italy and Germany, to throw open their ports to industry—to break the chains of slavery—to wrest justice out of the hands of ignorant tyrants; and, under the title of *Hanse towns*, to raise themselves to distinction: hence manufactures and trade flourished, the abundance of arts excited to enjoyment, while the state honoured the useful labours of the husbandman, and the rise of a middle rank, the source of all our cultivation, secured a permanent felicity to mankind. It was necessary that the German emperors should maintain a contest of centuries with the Romish see—with their vassals, and with warlike neighbours; that Europe should pour her superfluous multitudes into the graves of Asia, that all the disorders of feudal sway, and of Romish tyranny, should come to a height—then the confused chaos arranged itself; then the struggling power of the state subsided into a happy equipoise, of which our present repose is the fruit. When the mind could free itself from the ignorance in which priestly and worldly tyranny held it chained; then was it necessary that the long smothered buds of learning should break forth anew amid their most cruel destroyers, and an Almamon restore to learning what an Omar had robbed her of. It was necessary, that the intolerable misery of barbarism should divert our ancestors from bloody trials dictated by superstition, to human tribunals; that wasting pestilence should recal them from erroneous medical theories, to the observation of nature; that the idleness of the monks should, from afar, prepare a remedy for the evils which their activity had caused, and that profane diligence in the cloisters, should preserve the scattered remains of the Augustan age, till the discovery of printing. It was necessary that, by following Grecian and Roman models, the sunk genius of the northern barbarians should erect itself; that learning should form an alliance with the Muses and Graces—should thus find a way to men's hearts, and be numbered among the polishers of human life. But, would Greece have produced a Thucydides, a Plato, an Aristotle; Rome, a Horace, a Cicero, a Virgil, and Livy; if these two states had not risen to that height of political prosperity, which they actually attained—in a word, if their whole history had not preceded? How many inventions, discoveries, revolutions in church and state, were to mingle together, in order to nourish and spread these new, yet tender buds of science and art? How many wars were to be carried on,—how many leagues to be formed, broken and formed again, in order to bring Europe at last to that peaceful disposition, which alone permits states as well as citizens,

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zens, to direct their views upon themselves, and to turn their collected strength towards a judicious end.

Even in the daily actions of common life, we cannot avoid being indebted to the preceding century; the most dissimilar conditions in which man has been placed, are subservient to our improvement, as the most remote parts of the world are to our luxury. The clothes which we wear, the spices in our food, and the money with which we purchase them; many of our most powerful medicines, and many new instruments, too, of our destruction, necessarily presuppose a Columbus, who discovered America—a Gama, who doubled the capes of Africa.

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*The Observer. No. VI.*

O knew he but his happiness, of men
The happiest he, who, far from public rage,
Deep in the vale, with a choice few retired,
Drinks the pure pleasures of the rural life.
THOMSON.

THE winter, by the general consent of the busy and the gay, is the appropriate season for residing in town; the country is the favourite retreat for the summer. Agreeably to this division, I am to suppose that many of those who may hitherto have honoured me by the perusal of these speculations, have now retired from the bustle of the city, to enjoy, amid more sequestered scenes, the luxury of leisure, and of undisturbed converse with the interesting objects and appearances of nature. I cannot, perhaps, therefore, do any thing better at present, than put together a few reflections adapted particularly to this change of place, suggesting certain important uses to which it may be turned in the economy of life, and delineating, in some of its principal features, those of them, especially, which are most apt to be overlooked and neglected—the true path of rural felicity.

I shall begin, then, by observing, that there appears to be good sense in the distribution of time allotted to. No doubt, the country presents to the philosophic mind, even in the periods of its greatest rigour and sterility, many objects to engage the attention, and to call forth sentiments which evince the dignity, while they fill the capacity of our minds. But the scenes of winter in the country are comparatively dismal and uninviting. A sort of torpor then holds inthralled both the animate and inanimate parts of nature. The waters locked up by ice forget to run in their wonted course. The verdant covering of the earth, diversified by the colours of a thousand flowers, is exchanged for one uniform face of whiteness, or for the *sombre* garb of a decayed vegetation. Mute now are the birds. The flocks and herds, late so jocund and cheerful, partake in the pensiveness of the surrounding scenes. Man, to avoid sharing in the gloom which every thing about him is calculated to inspire, has recourse to the occupations or the pleasures, for either of which the opportunities are best to be found in the concourse of cities. But, with the return of summer, when the face of nature, now renewed, presents only gladsome images,—when every sense can find its proper gratification, and the bright visions of hope are carried in rapid succession before the fancy, the narrow limits and the smoke of towns become insufferable. The lord of the creation longs to assert, in a more palpable manner, his authority in the fair dominion which owes him subjection: he is anxious to get loose from the trammels and the constraint of art, and to be restored in some measure to his original state of freedom and simplicity.

There

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There are many reasons by which persons in such circumstances may be led to overrate the prospect before them, and to promise to themselves more upon going into the country than when actually there they will find realized. One man is harassed with the fatigues of business. What chiefly delights him in the proposed variety, is the hope of a certain elysian ease and tranquillity, to which he looks forward with the more pleasure, as he was so much a stranger to any thing approaching to that character amidst his numerous city engagements. Amusement, carried to excess, has become to another not less irksome than the first finds the labour of business; and the period of relief from it, is therefore to him an era of equal expectation. Here, disappointed ambition anxiously reckons up the moments which retard its escape from an ungrateful world. There, a natural restlessness is full of the same hopes, which the results of a thousand former experiments have not yet taught it to cease to cherish. The proud man is glad to be released from the dangers of disagreeable rencounters with equals or superiors. The choleric man willingly relinquishes scenes where he finds nothing but contempt of authority and obstinacy in error. The thoughtless and the idle, pleased with any thing which may give a little agitation to their spirits, and lighten the heavy load of their time, either have no concern at all about the future, or see in it only the continuation of their present delight. All these, and others whose views and hopes are similar to theirs, will infallibly be disappointed in their day-dreams of felicity. The groundwork of all substantial and lasting enjoyment to a being like man, must be laid within himself. It is in vain that the gentle breezes would whisper peace to a soul rent by violent passion: it is of no moment how rich a feast is spread, where there is no appetite for its dainties, nor taste by which to relish the elegance of its decorations; it is a futile project to endeavour to secure for listlessness and insipidity the rewards, which, in the order of nature, have been destined to activity only, and well directed exertion.

The gay flutterer, whose whole scheme of life never comprises more than the gratification of the present hour, feels, at the moment of setting out for the country, an elation of heart, of the motives to which it is impossible that any reasonable account can be given. By the force of a continued change of place, the dear delusion is tolerably supported during the continuance of the journey. Even for a day or two after, while places are visited, which, from long absence, are in some degree new, while slight observation is taken of the costume and habits of the peasantry, or the effects are noted, which, by slow degrees, have grown up under the hands of persevering toil, it is possible that there may arise no particular feeling of uneasiness. But, when these sources of amusement are exhausted—when, for the shallow and the superficial, there is no longer any thing but one uniform face of things, and the mortifying prospect they have before them is that of passing away several months in such a state of dreary sameness, what is left to them but the privilege of sighing for the joys that are departed, and again of relieving that painful recollection, by cherishing the hope (distant though it be) of their auspicious return. Lassitude, whether the effect of extreme application to business, or of inordinate indulgence in pleasure, conceives that it will never be satisfied with rest. It reckons upon finding, for an unlimited length of time, the same gratification in ease and

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and inaction, which they are indeed adequate to afford to the over-laboured and fatigued. But, after a proper interval of relaxation, the tone and vigour of both mind and body will be restored; and no circumstances can be long agreeable, nor any scheme of life, consequently, well digested, in which the frequent returns of this enjoyment are not to be earned through the medium of regular habits of industry. Change of place is but a feeble safeguard against the approach of passion, or the violence of an ungoverned temper. The desires, which may have been sunk for a time under a weight of dissatisfaction and disappointment, will at length revive, and revive, perhaps, with increased force, as the time will be judged to have been lost in which no view had been had to their gratification. The ebullitions of rage will always find objects on which to exert themselves. Under no circumstances can any thing external minister with adequate effect to a diseased mind. Retreat to the country has its advantages, its pleasures, but not those which are sometimes expected from it; and even those which it has to give, many may be unfortunate enough to lose, from the very circumstance of entertaining unreasonably such ill-grounded expectations.

In order to the true enjoyment of the country, the season of the year that is spent there should be made subservient to improvement. There is no complaint more frequent than that of a want of time for the prosecution of many things, the importance of which is, at the same time, pretty generally felt and acknowledged. I shall admit this argument to be, to a certain extent, well-founded. I shall suppose that, amidst the hurry of business, or the constant incentives to dissipation in great towns, there is a want of leisure or opportunity for attending to any other object. Yet, this being granted, what is to hinder that those neglected matters should come into notice at periods of comparative relaxation? It may be said, that this would be to break in upon every scheme of comfort in life. If labour is to succeed to labour in endless progression, what is the value of existence? Is there no time at all to be allowed for vacancy of mind, for ease, for moderate amusement? This objection has been already answered. The value of these things arises from their being but of short continuance. If they were spread over the whole of our time, they would become burdensome in a high degree; but, occurring after proper intervals of exertion, they bring a grateful relief to the mind, and are therefore truly relished, because the want of them was previously felt. What is proposed is only, that fit objects should be thought of for occupying the time which would otherwise hang heavy upon our hands. The employments to be recommended for that purpose are indeed serious; but they are highly important. And if disappointment has never been absent from plans, from which such objects were systematically excluded, it may be worth while to try at least the result, when they are treated with a more just consideration.

The defects of character, whatever they may be, of which a man is conscious, and from which he may in vain have endeavoured to escape, by relinquishing the scenes in which he had found himself most liable to suffer from them, though not to be by such means alone corrected, may yet be considered as placed, in consequence, in more favourable circumstances for a cure. A little actual attention to them, a certain exertion of spirit, and necessary resolution, may be all that is wanted farther

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farther for accomplishing the object, and making the country prove in effect that asylum against their influence, which, without these efforts, it might have been fondly wished and hoped to be, but could never in reality have become. The fruits of such exertions, it may be added, will not be limited, either to the time or the place in which they were made, but attaching directly to the man himself, will abide with him in some degree, for his benefit, through all the future vicissitudes of his life.

Instead of a total apathy and idleness, or the abandonment of the thoughts to whatever direction chance may happen to give them, might not, in like manner, the pursuits of knowledge, and refinement of mind, be looked to as an apt recreation after the anxious or the pleasurable labours of the city? It is not always found, that those who make a very prominent figure in either of these departments, are remarkably distinguished by attainments, which might yet certainly, in no secondary or inconsiderable degree, be conducive to their respectability and true enjoyment. It is unnecessary to enlarge on this point. Knowledge, generally, is grateful to the mind. But, supposing that the attention were to be directed to nothing to which it is not particularly called by the very circumstance of being in the country, the occasion and the materials would be most ample, and the information communicated invaluable. There is here an opportunity of becoming acquainted, in some measure, with the economy of nature, of observing the processes by which inert matter is fitted to support and maintain vegetable life; and, in the result of which, a liberal provision is found for the wants of every order of animated beings. Many links may be plainly traced in the chain which holds together the whole system of things—a system, in which the parts rise above each other in just degrees, but the spring and governing principle throughout is a mutual dependence and entire subordination. Here, the heavens, the earth, and the sea, present severally to the attentive mind the noblest subjects for contemplation, and for interesting reflection. Use and beauty are seen every where mingling together in happy union. In the smaller as well as the greater objects and arrangements which meet our view, there is a certain obvious adaptation, not to necessities merely, but to capacities for varied enjoyment. The productions that are destined to support our existence, or to furnish us with the means of comfortable accommodation, are, during their preparation for these purposes, the source of much gratification to sense, and of pleasing exercise to the fancy. The showers which refresh, at the same time beautify, the earth. The lofty mountain, the extended plain, the purling stream, have attraction for every beholder. Unless the mind is allowed to sink into indolence, there may be found, during a period of residence in the country, abundant means and opportunities for the cultivation of the understanding, for the improvement of the taste, and for drawing forth, exercising, and strengthening the best affections. In the prosecution of such objects, that satisfaction will be tasted, which, for the wisest and best purposes, has been connected with all advances in whatever is truly useful or ornamental to our nature. With such ends in view, the solitary walk can never want its charms: nor, however limited the society, will there be any scarcity of subjects for instructive and pleasing conversation. With these helps, there may be no occasion for the introduction into the country of a foreign name (*ennui*),

to

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to express a feeling which will be there unknown. There may be even, in the actual experience, a near approach to that character of enjoyment which seemed to gild rural retirement while viewed only in prospect. The more permanent effects from those directions of the mind, will be of still greater and more essential consequence. They tend to give a liberal expansion to the sentiments, to elevate the desires above every thing grovelling or mean, and, with a reverence for the Creator, to beget in the soul somewhat of that energy of beneficence, of that calm dignity and love of order, the traces of which are so conspicuous in every part of his works. M.

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*Letters to and from James Gregory, the celebrated Mathematician.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

THE following original letters, from and to the celebrated mathematician, James Gregory, will, we think, prove acceptable to our readers. They chiefly relate to the *Observatory*, (the first of the kind in Britain), which was erected under his direction at St Andrews, where he had been appointed Professor of Mathematics, in 1668. It appears, from these curious letters, that he encountered great opposition from the prejudices of his brother professors, who seem to have regarded the mathematics as exceedingly pernicious to youth; and that he was, on that account, happy to accept a call to the mathematical chair in the University of Edinburgh, where his talents and pursuits were more favourably regarded.

## LETTER I.

*St Andrews, Nov. 6th*, 1764.

HONOURED SIR,

THE University having this day met about several concerns thereof, they came to speak of the Observatory, and the instruments belonging thereto, and thereupon resolved that advertisement should be given you, that you may, with your first convenience, come over, and state your accounts of, and intromission with them; and, accordingly, this is to give you notice of their desire, the complying wherewith will be very acceptable to,

Yours, &c.

A. BRUCE.

## LETTER II.

*Paris, June*, 1675.

DEARLY RESPECTED SIR,

IT is so long since I had the honour to hear from you, that I am apt to imagine that I have the misfortune to be forgot by you. I remember I wrote to you several months ago, and some time after my arrival here at Paris; but have never since heard, either of, or from you. You cannot believe the greatness of the impatience which all the virtuoso here are in to hear of the progress you have made in your Observatory in Scotland. None hath more longing desires to be informed of the particular description of it than your good friends Monsieur Justell and Monsieur Cassini, who often discover their great respects for you, and promise themselves some considerable atchievements in the mathematics from you. They long much here to know what your observations have been concerning the last eclipse of the moon, which happened some months ago. I send you here enclosed a problem, which a professor of mathematics in this city hath sent unto many Universities to be resolved, but hath not as yet met with the solution of it.

JAMES FRAZER.

## LETTER III.

MUCH HONOURED SIR,

I RECEIVED, some days ago, your very obliging letter, and, not long after

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after your arrival in Paris, I had another from you; to which, the truth is, I was ashamed to answer, the affairs of the Observatory of St Andrews were in such a bad condition; the reason of which was, a prejudice the masters of the University did take at the mathematics, because some of their scholars, finding their courses and dictats opposed by what they had studied in the mathematics, did mock at their masters, and deride some of them publicly. *After this, the servants of the Colleges got orders not to wait on me at my observations; my salary was also kept back from me; and scholars of most eminent rank were violently kept from me, contrary to their own and their parents' wills, the masters persuading them that their brains were not able to endure it.* These, and many other discouragements, obliged me to accept of a call here to the College of Edinburgh, where my salary is near double, and my encouragements otherwise much greater —— &c.

## LETTER IV.

*St Andrews, 29th Sept.* 1675.

HONOURED SIR,

I KNOW the University did not expect you would demand that you are now seeking; and, therefore, I cannot, without their special advice, deliver that money; but I shall, as soon as the masters can be got together, (who, you know, in this time of vacance, are scattered), propose the matter to them; and assure yourself there shall be no money delivered to them whill you be acquainted with their resolution. In this and every other concernment of yours, wherein I am called to appear, you shall find me as ever,

Your affectionate servant,

A. BRUCE.

*August*, 1810.

## LETTER V.

*Paris, August* 10*th*, 1675.

DEARLY RESPECTED SIR,

YOURS, of July 13th, I had the favour to receive this week. I rejoice extremely to hear of your welfare, and that you are now settled in a place where you have the opportunity of communicating to the world some of those rare productions which all persons of the learnedest size do attend from you with no small impatience. I communicated that discovery towards the infallible proving of the earth's motion to severals, and gave a copy of it to some. Yesterday, I communicated it to Monsieur Cassini; and here I give a copy of what he wrote to me, dated from the Observatory, August the 9th.

I gave also a copy of your proposition to Monsieur Justell, who told me he would send it to Rome. I have also shewed it to Bolialdus, who has promised to give me his remarks upon it. All your worthy friends here are extremely well pleased to hear of your welfare, and long to have an account of your observatory, from which they promise themselves great things. I am heartily sorry there is so little appearance of its being suddenly erected, which I much wonder at, when I consider how free and willing many of the nobility and gentry have been, in contributing towards the providing necessary instruments.

The solution of the problem is thought so ingenious, as that the author of it rejoices to have found that in Scotland, which he could not meet with from the greatest mathematicians in France, Italy, and England, who have seen that problem, but have not given any solution to it; so that you pass here for the only performer of extraordinary attempts. And thereupon he finds himself encouraged to give you the trouble of another problem of



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of a more difficult nature, which has puzzled many great masters. I would willingly know, when you were transplanted from St Andrews to Edinburgh, if you have removed all the instruments also, and carried them with you, or if they lie still there as appertaining to that University.

JAMES FRAZER.

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### *On Christian Names.*

"I am fond of your little *Louisas*; to say truth, I was afraid of a *Bess*, a *Peg*, or a *Sukey*, which will give me the idea of washing tubs and scouring of kettles."
*Montague's Letters.*

FROM our motto, the reader will remark, that, even in her Ladyship's days, (she died on the 21st of August 1762,) the people began to consider certain names as more honourable than others. Having by degrees drank more and more of this new system of heraldry, we have now almost completed a system of nomenclature for the parlour, the kitchen, and the hall. This appears to have been effected, *first*, by purifying, and, in some instances, re-casting old names; and, *secondly*, (for I wish to be very methodical in a dissertation on so very important a subject,) by inventing new names.

In our endeavours to purify or re-cast our old names, that nothing filthy or culinary might attach to them, I am not certain whether we did not begin with MARY. This name became common in this country, I suppose, from our having a queen so called, and a most beautiful one, the patroness of the Scottish *Maries*. But in time, as we began to sentimentalize upon names, we discovered, that although we had had some *Maries* who were Queens, we had many more who were kitchen wenches, a circumstance which sunk the name so precipitately, that there was an absolute necessity of altering or abolishing it in all genteel families. It so happened, however, from the obstinacy of rich maiden aunts, dowagers with fortunes left in their own hands, and other persons, on whose reversions it was necessary to keep a prudent eye, that *Mary* could not be abolished without great risk; and it was, therefore, agreed to change it to *Maria*, in which form it now stands, although very seldom by itself. For, I know not how it was, that, in the process of time, some parents, highly skilled in the grammar of sentiment, discovered, or thought they discovered, that Maria, instead of being a substantive, was an adjective, with a noun understood. They therefore tacked to it *Anna*, and *Anna-Maria* is now a most beautiful designation in all families, except those who, not understanding Latin, chuse to adopt the English name of *Mary-Anne*, or, as it is much more sentimentally written *Marianne*.

The next name which, according to Lady Mary Wortley Montague, gives one "the idea of washing tubs and scouring of kettles," is *Bess*. Here, too, we are indebted to a sovereign lady queen, whose memory is still very dear to the people of England; but all her merits as a monarch, could not save her name from falling into the kitchen; and it was surely dreadful when we looked for a sceptre, to find a basting ladle, and for a throne, only a kitchen dresser. But great as these hardships were, the name was not to be entirely abolished, for the same potent reasons I have assigned in the case of *Mary*. It was, therefore, analyzed carefully by some sentimental chemists, who first explained it as Peter, in the "Tale of a Tub," did his father's will, *totidem syllabis*, and then *totidem literis*. In the course of this examination, it was discovered that all the *kitchen-stuff* of the name resided in the last syllable,

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syllable, *Beth*, from whence, by an easy process, came *Bet*, the scullion, and *Bess*, the butter-woman; not to speak of the numerous *Betties*, who distribute play-bills, and "choice fruit" at the theatres. It was agreed, therefore, that this very obnoxious, although very productive syllable, should be cut off, and buried in the dust hole. There remained then *Eliza*, perfectly genteel and poetical, and fit for a parlour or drawing-room of any dimension.

As to the *Sukeys* and *Pegs*, I believe we must agree, that they are irremediably consigned to the most menial offices. They were examined in every way, taken to pieces, and put together again in all forms, but nothing could be extracted from them that did not remind us of tubs and kettles. The *Jennies* had the same fate, although a few *Lady Janes* contrived to hold up their heads by the influence of title; but, without the title, it was found that the *Janes* degenerated quickly into *Jennies;* and the late Sir Richard Askwright having found them in this forlorn condition, changed them into spinning-wheels. The *Barbaras*, with the exception of a few *Lady Babs;* the *Sarahs*, who were easily perverted into *Sallies;* the *Rebeccas*, who also became vulgar *Beckies;* the *Marthas*, who had a natural disposition to *Matties;* the *Judiths*, who were homespun *Judies;* the *Winifreds*, who were not only *Winnies*, but *Welch women* to boot; the *Deborahs*, who, becoming *Dollies*, were only fit to point out where a beef-steak could be got, and the *Bridgets*, who were most unharmonious *Bids* and *Biddies*,—were all consigned to their proper stations, and were condemned for life to be "sober and honest," to be "good-tempered and cleanly," to "have a character from their last place," and "to put their hands to any thing." A very few, however, of the old culinary names were spared, on account of the same change that took place in the *Maries* and *Betties*. *Lucy*, for example, became of importance when *Lucinda;* and *Fanny*, having appeared in sundry novels and plays, was admitted into the parlour; while *Frances* "looked after the children." *Theodosia* would have shared the same honours, but for an obstinate propensity to become *Doshy;* and the *Eleanors* might have been dressed in a very poetical style, if they had not occasionally submitted to be *Nells*.

Now, when the old names were thus purified or abolished, it was soon discovered, that too few were left for family use, espicially where families happend to be very numerous. A new set were, therefore, imported or invented, which will answer all purposes. I will mention a few of the most remarkable; as, *Sophia*, uncommonly sweet and pretty; *Silvia*, admirably calculated for a country life, and a prodigious addition to groves, nightingales and purling streams; *Arabella*, which is a sort of pirated edition of *Isabel; Priscilla*, rather dangerous, as it is apt to become *Priss*, which does not rhyme very prettily; *Matilda*, very fine; *Magdalena*, not very common, but excedingly sentimental when *Maddalena; Laura*, highly poetical; *Angelina*, *Flora*, *Diana*, *Euphemia*, *Amelia*, *Emilia*, *Camilla*, *Clementina*, *Celia*, *Cecilia*, all admirably adapted to lyrics, sonnets, and other methods of courtship, and all calculated for the coach, the chariot, or the curricle. *Wilhelmina* is not very common; and I can scarcely find in any genteel family *Prudence* or *Patience*. *Louisa* deservedly ranks amongst the first of our sentimental names, and a novel without a Louisa must, I should suppose, be a very insipid composition.

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tion. I will notice an improvement that has of late years taken place in these new and melodious names, and that is their being joined in pairs, as *Laura-Matilda, Sophia-Louisa, Matilda-Clementina.*

I might now allude to the alterations of old, or the manufacture of new names for my own sex. But our progress in the sentimentality of names has been but slow, and, like Falstaff, we ought to wish we knew where "a commodity of good names was to be bought;" at present, those in most repute are our *Edmunds, Charles's,* and *Frederics.* The truth is, we have very few new ones to supply the place of the vast cargo of *Bobs,* and *Toms,* and *Jacks* which we have dismissed, or which we employ in the stable, or the butler's pantry. Whoever arranges his family, and christens his children according to the canons of the circulating library, will always keep his *Edmunds, Charles's, Frederics,* and *Henries,* in the parlour, while *Tom* is a footman, *John* is a coachman, and *Humphrey* goes to market with eggs and butter. There is, however, a great dearth amongst us, and we are frequently obliged to pair our names, as *Charles-Frederic, William-Henry,* &c. in order to get a little eclat. *Augustus,* too, has been pressed into the service with some advantage; but still, I must confess, we have among us names as nauseous as *Barnaby Brittle* or *Napper Tandy.*

I shall conclude with observing, that a taste for new nomenclatures is stirring among us. There is a new *anatomical* nomenclature: whether bones, and arteries, and muscles will be the better for this, I know not. Not many years ago, likewise, the whole science of chemistry was revolutionised by a new set of names. I cannot, therefore, if all this be proper and requisite, see any reason why men and women should not be gratified by a similar process.

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## *On the Disadvantages of Private Madhouses.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

THAT there is no perfection in man, is a truth so obvious in its nature, and venerable from its antiquity, that I am persuaded Pyrrho himself could not have doubted it. Were it to admit of any additional confirmation, the subject I am about to enter upon would throw a mite into the mass of evidence, accumulated from the uniform testimony of all ages. When we cast our eye on the history of past times, and think of the perfection to which many of the arts and sciences were carried, by nations in other respects barbarians and idolaters, we are astonished at the incongruities of man. When we behold the great, sublime Socrates, magnamiously drinking the poisoned cup, rather than recant truths he had nobly promulgated, yet find the same great ornament of human nature, regretting, in his dying moments, that he had neglected to sacrifice a cock to Esculapius—we are almost led to believe, that wisdom and folly, virtue and vice, are so intimately blended as not to be separated.

The subject to which I have alluded, is that of the evils arising from the existence of private madhouses, and the want of proper public accommodation for that unhappy class of beings—a topic, on the latter part of which, many pertinent hints have been thrown out, but which still affords ample scope for inquiry and discussion. As the want of proper public accommodation for the pauper and criminal maniac, is now beginning to engage the

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the attention of the intelligent and patriotic of our land, I shall forbear from touching upon that part of the subject at present, and content myself with enumerating some of the evils arising from private bedlams.

The system of private bedlams is attended with many hidden evils, which cannot be cured; the sooner, therefore, this system is annihilated, the better; for it is a melancholy fact, that these establishments are daily increasing, and are now talked of as profitable concerns.

As long as such an evil exists, *Habeas Corpus* may be said to be suspended; for, at present, it is in the power of every jealous and tyrannical husband to immure his wife in a private madhouse for life, perhaps, by barely alleging that she is insane. I have heard instances of heirs to estates being, by the address and wickedness of their relations, disposed of in this way, with a view to the enjoyment of their property. An anecdote of a young officer has been often repeated, but its peculiar aptness to this subject will apologize for its insertion here. Visiting the cells of a madhouse, he discovered a gentleman whom he had formerly known; on which he exclaimed, "How do you happen to be here?" To which the nominal maniac replied, "Just as you came by your commission—*more owing to my friends than my own merit.*"

I know, at this moment, a gentleman who was twice confined in Stonedykehead, most unjustly. His nervous system seems somewhat morbid, but he never, on any occasion, exhibited symptoms of madness; being always sensible, and, at the same time, perfectly mild and calm.

A practice, I understand, is becoming very common, of confining in bedlam persons addicted to drinking. This practice is, I believe, chiefly confined to females; but, in either case, it is surely highly unjust and improper. Agreeably to this plan of confounding punishment, I might as well be hanged for shooting a hare in a gentleman's inclosures, as for killing one of his sheep. If drunkenness is to be a punishable crime, let its proper punishment be allotted to it, but to class persons addicted to this vice with unhappy beings totally deprived of understanding, is against law and against reason.

These, Sir, are great and serious evils, and call loudly for a remedy. The remedy appears to be obvious and simple. Let private madhouses be completely swept away, and the proper number of public ones erected in their stead; to each of which let a keeper be appointed, and also a physician, to visit the patients regularly, and report on their cases. Thus will many unhappy persons be restored to their friends and to society; and much of that evil, so long and justly complained of, will be prevented from being exercised against the sons of madness, which is certainly a disease of itself sufficiently deplorable, and needs no augmentation from cruelty and inattention.

I know it will be objected to the above proposal, that the delicacy of some people makes them send their insane relations to private bedlams, that they may not become the objects of idle curiosity; but, in this idea, they are completely mistaken; for, by bribing the keeper, you may see any person in any madhouse in the kingdom.

Should you think the above remarks worthy of attention, I may probably trouble you further on the subject; and I remain,

Your constant reader,

*Roslin, July* 14, 1810. J. M'D.

*Account*

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*Account of a Society formed for the Encouragement of the Art of Engraving.*

TO expatiate on the advantages of the art of engraving, is scarcely a necessary task. By means of this art we become acquainted with those admirable men, whom otherwise we should have known at a distance only,—with Rubens, with Raphael, with Michael Angelo, nay, even with Phidias, and the great forefathers of art. It is thus that the fame of our national artists is seen as well as heard, in the remotest regions; for, if painting gives the artist universal fame, it is nevertheless to engraving he owes his universal presence.

That such an art should continue to flourish, must be the ardent wish of all persons of taste; but that it will not continue, unless such men come forward to give it a new and a nobler impulse, becomes every day more manifest. For some years past, national patronage seems to have neglected the superior walk of this art, leaving the engraver, however enlarged his views or his talents, to practice in a narrow field, where his powers are circumscribed, and he can reap but little profit, and no reputation. If he occasionally produces a large work, which may be supposed to have given proper scope to his mind, it is generally some slight engraving done in haste at a small expence. The engraver is not only disappointed in his views of that independence to which every liberal art has an attachment and a just claim; but his proper feeling of ambition, which alone can render him serviceable to his country's reputation, is mortified, disgusted, and at last exhausted. Thus the higher walk of engraving gradually becomes deserted: when the master ceases to cultivate it, the pupil, of course, ceases to be educated for it; and, without some special interference of the public-spirited amateurs of this nation, England is in danger of losing the reputation it has acquired through the productions of a Strange, a Woollett, and a Bartolozzi. Such a decline, too, is more particularly mortifying, and, it is hoped, will more immediately excite the spirit of the country, when it is known that it is not only the fashion among all ranks in France, to form extensive collections of prints, but that the French Government has directed one of the best parts of its ambition to the cultivation of the fine arts, and has employed engravers in all parts of Europe to enrich its galleries and museums.

Upon all these considerations seriously weighed, a number of gentlemen, lovers of the fine arts, have been led to form themselves into a *Chalcographic Society*, constituted and regulated in the following manner:

"At a meeting held at the Clarendon Hotel, on Wednesday, May 16th, 1810, for the purpose of ascertaining in what manner encouragement can be most judiciously and effectually extended to the art of engraving in this country,—to restore that art to the rank which it ought to hold,—to the protection of living artists,—and to the production of future excellence in the same line;—His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester in the chair;

Resolved, That seventeen thousand guineas be raised in one hundred and seventy shares, of one hundred guineas each; twenty-five guineas to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder to be paid by half-yearly instalments of twenty-five guineas each. The whole capital subscribed shall be invested in the public funds, in the names of trustees, appointed by the committee

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committee of shareholders: which sum, with the interest arising therefrom, will enable the engravers to execute, with their utmost powers, twenty plates, the size of the large works of Strange and Woollett; ten in the line manner, six in the dotted manner, and four in mezzotinto, consisting of sixteen historical, and four landscape subjects, from the best works of the most eminent British and ancient masters.

That a committee of shareholders be appointed to act for the whole, and to have the entire controul of the funds.

That the Chalcographic Society shall select subjects for the different engravings, to be proposed for the decision of the committee of shareholders.

That the best engravers, who may not, as well as those who may, be members of the Chalcographic Society, be employed.

That no professional artist or dealer shall ever become a member of the shareholders' committee of management.

That each shareholder shall receive a set of proof impressions in succession as they are produced, with a set of etching proofs annexed thereto, except the mezzotintos, which have no etchings.

That after the first series shall be finished, a set of proofs and etchings of the second, and of every succeeding series produced by this fund, shall belong to each shareholder.

That each plate, after having produced the limited number of one thousand impressions, shall be absolutely destroyed, so that the true tone of the engraving may be preserved.

That the one hundred and seventy sets, as proof impressions for the shareholders, be inscribed with the words "Shareholders' Proofs," and the five hundred sets of impressions following, be subscribed for at two guineas each print, and inscribed with the words "Subscribers' Impressions;" half the money to be paid for these at the time of subscribing for each number, which shall be delivered in the order of subscription. The remaining numbers to be for public sale.

That out of the surplus an establishment be formed, to which every engraver may send his works for exhibition and sale; thus facilitating his own interests, and the views of such subscribers as may wish to select an artist for employment.

That there be added to the above establishment, a museum, and school for students; the museum, containing a collection of prints and treatises on art, to be open to the professors in every department of art, but more particularly to facilitate the studies and critical knowledge of engravers.

Lastly.—As persons of sedentary professions are liable to a more than ordinary portion of enfeebling diseases, of which several melancholy cases have recently occurred, a part of the profits arising out of this plan, will be appropriated for the relief of the sick, and the repose of the aged artist, thereby preventing the loss of subsistence from illness, and the loss of talent from despondency.

Resolved, That subscriptions be lodged at Messrs Down and Thornton, Bartholomew-lane; Messrs Drummond, Charing Cross; and Messrs Hammersley, Pall Mall, Bankers; in the names of His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, the Marquis of Stafford, the Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, Earl of Dartmouth, Sir John Fleming Leicester, Bt. Sir Mark Sykes, Bt. Sir Abraham Hume, Bt. M. P. Sir T. Bernard, Bt. William Smith, Esq. M. P. S. Whitbread, Esq. M. P. J. P.

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J. P. Anderdon, Esq. and Thomas Hope, Esq., the committee of managers appointed for conducting the business.

That Sir John Fleming Leicester be appointed treasurer. That these resolutions be printed and published."

This plan being carried into effect, the shareholders will be amply remunerated, even in a pecuniary way, because their advance of one hundred guineas remaining like stock, after their receipt of the first set of proofs and etchings, will retain such a value, that, it is presumed, a share will then sell at par, another work being commenced immediately on the completion of the first; and this, from its very nature, will continually reproduce and maintain fresh undertakings, so that a set of proofs and etchings from every succeeding work will become the property of the shareholder without any expence. But, considered as men of public taste and spirit, the shareholders will more than remunerate themselves in obtaining four sound national objects: 1st, A rescue of the nobler province of the art of engraving in this country from total degradation and decay; 2d, A most desirable rivalry of the French, who are growing as ambitious in arts as they are in arms, and would fain get the start of us in every race for renown; 3d, The permanent advancement of the art, by means of its national museum and school, which will give it at once improvement, stability, and dignity; and, 4th, The comfort and support of helpless old age, an object not only dear to the hearts and habits of Englishmen, but expressive of the true effects of polite art, which never proves its influence so finely as in the perfection of the social feelings.

## *Biographical Memoir of the late Richard Gough, Esq.*

(Concluded from page 415.)

THE account thus far given of Mr Gough, almost literally from his own pen, unmixed with extraneous observations, it may now be allowable to enlarge.

One of the most prominent features in his character, was an insatiable thirst for literature; and particularly that branch of it in which he so eminently excelled—the study of our national antiquities. Young as he was at the time of his father's death, in 1751, not having then attained his 16th year, an only son, with the certainty of inheriting a plentiful fortune, his attention was principally turned to the improvement of his mind, and the foundation of a noble library. Hence, the pleasurable diversions of the age to him had little charms. The well-stored shop of *honest Tom Payne* at the Mews Gate, or the auction-rooms of the *two Sams*, Baker and Paterson, had beauties far transcending the alluring scenes of fashionable dissipation.

At Cambridge, his studies were regular and severe; diverted only by occasional visits to the metropolis; or by the delightful excursions which, for twenty years, he made to various parts of the kingdom, one of which, and that not the least pleasant to himself, was to *Pleshy* in Essex, in 1762; and of which, after an interval of more than 40 years, he published an excellent history, in the preface to which he says,

"Having collected the history of this renowned little spot from all the materials within my reach, I leave the farther investigation of its antient glory to those whom a nearer residence to it gives an opportunity of

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of more frequently examining. If I have failed in any essential part of my description, when I flatter myself I have done more towards bringing Pleshy into view than any before me have done, or are disinterested enough to attempt in future—

> ——— I have my praise,
> And let the rest the burthen bear.

Yet, ere I quit this favourite scene, let me pay it the tribute of a verse, which, if it did not recal its former lustre, would teach me to recollect some of my earliest feelings in the rounds of antiquarianism, which I have ever since been running, and which I can with pleasure re-commence with my Poetical Friend from Pleshy."

The *Poetical Friend*, whose nervous lines are an ornament to the "History of Pleshy," needs not the additional merit of having written good verses, to enhance that genuine worth by which he has long been distinguished, as one of the most eminent of that honourable and useful body of men of whom Britain justly boasts—whose *Merchants* are Princes.

Mr Gough's attentions, meanwhile, were not so entirely devoted to literature, as to exclude him from the social duties and the rational pleasures of life.

Aug. 18, 1774, soon after the death of his mother, an event by which he came into full possession of the house at Enfield, with the large estate bequeathed to him by his father, he added considerably to his other comforts, by marrying Anne, fourth daughter of Thomas Hall, Esq. of Goldings, Herts, a lady of distinguished merit, whose family was equally respectable with his own, and who, after a long and happy union, has to lament the loss of him, whose object, through life, was to increase her happiness.

Those only who have had the satisfaction of seeing Mr Gough in his domestic and familiar circle, can properly appreciate his merits. Though highly and deservedly distinguished as a scholar, the pleasantry and the easy condescension of his convivial hours still more endeared him, not only to his intimates, but even to those with whom the forms and customs of the world rendered it necessary that he should associate.

There was, however, another class of society to which, if possible, he was still more dear—the poor and the afflicted, to whom he was, at all times, a father, a protector, and a benefactor.

To the compiler of this brief memoir, he was the kind, disinterested friend; the prudent, judicious adviser; the firm, unshaken patron. To him every material event in life was confidentially imparted. In those that were prosperous, no man more heartily rejoiced; in such as were less propitious, no man more sincerely condoled, or more readily endeavoured to alleviate. This was more particularly the case in two calamities of the most trying nature.

Of his literary labours, it may not be superfluous to observe, that he translated Camden's Britannia from the original, and supplied his additions, with so little interruption of the ordinary intercourse of life, that none of his family were aware that he was, at any time, engaged in so laborious an undertaking.

His Sepulchral Monuments was a work of not less labour. These volumes, indeed, would alone have been sufficient to perpetuate his fame, and the credit of the arts in England, where few works of superior splendour have before or since appeared. The independent master of an ample fortune, he was, in all respects, pre-eminently qualified for the labours of an antiquary; the



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the pain of whose researches can but rarely meet an adequate remuneration. This magnificent work must long ago have convinced the world, that he possessed not only the most indefatigable perseverance, but an ardour which no expence could possibly deter; and one great object of the latter part of his life was, to prepare the "Sepulchral Monuments" for a new edition. With this constantly in view, he spared neither trouble nor expence in obtaining an ample store of new and accurate drawings by the first artists; all which, with the numerous and beautiful plates already engraved, principally by the Basires, form part of his noble bequest to the University of Oxford, who will, doubtless, have great pleasure in fulfilling the wishes of their generous benefactor, by an improved edition.

To have re-published also his "Anecdotes of British Topography," would have been to him an event of the highest gratification. A third edition, begun at the press in 1806, was rapidly advancing, when the destructive fire of Feb. 8, 1808, and the then declining state of Mr Gough's health, which, for more than two years, had been gradually impaired by repeated fits of epilepsy, interrupted an undertaking, which neither the author, nor his printer, had sufficient spirits to resume. The deep concern, indeed, which Mr Gough felt at the dreadful event which terminated his labours at the press, was shewn in a series of the kindest consolatory letters. In one of these, near the end of September 1808, he requests Mr Nichols to execute a confidential commission; "which," he emphatically adds, "*may be the last office* you will have to do for your sincere friend." This was nearly prophetic; for there was little now to be done, that could contribute to his comforts, beyond the unremitting attentions of a few of his most intimate friends.

The bright gem of intellect, though frequently clouded, had intervals of its former splendour; and the frequent emanations of benevolence displayed through a long and painful illness, whilst they comforted and delighted those around him, added poignancy to the regret which they experienced for his bitter sufferings; from which he was mercifully released, without an apparent struggle at the last, on the 20th of February 1809; and was buried on the 28th, in the church-yard of Wormley, Herts, in a vault built for that purpose, on the south side of the chancel, not far from the altar which, for several years, he had devoutly frequented.

The funeral, in conformity to his own directions, was as little ceremonious as propriety would permit. The attendants were, the Rev. T. M'Culloch (whose feelings scarcely permitted him to pay the last sad office of reading the church service); Mr Kirby, Mr James Hall, and Mr Clarke; who were followed from Enfield to Wormley by crowds, whose lamentations and regrets were unequivocally shewn.

The following epitaph, written by himself five or six years before his death, and containing matter that might fill a volume, he directed to be inscribed in the church:

"Hunc propè parietem
Reliquias suas condi voluit
RICARDUS GOUGH,
antiquâ stirpe ortus:
Ex Heroibus qui in bellis Gallicis et civilibus claruere
gloriam,
ex Mercatoribus Stapulæ Calesiæ Indiæque Orientalis divitias,
deduxit:
Patriæ amorem, erga Reges fidem,
Legum Antiquitatumque patriæ peritiam,
ex atavis consanguineisque derivatam,
constanter coluit;
Hasce investigandi cupiditatis [illegible]
testimonia habeto:

*Topographiæ*

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*Topographiam Britannicam,*
*Gulielmi Camdeni Britanniam renovatam,*
*Monumenta Sepulchralia Magnæ Britanniæ.*
Abi, Lector, nec vanitatis insimules.
Obit xx die mensis Februarii, A. D. MDCCCIX.
ætat. LXXIV.

The publications by Mr Gough, not already noticed, are, 1. New editions of "Description des Royaulmes d'Angleterre & d'Escosse, composé par Estienne Perlin, Paris, 1558;" and of "Histoire de l'Entré de la Reine Mère dans la Grande Bretagne, par de La Serre, Paris, 1639;" which he illustrated with cuts, and English notes, and introduced by historical prefaces, in 1775.

2. "A Catalogue of the Coins of Canute, King of Denmark and England; with Specimens, 1777," 4to.

3. "A Comparative View of the Antient Monuments of India, particularly those in the Island of Salset, near Bombay, as described by different Writers; illustrated with Ten curious Plates, 1785," 4to.; in which, with considerable industry, he threw together the Narratives of Travellers of different Nations.

4. "List of the Members of the Society of Antiquaries of London, from their Revival in 1717 to June 1796; arranged in Chronological and Alphabetical Order, 1798," 4to.

5. In the same year, Mr Gough amended and considerably enlarged, from the Paris edition of 1786, the English translation of the "Arabian Nights Entertainments;" to which he added Notes of Illustration, and a Preface, in which the Supplementary Tales, published by Dom Chavis, are proved to be a palpable forgery.

6. "Rev. Kennett Gibson's Comment upon Part of the Fifth Journey of Antoninus through Britain. Enlarged with the Parochial History of Castor, and its Dependencies, to the present Time. To which is added, an Account of Marham, &c. 1800," 4to.

7. "Description of the Beauchamp Chapel, adjoining to the Church of St Mary at Warwick, and the Monuments of the Earls of Warwick in the said Church, and elesewhere, 1804," 4to.

8. "Coins of the Seleucidæ, Kings of Syria; from the Establishment of their Reign under Seleucus Nicator, to the Determination of it under Antiochus Asiaticus. With Historical Memoirs of each Reign. Illustrated with Twenty-four (beautiful) Plates of Coins, from the Cabinet of the late Matthew Duane, F. R. and A. S. Engraved by F. Bartolozzi, 1804," 4to.

His assistance to friends engaged in literary pursuits, was more extensive than will probably be ever known.

He gave considerable help to Dr Kippis, in the second edition of the "Biographia Britannica;" and prepared the lives of Sir John Fastolf, and the Farrars of Little Gedding, for the sixth volume.

To Mr Carter, he was frequently assistant in compiling and revising the descriptions of his admirable Architectural Plates. And "The Antiquaries Museum," by Mr Schnebbelie, was begun at his suggestion; and the literary part of it was principally his.

He assisted in collecting the "Progresses of Queen Elizabeth," and wrote the preface to the first volume.

Mr Ellis, in the "History of Shoreditch," acknowledges great assistance, both from his pen and library; as well as Mr Malcom, in the History of London.

The prefaces to numerous other works, acknowledge the extensive patronage which, during the whole of his literary career, he was not only so able, but so ready to bestow.

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By his last-will, Mr Gough has given to the University of Oxford all his printed books and manuscripts on Saxon and Northern Literature, "for the use of the Saxon Professor:"—all his "manuscripts, printed books, and pamphlets, prints and drawings, maps, and copper-plates, relating to British topography (of which, in 1808, he had nearly printed a complete catalogue); his interleaved copies of the British Topography," "Camden's Britannia," and the "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," with all the drawings relative to the latter work; and all the copper-plates of the "Monuments" and the "Topography"—and 14 volumes of "drawings of sepulchral and other monuments in France"—all these he wills and desires may "be placed in the Bodleian Liberary, in a building adjoining to the picture gallery, known by the name of *The Antiquaries Closet*, erected for keeping manuscripts, printed books, and other articles relating to British topography; so that, all together, they may form one uniform body of English antiquities."

He gives to Mr Nichols his set of the "Gentleman's Magazine," and of the "Anecdotes of Mr Bowyer." And then directs that the other parts of his very valuable library and coriosities shall be sold by Messieurs Leigh and Sotheby.

To Mrs Gough he has very properly secured a life-interest in nearly the whole of his property; and, at a period which, it is sincerely hoped may be far distant, he gives legacies to the amount, in the whole, of more than L. 30,000.

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*Biographical Memoir of the late Joseph Cooper Walker, Esq.*

THE loss of this accomplished scholar will be long and deeply deplored by all true votaries of science and the fine arts; but those only who have had the happiness to be included in the circle of his friends, can justly appreciate the many ornaments which dignified, and the numerous graces which adorned, his character. Never was there any who united, in an higher degree, the accomplishments of the gentleman, with the attainments of the scholar. His polished manners, his refined sentiments, his easy flow of wit, his classical taste, and his profound erudition, rendered his conversation as fascinating as it was instructive: the rare qualities of his heart procured for him the most devoted attachment of relatives and friends, the affectionate regard of all who knew him. A frame of peculiar delicacy incapacitated Mr Walker for the exercise of an active profession, and early withdrew his mind from the bustle of the world to the more congenial occupations of literary retirement. The intervals of exemption from pain and sickness, which are usually passed in languor, or in pleasure, were by him devoted to the cultivation of those favourite departments of literature to which he was guided, not less by natural taste, than by early association. To seek for that best of blessings—health, which his own climate denied him, Mr Walker was induced to travel: the ardent mind of this young enthusiast in the cause of letters, which had drunk deep from the classic fountain of antiquity, and had imbibed the most profound admiration for the heroes and the sages of old, regretted not his constitutional debility, but seized the occasion which invited him to that sacred theatre, on which the greatest characters had figured, and the noblest works had been atchieved. He visited Italy; he embraced with enthusiasm that nurse of arts and of arms; he trod with devotion her classic ground, consecrated by the ashes of heroes, and

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and immortalized by the effusions of poets; he studied her language; he observed her customs and her manners; he admired the inimitable remains of ancient art, and mourned over the monuments of modern degradation; he conversed with her learned men; he was enrolled in her academies; and became almost naturalized to the country.

Mr W.'s mind having taken this early direction, the study of Italian literature became his favourite pursuit, and to his latest hour continued to be his occupation and his solace; but, though thus attached to the literature of Italy, Mr W. was not regardless of his native land. At a period when it is fashionable to be altogether English, this true patriot felt and avowed his ardent attachment to, and decided preference for, the country of his birth. The first fruits of his genius were offered on the altar of his country; he devoted the earliest efforts of his comprehensive mind to vindicate the injured character, and to enlighten the disputed history of Ireland. He dwelt with delight on her wild romantic scenery; he loved the generous, though eccentric, character of her children; the native language of Ireland, to his ears, was full of harmony and force, and the songs of her bards filled his patriotic soul with rapturous emotion. He was indeed an Irishman of Ireland's purest times. As a critic and an antiquarian, Mr W. was equally distinguished: in his masterly delineation of the revival, progress, and perfection of the Italian drama, the muse of Italian tragedy appears with new grace attired in an English dress. As the restorer of this literary commerce between England and Italy, almost closed since the time of Milton, the name of Walker will be added to those of Roscoe and Mathias. The essays on the customs and institutions of ancient Ireland, are written in the true spirit of a native historian; and, as they are eminently useful to the antiquarian, must be singularly interesting to every Irish breast; these, his earliest works, (the offspring of his vigorous mind, at a period when young men are not yet emancipated from the tyranny of pupillage) evince a maturity of judgment, a soundness of criticism, and a range of learning, which would not disgrace the name of the venerable Vallancy. Mr W. returned from the continent little improved in health, but his mind stored with the treasures of observation: he soon retired from the turbulence of a city life, to the tranquillity and pure air of his romantic villa, under the hills of Wicklow. In this lovely seclusion, where the sublime grandeur of the distant view is finely contrasted by the cultivated beauty of the nearer prospect, he found a situation at once favourable to his invalid state, and in unison with his taste and pursuits: still a martyr to his constitutional malady, * he suffered it neither to sour the unchangeable sweetness of his temper, nor to relax the ardour with which he pursued his studies. Though enjoying his seclusion, he was not deprived of the pleasures of society; his solitude was enlivened by the occasional visits of friends, and his connection with the world of letters was kept up by an extensive epistolary intercourse. The literary traveller interrupted his studies, to admire the tasteful arrangement of his library, and enjoy the conversation of its elegant owner. This valuable collection of choice and rare books, was, in part, the fruit of his travels and researches, and was enriched by many contributions from his learned friends; it was, in truth, an honourable monument of the taste

* An acute asthma.

and

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and learning of its master.† In that liberality of sentiment, and in that polish of manners, which is the natural result of travel, and which an education entirely domestic can seldom supply, as well also as in his literary pursuits, Mr W. resembled that accomplished nobleman, the late earl of Charlemont, whose friendship he enjoyed whilst living, and whose memory he cherished in death; by the side of this enlightened patriot, he walked through the fertile fields of Italian literature, and the more thorny paths of controverted antiquities, until the death of that venerable patriot deprived Ireland of her truest friend and brightest ornament. Mr W. did not long survive; but, after a few years of mingled bodily pain and mental enjoyment, followed to the grave this associate of his literary labours, Mr W. was in the 49th year of his age when he died, and he breathed his last sigh in the arms of a brother and sister, whose peculiar sorrow seemed equally to defy consolation and description. It will gratify the admirers of Italian literature to learn, that Mr W. has left them a valuable legacy in the Life of Tassoni; which, though without his latest corrections, will add another wreath to the crown which criticism has entwined for the author of the Memoirs on Italian Tragedy, and the Historical Memoirs of the Irish Bards: "His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani munere."

† It is to be lamented that such appropriate memorials of departed genius, should so frequently be violated by the avarice or gothic taste of those into whose possession they come. In the present instance, however, Mr W.'s valuable collection has descended to a spirit truly ‡ fraternal; who, with pious devotion to the memory of a beloved brother, has determined to preserve inviolate, the literary treasure.

‡ To this gentleman (Samuel Walker, esq.) we understand, the world will be, at a future day, indebted for the publication of the interesting journal of his travels, and such other written remains of the late Mr W. as were in a fit state to meet the public eye.

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*Letters occasioned by Dr Edmondston's History of the Zetland Islands.*

## LETTER IV.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IN May last, I sent you the first of a series of communications, in the form of letters, (but to which *you* prefixed the title of *Strictures*), relative to objects of Scottish natural history,—occasioned by reading a recent account of the Shetland islands. As I have always understood the attainment of truth and accuracy to be the grand aim of every *true naturalist*, I could not possibly have imagined that the correction of a few mistakes in natural history could have roused, to the highest pitch, the indignation of an author who pointedly declaims against *soi-disant* pretenders to that inviting science,—even although the correction of these mistakes should inadvertently have been accompanied with some innocent pleasantry at his expence. Three short letters have already been published; and two more might, I suppose, have embraced all my remarks: but, in last number of your Miscellany, there appeared a "Reply by Dr Edmondston" to the *first* letter, which he complains of as "elaborate," and condemns for its severity of style; yet this reply is not only very violent, but is of greater length than all my three letters put together. I should, however, have passed it over with very little notice, had I not been assured that its violence was directed against a young clergyman in the Shetland Islands, (*a*) who, whatever may have

(*a*) The Rev. John Fleming, minister of Bressay island, near Lerwick.

been

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been his literary offences against this author (of which I know nothing), is, certainly *not guilty* of writing these remarks on his ornithology. I am sorry that my well-meant observations should have tended to lead Dr Edmondston into such an unfortunate predicament; but the principal part of the blame must fall upon himself; for he had clearly no right to indulge in such rashness and impetuosity of temper, as to make a scurrilous attack on a private individual, without having previously *ascertained*, that that individual had offended him. I doubt not but he will now take the earliest opportunity of rectifying his mistake, and of making atonement, by bearing testimony to the merits of one who, according to all accounts, is not only already an ornament to his profession, but is likely, hereafter, to rank among the first naturalists of this country.

As this explanation necessarily has the effect of at once doing away the greater part of the angry personalities which disfigured the reply (and which, indeed, could be intelligible only to a very small portion of your readers—those personages dignified with the ludicrous title of "the learned critics of Hialtlandia"), a very few more sentences, on my part, shall suffice.

Dr Edmondston is certainly right in supposing that I alluded to Mr Neill's papers, when I said that he had been anticipated "in several of the most important remarks which he makes on the present state of Shetland, and the means of its improvement." I still adhere to this assertion; and any one who has curiosity enough may satisfy himself of the justness of my statement, by merely comparing what is said by Mr Neill, in Scots Magazine for April 1805, concerning the best plan to be pursued in attempting to raise trees in the islands, and what is said by Dr Edmondston, in 1810, (vol. i. pages 217, 218,) on the same subject. The propriety of the separation of the professions of fisher and farmer—the freedom of the tenant from an obligation to fish to his master—and the granting of leases of some considerable duration,—are all illustrated by Mr Neill in 1805; and perfectly similar remarks are repeated by Dr Edmondston, in 1810, without the slightest allusion to his predecessor in the cause of Zetland reform. But, if the Editor of the Scots Magazine, and Mr Neill himself, choose to succumb, it is not certainly the business of Orcadensis to vindicate their literary rights.

Once for all, I must remark, that notwithstanding the ocean of words, and of metaphorical expressions, with which Dr Edmondston has encircled his admissions, he does, in effect, admit the correctness of all my remarks.

Skua-gulls he allows to be peculiar to Shetland; for only *British* birds were spoken of.

He now grants that, besides Falco albicilla, "F. fulvus is, he believes, in Zetland;" but, he adds, that it is to be considered rather as a variety of the former than as a distinct species. This opinion it is, perhaps, intended to illustrate in his promised Ornithologia Zetlandica; but, in the course of preparing that work, it is probable that the author may become satisfied that his opinion is not correct. The ringtail (F. fulvus) in several respects resembles the golden eagle (F. chrysaetos); but it is distinct from the cinereous (F. albicilla). To mention only two obvious marks: in the cinereous, the extremity of the tail is white; in the ringtail it is black: in the cinereous the feathers scarcely extend below the knee; in the ringtail they come down to the toes.

He now admits that both the raven and the hooded crow lately *resided* in Shetland; but he tells us, that

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that no less than a groat having been offered for every raven's head, "a very hot persecution immediately took place," (in which we may suppose, the ravenously hungry "critics of Hialtlandia" to have taken the lead); and the poor raven, it seems, thus became a *migratory* bird, by order of the Commissioners of Supply. Strange to tell, this stupid bird still comes to this persecuting country to bring forth its young—a period when it is most defenceless, and has most need of repose, and, according to Dr Edmondston, only "quits Zetland after the breeding season!"

That the Cormorant can perch on trees, he has not directly denied. Linnæus says, "nidificat in altis arboribus;" and Colonel Montagu states, "We have seen eight or ten together, far up the river Usk, perched upon a tree." But Dr Edmondston has not yet had ocular demonstration of the fact! Let him, therefore, forthwith take up his quarters near the ancient Palace of Linlithgow, and before he shall have completed his Ornithologia, he will, doubtless, be gratified by seeing "detachments of cormorants" perching on the trees which grow on the islets in the *loch*.

It is alleged that Orcadensis "ought to have known that there are between 20 and 30 different species of hawks." Orcadensis must confess, that he never heard of more than 17 British species, and he believes that no more than this number is to be found in the best English museums. Seven, or, at most, eight species only, are found in the Orkneys; and he has never understood that even that number could be claimed by Shetland. Dr Edmondston himself mentions only *three* species!

As to the author's musical taste, I still think it *outré*. But I readily admit the force of the maxim, "De gustibus non disputandum." It must, however, be understood, that remarks on the notes, calls, and songs of birds, are interesting to the ornithologist.

Nothing could be farther from the wish of Orcadensis, than to undervalue this young physician's "anatomical attainments." If my words be fairly interpreted, I really gave the author credit for such attainments, regretting only, that his habits should have led him to theorise when he should have investigated matter of fact.

He seems now, to deprecate all criticism on the natural history department of his late work, and desires Orcadensis to reserve his strictures till the publication of Ornithologia Zetlandica, "when he will appear before the public *as an ornithologist*." Here then is something very like an admission by the author himself, that he has written 70 pages 8vo. of a catalogue of Shetland birds, without being an ornithologist! It was a maxim of the late Lord Kames, that the best way to study any science, was to write a book upon it: Dr Edmondston seems inclined to follow this plan; but he should also imitate his lordship in availing himself of intelligent remarks, from whatever quarter they may come. "Fas est et ab hoste doceri."

Orcadensis can have no great objections to subscribe to the eulogy of the ornithological part of Dr Edmondston's book, said to have been delivered "publicly" by the Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh. It does not however, follow, from this eulogy, that the learned Professor meant that there were no mistakes in this part of the book. Had the author exercised his patience till the conclusion of these letters, it is not impossible that he might have received as much praise from Orcadensis, as can reasonably be extracted from the

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the guarded opinion of the Professor of Natural History, as detailed by Dr Edmondston himself. Indeed, had not the book possessed some merit, and been likely to have been referred to as an authority, Orcadensis would not have been at the trouble to warn ornithologists against his errors or omissions.

After this unexpected interruption, I shall, next month, resume my remarks, which two letters more may probably bring to a close.

*August*, 1810. ORCADENSIS.

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*Account of the Fejee Islands.*

[From the Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser.]

ON the 7th of October last, which was shortly after the arrival at the Fejees of the Favourite, Capt. Campbell, Mr Thomas Smith, his second officer, was unexpectedly made prisoner by the natives, with seven others of the ship's company, and remained nine days in captivity; during which interval he experienced and witnessed horrors, from his native of which the following account is accurately deduced.

It begins with stating, that, on the 7th of October, he went from Sandalwood Bay round to the Bay of Highlea, with three boats, in quest of Sandal-wood, one of which, the ship's long-boat, he commanded; another, a whale-boat, was under the command of a Mr Lockerby, formerly chief officer of the American ship, Jenny; and the third, under Mr Graham, who fortunately returned laden to the vessel in time to escape the calamities that fell upon the former two. At Highlea he heard that Bullandam, the chief of the district of Buya, was expected with a force to make war upon the island of Taffere or Taffeia, and that it was the intention of the Highleans to aid his enterprize. The next morning the two boats prepared to return to the vessel, but were cut off by Bullandam's fleet of canoes, 140 in number, orderly advancing in a semicircle; and finding it impossible to pass them, it was considered as advisable to bear up to the fleet, hoping, by such display of confidence, to preserve the lives of the crews. When within hail they were ordered to advance; but the whale boat was prevented by a large canoe bearing down and running aboard, cutting her in two. Mr Lockerby and the crew were picked up and made prisoners, and Mr Smith, and the long boat's people, were made prisoners likewise. The captors were about to dispatch some of the people with their spears and clubs, but were prevented by the chief commanding the canoe, until the superior chief should be consulted. When presented to Bullandam, he proposed to employ them in his intended assault against Taffere, in which he proposed to himself much assistance from their muskets; and seemed much disappointed when informed that the powder was spoiled, and the guns useless. He had no wish, however, to commit any personal injury on his prisoners; but, on the contrary, shewed some attention to Mr Smith, whom he respected as an officer, and generally invited to accompany him when he went on shore, always endeavouring to sooth his apprehensions, and quiet his solicitude of returning with his companions to the ship, by an assurance, that as soon as the island of Taffere was subjugated, and its inhabitants destroyed, he would employ all his subjects in procuring wood for the vessel, to which they should be returned in safety.

On the 11th of October, the junction of forces being thoroughly arranged, an immense fleet of canoes sailed from Highlea for the expedition, and having a fresh head-wind, the



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the canoes were set to windward by poles, at the rate of three knots an hour. At night this formidable armament came to, round the north-east part of the island; and Bullandam took Mr Smith on shore to pass the night with him; his night guard consisted of ten men, armed with spears and arrows.

Early in the morning of the 12th the whole of the army returned to their canoes, which, on a signal from Bullandam, set forward in complete order; and in about three in the afternoon the fleet anchored abreast of a village in Taffere, the van coming to close action with a fleet belonging to the island.

The attack was made with arrows at a distance; and, as the canoes of Taffere maintained their position, they soon closed, when a desperate and stubborn conflict with spears commenced. The islanders, however, at length gave way to numbers very far superior, and to escape an otherwise certain destiny all leaped into the water, and swam towards the shore, from which a division of Bullandam's fleet was endeavouring to cut them off. The canoes were taken possession of, with only one captive, an unfortunate boy, who being presented to the relentless chief, was ordered to be slaughtered, as it was his determination that not a single life should be spared. This ruthless sentence was immediately executed with a club, three blows from which the youthful sufferer endured, and then expired; the body was afterwards given into the charge of an attendant, to be roasted for the chief and his principal associates. The horrors that immediately succeeded the defeat, the most sensible imagination can but faintly represent. A massacre was determined on; and, as the men had escaped the fury of their conquerors by flight, the women and children became the chief object of search; on which mission a canoe was dispatched, and, unhappily, the fatal discovery was very soon made. On a signal from the shore numbers landed, and a hut was set fire to, probably as a signal for the work of destruction to commence. Within a cluster of mangroves the devoted wretches had taken sanctuary; many might undoubtedly have secured themselves by accompanying the flight of their vanquished husbands and relatives, could they have consented to a separation from their helpless children, who were no less devoted than themselves. A dreadful yell was the forerunner of the assault; the ferocious monsters rushed upon them with their clubs, and, without regard to sex or infancy, promiscuously butchered all. Some who still had life and motion were treated as dead bodies, which were mostly dragged to the beach by one of their limbs, and through the water into the canoes; their groans were disregarded, and their unheeded protracted sufferings were still more hurtful to the feelings of humanity than even the general masacre itself had been. Among the slaughtered were some few men whose age perhaps had prevented their flight; but, in fact, so sudden and so dreadful was the consternation that succeeded the defeat of the unhappy natives of Taffere, as no doubt to paralyse the minds of the wretched creatures, when prompt consideration could alone be serviceable to their deplorable condition. The conquerors appeared to anticipate with inordinate delight, the festival with which this sad event had gratified their horrible expectation. Forty-two bodies were extended on one platform in Bullandam's canoe; and one of these, a young female, appearing most to attract his attention, he desired that his second in command would have it laid by for themselves.

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The Tafferians being wholly defeated and dispersed, the island was taken possession of by Bullandam's forces, which were very numerous. This principal chief invited Mr Smith on shore, as he seemed inclined to shew him favour; and Mr Smith declares it to be one of the most beautiful places he had ever seen: the houses, in number about a hundred, ranged on the declivity of a hill, interspersed with cocoa-nut, bread-fruit, and other trees, and each house defended with a wall of piled stone. The buildings were, however, all set fire to by Bullandam's order; and Mr Smith becoming solicitous for his release, was informed by the chief, that as soon as all the victims were devoured, he should be set at liberty with his companions. The dead bodies were got into the canoes, and the whole fleet left Taffere on their return to the main island, where many others joined in the horrible festivity, which was conducted with rude peals of acclamation. Mr Smith was on this occasion also taken on shore by the great chief, and here had again to experience a detestable spectacle. The bodies had been dismembered of their limbs, which were suspended on the boughs of trees in readiness for cookery; and afterwards part of a human leg was offered to Mr Smith, who had never broke his fast for five days. This offer he rejected with abhorrence; and, upon his captors appearing astonished at the refusal, he gave them to understand, that if he ate of human flesh he would instantly die. They were satisfied with this excuse, and continued their abominable festivity the whole night.

On the 15th, the chief in the canoe that captured Mr Smith's boat, applied to Bullandam for the prisoners, and the long boat, in order to return them to their ship, declaring his intention to demand three whale teeth and twelve hatchets for their ransom; but this proposal was not then attended to. Twenty or thirty men then arrived at the place of rendezvous, each bringing a basket of human flesh half roasted; which mode, Mr Smith learnt, they took to preserve it. The day of deliverance at length approached, from a captivity the most afflicting, from a diversity of causes, that man could be exposed to; and after enduring it nine days, and totally fasting, he was at length turned over to the charge of Niri, with orders to demand the ransom for himself and six of his companions. But, previous to quitting the voracious party, a new incident of cruelty occurred. One of the unfortunate inhabitants of Taffere had swam from his distressed island to the main, but was perceived as soon as he gained the shore, and was, in consequence, pursued by a multitude armed with bows and arrows, spears and clubs: the pursuit terminated with the life of the wretched fugitive, whose body presented a new source of exultation and cannibal festivity.

On the 16th, Mr Smith was restored to his overjoyed shipmates, with all his companions except two, one of whom was Mr Lockerby, who were afterwards indebted for their rescue to a determined perseverance in the captain, his officers, and people, which was highly creditable and meritorious. Mr Smith, Mr Lockerby, and all the others, had been repeatedly on the very point of assassination, to which these people seem to possess no kind of repugnance whatsoever, but, on the contrary, it appears their chief object of delight. Their determined obstinacy in effecting every thing they attempt, can alone be equalled by the extraordinary precision of their arrangements, which are planned methodically, and executed with an energy

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energy and calmness that suprise even an European; with strength of body they possess a thorough contempt of danger, and a heedlessness of pain. Their present conqueror, Bullandam, has already become terrible, and bids fair to possess himself of the sole sovereignty of the islands. But though implacable and sanguinary in his resentments, yet we are assured, that in his disposition, strong traces of kindness were perceivable towards all except the enemies of his arms.

## SCOTTISH REVIEW.

*The Forest Minstrel; a Selection of Songs, adapted to the most favourite Scottish Airs; few of them ever before published. By James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, and others. Small 8vo. 5s. Constable and Co.*

THE Scots are a musical nation. The singing of songs has, at all times, and on all occasions, been a favourite amusement. In accommodation to this taste, many of the greatest poets whom she has produced, have indulged in this light, but popular and widely diffused species of composition. Ramsay, Burns, Macniel, with many a sweet and nameless bard, have been flattered by the hope of hearing their strains issue from the lips of the young and the fair. Hence Scotland can produce a finer collection of songs, than perhaps any other country. Such, however, is human nature, that the most delicious food will at length cloy; a craving for novelty arises, and the most beautiful songs, as they come into common use, and into the mouths of the vulgar, acquire unfavourable associations, which repel the more fastidious votaries of the art. The editor of the present work conceives, that, by collecting all the floating productions which occasionally appear, he will be able, from time to time, to present the public with collections of new and good songs, which may relieve this satiety. The present volume presents a specimen of the undertaking; and it is interesting, not only in this view, but as affording examples of a school of poetry, which has recently arisen in this country. The hills and sheep-walks of the south have given birth to a race of untutored bards, whose works display very considerable beauties, mixed with faults, to which all human compositions, and particularly those of untaught genius, are liable. It may be useful, therefore, to point out the one to the notice of the public, and the other, for the warning and instruction of the authors and their imitators.

In this list, the first place is occupied by Mr James Hogg, known to the public under the pastoral name of the Ettrick Shepherd. The poetry of this person displays great and varied beauties. Besides tenderness and pathos, he possesses also a peculiar kind of sublimity, in which the plainness, and even rudeness of the language, contrasting with the loftiness of the thought, produces a very singular and striking effect. We will give, as an example, the following lines, which we write from memory, for they are not found in the present volume:

> Flow, my Ettrick, it was thou
> In life's mire first did drap me:
> There I live; and when I die,
> You will lend a sod to hap me;
> *There I'll doze, till it be day,*
> While your banks shall smile for aye.

For his power in drawing pictures of horror, we may refer to the Pedlar and Sir David Graham, in the Mountain Bard. The pieces in the present volume are chiefly in a different style; they aim at tenderness, pathos, and humour; and many, at least in the two former departments, possess

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possess considerable merit. The following lamentation of a lost maiden, who was flying from her father's house, appears to us extremely beautiful, and might have been more so, had the ideas in the last stanza been more fully brought out:

The gloamin' frae the welkin high
Had chas'd the bonny gowden gleam;
The curtain'd east, in crimson dye,
Hung heavy o'er the tinted stream:
The wild rose, blushing on the brier,
Was set wi' draps o' shining dew,—
As big an' clear the bursting tear
That row'd i' Betty's een sae blue.

She saw the dear, the little cot,
Where fifteen years flew swiftly by,
An' mourn'd her shame, an' hapless lot,
That forc'd her frae that hame to lie.
Though sweet an' mild the e'ening smil'd,
Her heart was rent wi' anguish keen;
The mavis ceas'd his music wild,
An' wonder'd what her sobs could mean.

"It wasna kind to rob my mind
Of a' its peace for evermair;
To blot my name wi' burning shame,
An' mak my parents' hearts see sair.
That hame how dare I enter now,
Ilk honour'd face in tears to see,
Where oft I kneel'd, to hear the vow
Was offer'd frae the heart for me!

"An' can I lo'e the treacherous man
Wha wrought this dear an' deadly ill?
Wha blur'd wi' clouds my early dawn?
Ah! waes my heart, I lo'e him still!
My heart abus'd! my love misus'd!
My wretched fate wi' tears I see!
But maist, I fear, my parents dear
Gae mourning to the grave for me!"

The following is a favourable specimen of Mr Hogg's love songs, though we do not think it is equal to the above:

Still must my pipe lie idle by,
And worldly cares my mind annoy?
Again its softest notes I'll try,
So dear a theme can never cloy.
Last time my mountain harp I strung,
'Twas she inspir'd the simple strain,
That lovely flower so sweet and young,
The bonny lass of Deloraine.

How blest the breeze's balmy sighs
Around her ruddy lips that blow;
The flower that in her bosom dies;
Or grass that bends beneath her toe.
Her cheeks endued with powers, at will
The rose's richest shade to drain;
Her eyes, what soft enchantments fill!
The bonny lass of Deloraine.

Let Athol boast her birchen bowers,
And Lomond of her isles so green;
And Windermere her woodland shores;
Our Ettrick boasts a sweeter scene:
For there the evening twilight swells
With many a wild and melting strain;
And there the pride of beauty dwells,
The bonny lass of Deloraine.

If Heaven shall keep her ay as good
As now she's handsome, fair and free,
The world may into Ettrick crowd,
And Nature's first perfection see.
Glencoe has drawn the wanderer's eye,
And Staffa in the western main;
These natural wonders ne'er can vie
Wi' the bonny lass of Deloraine.

May health still cheer her beauteous face,
And round her brows may honour twine;
And Heaven preserve that breast in peace,
Where meekness, love, and duty join.
But all her joys shall cheer my heart,
And all her griefs shall give me pain;
For never from my soul shall part
The bonny lass of Deloraine.

The following belongs to the class of national songs, and must be allowed to have merit:

Caledonia! thou land of the mountain and rock;
Of the ocean, the mist, and the wind:
Thou land of the torrent, the pine, and the oak;
Of the roe-buck, the hart, and the hind:
Though bare are thy cliffs, and though barren thy glens;
Though bleak thy dun islands appear;
Yet kind are the hearts, and undaunted the clans,
That roam on those mountains so drear.

Thou land of the bay, and the head-land so steep;
Of the eagle, that hovers on high
O'er the still lake, where, etch'd on its bosom, asleep
Lie the mountain, the cloud, and the sky.
Thou land of the valley, the moor, and the hill;
Of the storm, and the proud rolling wave;
Yes, thou art the land of fair liberty still!
And the land of my forefathers' grave.

A foe from abroad, or a tyrant at home,
Could never thy ardour restrain;
The invincible bands of imperial Rome
Assay'd thy proud spirit in vain.

Firm

Firm seat of religion, of valour, of truth,
Of genius unshackled and free;
The Muses have left all the vales of the south,
My lov'd Caledonia, for thee.

The principal fault in Mr Hogg's poetry, is a want of harmony between the different parts of it. His original situation has given him a rude, simple, and somewhat hard style; subsequent circumstances have inspired him with a taste for rich and artificial ornament; and he has, lastly, we know not how, acquired an extreme fondness for a certain species of moral and abstract language. All these, with the exception, perhaps, of the last, are exceedingly good, provided they are either kept separate, or intimately blended together. But in our author they mingle without coalescing, and produce thus a rather heterogeneous effect. Thus, in the following piece, tenderness and coarse humour appear to us not very happily combined:

On Ettrick clear there grows a brier,
An' mony a bonny bloomin' shaw;
But Peggy's grown the fairest flower
The braes o' Ettrick ever saw.
Her cheek is like the woodland rose;
Her e'e the violet set wi' dew;
The lily's fair without compare,
Yet in her bosom tines its hue.

Had I as muckle gowd an' gear
As I could lift unto my knee,
Nae ither lass but Peggy dear
Should ever be a bride to me.
O she's blythe! an' O she's cheery!
O she's bonny, frank, an' free!
The sternies bright, nae dewy night,
Could ever beam like Peggy's e'e.

Had I her hame at my wee house,
That stands aneath yon mountain high,
To help me wi' the kye an' ewes,
An' in my arms at e'ening lie;
O sae blythe! an' o' sae cheery!
O sae happy we wad be!
The lammie to the ewe is dear,
But Peggy's dearer far to me.

But I may sigh an' stand abeigh,
An' greet till I lose baith my een;
Though Peggy's smiles my heart beguiles,
She dinna mind my love a preen.

O I'm sad! an' O I'm sorry!
Sad an' sorry may I be;
I may be sick, an' very sick,
But I'll be desperate sweer to dee.

In the following stanza, the three first lines, which are lively and good, are sadly weakened by the abstract feebleness of the fourth:

Though Peggy an' I hae little o' gear,
My Peggy an' I, my Peggy an' I;
We're healthy, an' handy, an' never need fear,
For wha's sae happy as Peggy an' I;
We sleep a' the night, and we ply a' the day,
My Peggy an' I, my Peggy an' I;
Baith vices an' follies lie out o' our way,
An' wha's sae happy as Peggy an' I?

Sometimes he becomes careless, and produces verses that are simply and absolutely bad. We have noticed, indeed, only one poem in the present collection which comes under this description; but it may not be amiss to produce part of it as an awful warning:

"My lassie, how I'm charm'd wi' you
'Tis needless now to tell;
But a' the flowers the meadow through,
Ye're sweetest ay yourse!':
I canna sleep a wink by night,
Nor think a thought by day;
Your image smiles afore my sight
Whate'er I do or say."

"Fye, Jamie! dinna act the part
Ye'll ever blush to own;
Or try to wile my youthfu' heart
Frae reason's sober throne:
Sic visions I can ne'er approve,
Nor ony wakin' dream;
Than trust sic fiery furious love,
I'd rather hae esteem."

Mr Hogg would not have gained much esteem, if he had often written in this manner. We are happy to say, however, that the collection here made, is, in general, good; and that the faults which we have pointed out bear but a small proportion to the beauties which his pieces contain.

Our attention is next drawn to Mr Thomas Mouncey Cunningham, a Dumfries-shire gentleman, whose pieces form a considerable proportion of the present volume. They are

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are among its greatest ornaments. Mr Cunningham has a very rich and strong vein of pathos and imagery; and his poems derive a peculiar interest from the circumstances in which they are written. He is at a distance from his native land, whose hills, whose woods and streams, the scene of early friendship and love, he laments with never ceasing regret. In the following little poem, this sentiment is expressed with great energy, though several of the lines are rude:

Bonnie Clouden, as ye wander
Hills, an' heughs, an' moors amang,
Ilka know an' green meander,
Learn my sad, my doolfu' sang.
Braes o' breckan, hills o' heather,
Howms whare rows the gowden wave,
Blessfu' scenes, fareweel for ever,
I maun seek an unco grave!

Sair I pled, though fate unfriendly
Stang'd my heart wi' waes and dools,
That some faithfu' hand might kindly
Lay't amang my native mools.
Cronies dear, wha late an' early
Ay to sooth my sorrows strave,
Think on ane wha lo'es you dearly,
Doom'd to seek an unco grave.

Torn awa frae Scotia's mountains,
Far frae a' that's dear to dwall,
Mak's my een twa gushin' fountains,
Dings a durk in my poor saul.
Braes o' breckan, hills o' heather,
Howms whare rows the gowden wave,
Blessfu' scenes, fareweel for ever,
I maun seek an unco grave!

The following is still more pathetic:

"Come, gie's the *Birks o' Invermay*,
Or *Webster Willie's wacfu' Scald*;
Bauld Mauchlin Robin's *Duncan Gray*,
Or Allan's *Wauking o' the Fauld*."
"I downa sing ye *Duncan Gray*;
My burnin' heart o' dule's sae fu',
It wadna lilt, though bribit wi'
The nappiest yill that ye cude brew.

For, rioting on richest woe,
My joyless soul in secret weeps
O'er the green sod, where, mouldering low,
My loved, my lovely Julia sleeps.
Fell ruthless fae! thy wanton dart
A ruefu' errand sped away,
An' quiver'd in the kindest heart
That ever throb'd for others wae.

Aye, thou hast clos'd the brightest een,
An' blighted far the sweetest charms,
That ever I through life hae seen,
Or ever fauldit in my arms.
I'll tak the pipe I wont to blaw,
It ance was ripe o' birken buds,
An' I'll be gaun, an' haud awa
To see my lov'd, my native woods.

An' on the banks o' bonny Nith,
The lanely banks I lo'e sae dear,
I'll mourn my Julia's timeless death
As lang as I can drap a tear."

Nor are his powers confined to this style of composition; he displays also, when occasion requires, a great degree of enthusiasm and energy, particularly in war songs. The best example which this volume affords, is the Lament for Abercromby, from which we shall extract some stanzas:

"Farewell, dear renown" cried the auld lyart veteran;
"For Malcolm nae mair will be seen on the field
Wi' death warsling dourly, his faes bravely scatterin';
The sword o' a sodger his arm downa wield.

But here though he wanders wi' eild heavy laden,
And joyless gaes hirplin' down life's briary brae,
He yince strade to glory, through bluid bravely wadin',
Whar great Abercrombie, his chief, led the way.
Illustrious leader! now stalking wi' heroes,
Wha bled for our country, our king, and our laws,
When freedom unfurls her banner, be near us,
And rouse Scottish valour to stand in her cause.

By thee, led to victory, the sodger undaunted,
In wild transport fir'd at the loud shouts o' war,
Owre heaps rush'd to glory, the breach boldly mounted,
Though death arm'd wi' terror his courage to scaur.
Auld Scotia may lang on the heath wander cheerless,
And mourn as she sits by the sad sounding wave,
The prime o' her warriors, intrepid, and fearless,—
The brave Abercrombie lies cauld in the grave!"

Hitherto

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Hitherto we have noticed only the serious pieces; but the volume has a considerable part appropriated to humourous compositions, which seem, indeed, to be a favourite pursuit of these poets. We cannot say, however, that, in our opinion, their success in this department bears any proportion to that which they have attained in other branches of the poetical art. Tragic and impassioned sentiments are nearly the same in all ranks, and are often the more powerful, in proportion as they are more simply expressed. But humour is a more factitious quality; it requires a certain polish and refinement which unlettered bards can scarcely have had an opportunity of acquiring. Burns, indeed, had a vein of very fine humour; but he was, if we mistake not, most careful in selecting only the most delicate forms of it, and in purifying it from every coarse admixture. If his imagination ever suggested any thing of this latter kind, he had judgment enough to withhold it from the public. But the present race of poets seem ambitious of nothing so much, as to exclude every trace of refinement, and to outdo even the vulgarity of the lowest vulgar. Mr Cunningham, particularly, is a very grievous offender in this respect. We need only give one short specimen:

Lampin' Tibbie Demster saw us
Tak a kindly kiss or twa;
Syne awa she bang'd to blaw us,
Mumblin' what she heard an' saw.
Slav'rin' Jock glowr'd o'er the hallan,
Kindly speir'd for *wooster* Tam:
Swith, quo' he, ye beardless callan,
Tak' your beuk an learn your psalm.

Whisht, quo' Kate, our clashin' howdie,
Haith ye wrang the laddie sair;
Bessie's sleek as ony mowdie,
They wha cuddle young learn fair.
Scow'rerdowp cam to our dwallin'
An' wi' serious, smudgin' look,
Speer'd at aunty gin the callan'
Wanted owther clips or crook.

No mortal, except a Galloway cowherd that never left his native wilds, can possibly digest this. We are surprised, that the refined taste which Mr Cunningham certainly possesses, should not have shewn him how vain it is to expect, that the public will listen to such strains as these. We admit, however, that the song of "Ayont the Mow," making due allowances, may pass as a tolerable specimen of pastoral humour. We cannot take leave of this writer without regretting, that other concerns, more serious, we admit, should so entirely have weaned his heart from the muses. We think, that even amid the avocations of a busy life, he might still find intervals to bestow upon these objects of his "fond and first regard."

The above censure applies in a less degree to Mr Hogg, whose pieces display some real humour. His song of "Gracie Miller," has a good deal of originality, and, were it a little polished, might be really agreeable. We cannot, however, recommend it even to him, to make this his favourite style.

Having treated at such length on the two leading authors, we have little time to spare on the inferior luminaries in this horizon; they appear to shine, however, with considerable brightness, and to have been placed there by a skilful hand. As none of them give their names, they are ranged by the editor according to the letters of the alphabet. A has three songs, said to be the only ones that he ever composed, and on which the editor pronounces a high eulogy. They certainly discover a peculiar delicacy of feeling, joined to a tone of nature perfectly unadulterated. The first, entitled "*Lucy's Flittin*," begins thus:

'Twas when the wan leaf frae the birk tree was fa'in,
An' Martinmas dowie had wound up the year,

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That Lucy rose up her wee kist wi' her a' in't,
An' left her auld master, an' neibers sae dear.
She gaed by the stable where Jamie was stannin';
Right sair was his kind heart the flittin' to see:
"Fare ye weel Lucy," quo' Jamie, an' ran in.
—The gatherin' tears trickled fast to her knee.
As down the burn-side she gaed slaw wi' her flittin',
"Fare ye weel Lucy," was ilka bird's sang;
She heard the craw sayin't, high on the tree sittin',
An' Robin was chirpin't the brown leaves amang.
"O what is't that pit's my puir heart in a flutter?
An' what gars the tear come sae fast to my e'e?
I fear I hae left my bit heart a' thegither,
Nae wonder the tear fa's sae fast frae my e'e.
Though now he said naething but "Fare ye weel Lucy,"
It made me I neither could speak, hear, nor see:
He cudna say mair, but just "Fare ye weel Lucy;"
Yet that will I mind till the day that I die.

"Alake for the lassie" is not so good; but "Her bonny black e'e" shews considerable descriptive powers. B and C appear to be more polished writers than the rest, and possess a respectable degree of genius. D has produced only the Anniversary Song on Mr Pitt's Birth-day, which, it seems, was attributed to Mr Walter Scott; but, though not without merit, we see none which could justify such a supposition.

We may observe, with satisfaction, that a considerable number of the quotations which we have made, have already appeared in the poetical department of our Miscellany. This, however, did not appear to us to supersede the necessity of bringing them together, and pointing out their respective merits. It will be allowed, that we have not scrupled to bestow censure, where it appeared to be merited. We hope, therefore, to obtain credit, when we say, that the volume possesses a degree of poetical merit, which renders it well deserving of the attention of the public.

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*Scottish Literary Intelligence.*

WE understand, that Mr Colin Maclaurin, advocate at Edinburgh, has been, for a considerable time, engaged in a very elaborate and important work, entitled "An Inquiry into the Nature, Origin, and Fundamental Principles of Public Wealth and Commerce; and, more particularly, into the Nature, Value, and Use of the Precious Metals, both as useful commodities, and as the standard, equivalent, representative, and circulating medium of the exchangeable Value of all Kind of Goods and Merchandize." It is likely the work will extend to five or six parts, and the first part will probably be published some time the beginning of next year.



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The

The Juridical Society of Edinburgh are preparing a new edition of the first volume of their Collection of Stiles. It is entirely written over and new modelled, and will contain a complete system of the forms of heritable rights, two new titles having been added, and more approved forms of deeds introduced into the other titles.

On Saturday the 1st September next, will be published No. 1. of a literary paper, entitled *The Spy*, intended to illustrate the manners, taste, and genius of the Scottish nation. To be continued every Saturday.

*(For Literary Intelligence English and Foreign, see page 567.)*

# Poetry.

*Verses addressed to H. Macniel, Esq. Author of "Will and Jean," &c.*

GREATEST, sweetest, chastest bard,
That ever set the breast on fire,
Since the prince o' Scotia's bards
Yielded to thy hand his lyre.

Death wha nipt his flow'r sae early,
Scotia's high-form'd hopes has blawn;
Faded lies the gem, which fairly
Filled each promise o' its dawn.

Cruel, cruel, ruthless spirit,
(He deserv'd a better fate),
Deaf to pity, deaf to merit,
Deaf to all that's good and great.

Were not trouble, stern misfortune,
Poverty, and wild despair,
Ever with his feelings sportin'?
Ever blasting prospects fair?

Yet you, like a coward, meanly
Bill'd the phalanx of his foes;
Clos'd the eye which ever keenly
Pitied ev'ry brother's woes.

How his muse (his country's glory)
Swells the laugh, or prompts the sigh;
Cheers the lucid eye of sorrow,
Makes the jocund bosom cry.

True to nature, true to feeling,
What his fancy can controul?
Magic o'er the senses stealing,
Charms and melts by turns the soul.

Wha can pay his mem'ry's duties?
Wha describe his talents rare?
Read your hearts, that taste his beauties;
Read your hearts—you'll find it there.

Thee, Macniel, his great successor,
Thee, his country eyes with pride;
Lang may'st thou be spar'd to bless her,
Lang may'st thou Pegasus ride.

Often Scotia melts in pity
To thy harper's tender strain;
Much commends his plaintive ditty,
Much commends thy "Will and Jean."

A' her hopes on thee reclining,
Ne'er let sorrow fill her e'e,
Never let her cry, repining,
Has he left his harp to thee!

*Roslin, 10th Aug.* 1810. J. M'D.

# Summary of Politics.

THE issue of the campaign in Portugal, which has so long been the almost exclusive object of public attention, still continues to excite the liveliest interest, by the very perilous situation in which the British troops appear to be placed. The question, indeed, how far Lord Wellington, with his limited numbers, is qualified to make an effectual stand against the superior resources of the enemy, was, in effect, decided by the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo, since it is surely impossible to conceive a stronger proof of the inefficiency of our exertions in such a cause, than

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than the regular siege and surrender of an important fortress almost in sight of our camp, without any attempt, on our part, to protect or relieve it. Looking to events of this nature, in connection with their necessary results, all men of reflection seem now to see the wisdom of abandoning a calamitous and unavailing warfare for the defence of Portugal; and the only question is, whether a retreat to Lisbon is now as practicable as it is a desireable measure for the safety of our troops? Upon this subject, the speculations are, as might be expected, of the most various kind. We are informed, that every hill or strong position in the rear of the army has been fortified, and forms a station for a body of troops; so that a secure retreat must, as is supposed, be open to Lord Wellington "in the last event of things." On the other hand, his Lordship's determination, as far as can be seen from his conduct, seems rather in favour of a different plan of operations, since in place of speedily falling back (as is obviously his policy, if he believes in the necessity of an ultimate retreat) he still occupies a position in the face of the enemy, from which he shews no disposition to move.

Under the present circumstances of the two armies, and viewing the numbers and resources of each, to believe that a battle, whatever may be its immediate effect in raising the character of our troops, (if it can be farther raised) could have any result but one upon the general fate of the campaign, would argue a degree of credulity totally inconceivable in any one who has opened his eyes to the events of the last few years. The experience of Sir John Moore, and of Lord Wellington himself must, indeed, be thrown away upon him who imagines, that a battle, at the present juncture, would not realise the very same consequences that followed the memorable advance of both generals; and since, in spite of all the declamation, and the rhodomontade of our daily papers, a retreat is the point to which we must come at last, is it not plainly our wisest course to adopt that measure, while it is yet time, to avoid the horrors of a battle, which it seems but too obvious must, under the present circumstances, be followed not by a retreat, but by a flight to Lisbon?

With regard to the protection to be derived, in such an emergency, from hills and other fortified stations, it is to be observed, that when the main army is forced to fall back, these can avail little or nothing against a victorious and pursuing enemy; since they must, in every case, either be given up, or overpowered by stronger detachments. All such positions have their estimated value in the lives of men; and to the progress of an enemy, who can afford to pay their price, they can present no serious obstacle.

The foregoing remarks, as to the wisdom and policy of an immediate retreat, have been very strikingly exemplified in the result of the first encounter which has taken place between the two armies. General Craufurd, it appears, with the outposts or advanced guard of the British army, was attacked by a very strong body of the enemy, and though successful, in resisting the assault, was under the necessity of effecting his retreat across the Coa. Here the enemy renewed the contest in three successive attacks, directed against a bridge occupied by the British troops; all of which having failed, General Craufurd, with the loss of about 300 men and officers, fell back upon the position occupied by Lord Wellington. Thus are presented in minature, the consequences which a battle must realise upon a greater scale, and thus it is, that, after

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after a vain display of valour, which no man questions, we can secure our safety, if it is to be secured, only by a precipitate retreat.

Turning from scenes like these where the highest exertions of gallantry must be crushed under a melancholy disparity of force, we are happy to announce to our readers, some relaxation in that strict embargo, which has so long impeded the operations of commerce; a decree having been published by the Emperor Napoleon, permitting the importation into France of many important articles of trade, upon payment of heavy duties.

We have long been convinced, that it would be a great improvement on the maritime code of Europe, if, by the common consent of its various states, an arrangement could be made for extending to trade complete protection against the fury of war. In a former number of this publication, we entered into a full explanation of the principles on which such an agreement might be concluded, and we are still convinced, that if any plan could be devised for rescuing commerce from the hostility to which it is at present exposed by the laws of war, the blessings of such an arrangement would be so widely felt, that mankind would look back with wonder on the folly and prejudice by which they had been tempted, for such a length of time, to persecute those who were traversing the world for the purpose of multiplying the enjoyments of its inhabitants.

The present change in the commercial policy of Britain and France, appears to have originated in the mutual necessities of both. There is no doubt, that the effects of the late commercial decrees have been severely felt in both countries; and, accordingly, while, in Britain, the merchants were holding meetings for the purpose of procuring a modification of the obnoxious edicts by which they were embarrassed, the government of France, impressed with the folly of its past conduct, appears, at the same time, to have meditated a change in its policy. It is in pursuance of these maxims that a decree has been issued in France, permitting the importation of colonial produce, and a variety of other prohibited articles at high duties; and it has been further declared, that the Berlin and Milan decrees will be repealed on the following conditions: either that the neutral powers, and America in particular, shall cause their rights to be respected, or that Britain shall repeal her orders in council, and renounce the privilege of blockading extensive tracts of her enemy's coasts. The orders in council were intended as a measure of retaliation for the Berlin and Milan decrees. These being abandoned by the enemy, the British orders in council will, of course, be relinquished. As to the limitation of the privileges of blockade, in which the whole controversy originated, there will no doubt be greater difficulty, as among a very numerous class of politicians these privileges are supposed to be essential to our naval superiority. This notion, we apprehend, is founded on no good grounds. The valour of our seamen is the tenure by which we hold our maritime superiority, and so long as they beat their enemies as often as they meet them, so long shall we remain masters at sea. It is not easy to conceive how the right of blockading extensive tracts of the enemy's coasts, or the mouths of navigable rivers, has any tendency to uphold our naval power. It enables us, undoubtedly, by interrupting the intercourse of trading countries, to distress, and perhaps to ruin all those whose comfort and subsistence depends on the prosperity of trade. But

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But we much question whether we derive any benefit from inflicting such distress upon mankind; or whether such hostility can be reconciled with the spirit of that enlightened code, which, in modern times, has contributed so much to temper the violence of contending states. The great end of these mild and enlightened maxims of policy, to which, in former times, the European states owned allegiance, even in the midst of their bitterest contentions, was to promote the general tranquillity and harmony of the world, by softening the calamities of war, and, at the same time, by facilitating the return of peace. In pursuance of these important objects, all useless annoyance was prohibited, as it was not thought consistent with that generosity which was supposed to regulate the conduct of modern warfare, to inflict needless suffering even upon an enemy. It was under the influence of such maxims, that the policy of Europe was so highly improved, and that modern wars were conducted without any of that rancour which has unhappily broke forth in the present contest. There were no perverse antipathies and jealousies to retard the work of negotiation; and peace was generally concluded as soon as the terms could be arranged to the mutual satisfaction of the powers at war. It is an evil peculiar to the system of commercial hostility lately resorted to by France and Britain, that, while it preys on the domestic comforts of individuals, it has no tendency to bring the contest to a speedy decision, or to accomplish any of the great objects of war. We have little doubt, that by blockading extensive tracts of the enemy's coasts, and the mouths of navigable rivers, great misery may be inflicted on his subjects. But we are at a loss to perceive how it can, at any time, forward the views of a nation at war, to harass the subjects of its enemy with unnecessary suffering. Even if France were to succeed in injuring the commerce of this country, is it imagined that Britain would be reduced to submission, or that she would, in these circumstances, listen to any terms of peace which would have been reckoned dishonourable in the season of her prosperity? If the quiet and comfort of those who have the power of giving peace to the world, were attacked by these schemes of commercial hostility, there might then be some hope of reducing a nation to submission by such means. But the evils arising from the decline of commerce are confined to those who are engaged in commercial pursuits; the merchant and the manufacturer may be ruined, and the labourer may be reduced to extreme distress. The calamities of individuals, however, rarely influence the policy of states; and unless it were possible, by blockading an extensive and populous country, utterly to destroy the sources of its internal prosperity, it seems quite chimerical to suppose, that commercial restrictions can produce any other effect than the distress and ruin of individuals.

Those, indeed, who are led to abstract themselves as far as possible from the passions of the day, and to speculate upon the probable judgment of posterity as to the events of which we have been eye witnesses, may probably anticipate the general wonder of some distant age, how two great and enlightened nations could not only persist in a long and ruinous war without any assignable object, but, forgetting the grandeur and the dignity which but too often veil the horrors of such a state in imposing colours, could direct its miseries upon the heads of individuals, and degrade it into a mere instrument of private distress.

Wars

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Wars there have been, in the "older times," and when the due proportion of human beings had been immolated to empty claims, imaginary rights, and supposed insults, existing only in the chicane of diplomacy, the scene has been closed by a treaty, leaving the parties, after a pompous enumeration of cessions and counter-cessions, almost precisely where they began. The blood, however, it may be said, which has been shed in such contests, has flowed from the breast of honour as a willing sacrifice to the god of war; while the cries of private affliction have been silenced by the pride and circumstance of victory. But it was reserved for this enlightened period, abandoning every fair course of generous warfare, and rejecting at once all those false, though captivating illusions, that play about the splendid hostility of the sword, to degenerate into a childish and grovelling contest of domestic annoyance; abridging the comforts of social life, oppressing the defenceless merchant, crushing the manufacturer by unjust restraints, and visiting with confiscation and ruin, those who, by preserving a useful neutrality, contribute, in the pursuit of their own interest, to avert and alleviate the miseries of others. To after ages, such a state of things may appear inexplicable; but, at present, the theory does not lie very deep. The war has been long carried on, rather from motives of personal resentment, than upon grounds of general policy; and it is to be observed, that, in the course of a long series of victorious achievements, the fleets of the one state having attained the same unrivalled superiority that distinguishes the armies of the other, no opportunity is afforded for any conflict between the powers of each. We cannot bring naval and military strength into contact; and every attempt of ours to reduce the dominion of France by land, must be as unavailing as her efforts to curb our ascendancy by sea. Yet such is the prevalence of passion over reason in the councils of the world, that the storm which cannot reach the vessel of the state, is made to pour forth its vengeance upon the innocent employments and comforts of individuals; and thus it is, that measures are clothed in the specious garb of public principle, which have no better origin than the passions of misguided men.

In our domestic affairs, the scarcity and high price of bullion has, for some time past, engaged a principal share of the public attention, and, as in all questions of delicacy and importance, various causes have been assigned for the difficulty of procuring gold for the necessary purposes of trade. Among these, it has been stated, that the late unusual fluctuations in the price of bullion, are merely apparent, and take their rise, not in any increase of the real price of bullion, but in a fall of the value of the paper; and it is further stated, that ever since the year 1797, when the Bank of England was relieved from the obligation to pay in cash, its paper has been gradually falling in its value. There is not the least doubt, that the value of any currency, whether of coin or paper, depends on the relation between the quantity in circulation, and the business which it has to perform; and that an increase of currency, without any increase of business, must be followed by a proportional fall in its value. If we suppose, for instance, the business of a country perfectly well managed with 50,000 guineas, and its currency to be suddenly doubled, it is clear there will be no use for the additional 50,000 guineas; and it is impossible they can be used until, by the loss of one half of their value,

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value, the 100,000 guineas shall be really worth nothing more than 50,000 formerly were. The value of a paper currency is regulated by the same principles; and if it be increased without any increase in the business it has to perform, it must fall in its value. This cannot happen, however, where banks are forced to pay in specie, as, in that case, whenever their paper begins to fall in its value, it is immediately returned on the bank from whence it is issued, and gold is demanded in exchange for it; by which means, it is impossible that there can be, at any time, such an excess of paper currency as to cause a fall in its value, where paper is convertible into specie at the will of the holder.—But when the bank is relieved from the obligation to pay in specie, the public have no farther check upon its conduct. Its notes may then be multiplied beyond the demands of the country; in consequence of which, they will then fall in value. This is precisely the situation of the Bank of England. In order to guard against the effects of temporary alarm, which threatened to exhaust its stock of guineas, the Bank was, in 1797, relieved from its obligation to pay in specie; which privilege has been since continued. The existence of this law does not, however, necessarily lead to any debasement in the currency of the country; it merely places in the hands of the Bank Directors a discretionary power of refusing payments in specie when their stock of cash is in danger of being exhausted by an extraordinary demand for guineas; which discretionary power was only applicable, according to the obvious meaning and spirit of the law, to this extreme case. As long as the Bank Directors are faithful to the trust reposed in them, the paper currency will remain in a state of perfect purity; but when they issue an excessive quantity of notes, and refuse to pay gold for those that are returned, the value of their notes must immediately fall. The first symptom of a depreciated currency will be a great scarcity of guineas, which will continue as long as the depreciated paper circulates at par—when the depreciation proceeds a step farther, an open discount will be established, and guineas will return in great plenty. The first of these symptoms, namely, a scarcity of guineas, has been for some years past felt in Britain; and it now appears, that the paper currency of the Bank of England is exchanged for less than its nominal amount. In different parts of England, we are informed, that a guinea, when exchanged for bank paper, passed current for 22s.; and the trial of James de Yonge, which our readers will find in a subsequent part of this number, for disposing of a quantity of guineas, at L. 1. 2s. 6d. each, in exchange for bank paper, fully confirms the fact. The necessary consequence of this is, that all creditors must lose a per centage on the amount of their just debts, equal to the rate in which the currency is depreciated. All those who derive an income from the interest of money, are, by this variation in the value of the currency in which they are paid, deprived of a part of the means of their subsistence; and this injury is inflicted on the country for no other purpose than to relieve the Bank of England from the trouble and expence of providing for the payment of their notes.

Alarmed by the progress of this growing evil, the House of Commons appointed a committee of its members to inquire into the high price of bullion, with a view, if possible, of suggesting some effectual remedy for so great a mischief; and those to whom this important duty was committed, appear to have exerted themselves

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selves with great diligence and ability in the investigation of this difficult subject, having produced a very long and interesting report, which is indeed an elaborate treatise on the general principles of currency, containing a clear explanation of the subject, equally valuable for the perspicuity of its reasonings, and for the interesting details by which they are illustrated.

After ascertaining the fact of the high price of bullion, the report proceeds to state, that this high price is confined to Britain; the price in Hamburgh, and other parts of Europe, where bullion is purchased with gold or silver coin, never having varied for these ten years. From this it is inferred, that the price of bullion has really never risen in Britain any more than on the Continent; but that the value of bank paper, owing to an excessive issue, has fallen; and because a greater quantity of it is given for gold than formerly, most people are deceived into the notion that gold has risen in its value, when it is only bank paper which has experienced a depression of value. It is certainly very clear, that, in exchanging gold for paper, a rise in the value of gold, or a fall in the value of paper, must have precisely the same effects; a larger quantity of paper being, in either case, necessary to purchase the same quantity of gold; and, as it appears from the evidence of those concerned in the trade, that gold has not risen in price on the Continent, where it is bought with gold or silver coin, but is only of a higher price in this country where it is purchased with bank paper, we are fully warranted to conclude, that it is not the gold which has risen, but the paper which has fallen in value.

The natural and obvious remedy for this evil, is the repeal of the law authorising the Bank of England to refuse payments in specie; and this measure is accordingly recommended in the report of the committee of the House of Commons; and to do away all cause of alarm, the Bank is to be allowed two years to prepare for resuming their cash-payments.

The only question here is, whether two years is not too long a period to allow? If bank notes have fallen in their value, the resumption of cash-payments at the Bank must give rise to an immediate demand for guineas, which will continue until the excessive issue of paper is all returned upon the Bank, and exchanged for gold. But, after the excess of paper at present in circulation is returned upon the Bank, there is not the smallest reason to believe that, unless in the case of alarm, the demand for guineas will continue. In the domestic trade of a country, paper answers all the purposes of gold; and, in point of fact, no one who has paper ever dreams of demanding gold for it, if it is to be spent in the country. For those who are going abroad, or who are much engaged in foreign trade, gold is no doubt necessary, and it is the business of the Bank of England to supply the country with what is required for this purpose. In ordinary times, however, this quantity may be procured, without in the smallest degree distressing the Bank, or occasioning the least disorder in the circulation of the country; and, to be convinced of this, we have only to consider that the Bank carried on business for nearly a century, without ever having once refused to pay their notes in cash, although, during this period, every casualty incident to the trade of banking must necessarily have occurred. There can surely be no great danger, therefore, in a recurrence to the former practice of the Bank, more particularly, as the recent innovation introduced into our paper system has been attended with so much practical mischief.

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# Historical Affairs.

## INDIA.

The accounts from Madras by the last fleet though carefully concealed, are known to be unfavourable. Several reports are heard which ſtate, that notwithſtanding the high hand with which the Government of Madras had put down the late diſcontents in the army of that Preſidency, the ſettled quiet, that had been announced as the conſequence, was far from being ſecure or compoſed. It is added alſo, that notwithſtanding the entire ſanction Lord Minto had given to the meaſures of Sir George Barlow, in his general orders, his Lordſhip, on a longer reſidence at Madras, had found reaſon to alter his opinion; that a coolneſs had ariſen in conſequence, and had proceeded ſo far, that when the laſt fleet failed, the two Governors were not on viſiting or ſpeaking terms. Lord Minto had reſolved, it is farther ſaid, to remain at Madras till the arrival of Sir Samuel Auchmuty, who carried out a diſcretionary commiſſion to act as Governor; ſo that Sir George Barlow was, in fact, virtually ſuperſeded, and was not to perform any act of Government while his formal recall was awaited. It is the general opinion that Lord Minto alſo will be recalled, and that an entire change of ſyſtem will be adopted. It appears, by an extract in a Calcutta paper of 18th of January, that the whole of the proceedings were expected to occupy ſix months. When theſe accounts came away, the general court-martial had been ſitting for 20 days without intermiſſion. Eight officers in all had come to Bangalore to ſtand their trial, on charges connected with the late commotions at the ſtations of the Madras army. The firſt trial which came on, was that of Lieutenant-Col. Bell, who, during the period in queſtion, was the ſenior officer in command of the garriſon of Seringapatam. The purport of the charges brought againſt him, was as follows:—1ſt, For ſending a moſt alarming and dangerous mutiny againſt the Government of Fort St George; and, 2d, For firing on the troops of his Majeſty and the Hon. Company on the 11th of Auguſt laſt. Lieutenant-Col. Bell cloſed his defence on the 17th ult. after a trial of eighteen days duration. The defence was drawn up by Mr Marſh, and is ſaid to have been a moſt able production.—Of the ſentence of the Court, nothing of courſe can be known, until it ſhall be promulgated in general orders. Several of the officers, who had been called to Bangalore to give evidence in Colonel Bell's caſe, had returned to Seringapatam. Colonel Bell, it is ſaid, though found guilty, has only been ſentenced to one month's ſuſpenſion from pay and ſervice. Whether this lenity ariſes from favourable circumſtances in his caſe, or from a deſire in the Government to conciliate the army, we cannot ſay; but it is now believed oblivion rather than invitation will be ſought reſpecting the late military commotions. Captains Walſh, Patterſon, and Sadler, to whom the option of diſmiſſal from the ſervice, or trial by court-martial, was proffered by Government, had embraced the former alternative; and had, in conſequence, received orders to proceed to the Preſidency, from whence, it was underſtood, they would embark for Europe. The Governor-General has, at the ſame time, addreſſed a diſpatch to the Council at Fort-William, expreſſing his high ſenſe of the loyalty of the Bengal army, the different corps of which had tranſmitted to him declarations of their principles, and of profeſſions of regard to military ſubordination.

The following is the reſult of the general courts martial which have been held on ſome of the Company's officers in India:—

Major Vaughan, belonging to the 1ſt battalion of the 12th native infantry, has been tried by a general court martial at Secunderabad, in the month of July 1809, charged with having been moſt grossly and ſcandalouſly inſulted and threatened with infamous chaſtiſement from Major Lynn, and he, Major Vaughan, wiſhing to let ſuch behaviour paſs unnoticed; upon which charge the Court acquitted him.

Major Smith, belonging to the 1ſt battalion



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talion of the 14th regiment of native infantry, has been tried by a general court martial, at Bombay, 23d January, 1809, on a charge of un-officer-like conduct to Lieutenant Haſtings Fraſer, of the 86th regiment, upon which charge Major Smith was moſt honourably acquitted.

Captain R. Stanley, of the 1ſt battalion of the 25th native infantry, has been tried by a general court martial in June 1809, at Bellary, by order of General Pater, commanding in the ceded diſtrict, charged with making a falſe report of the company commanded by him, as well as of the battalion to which he belonged; upon which charge the Court found Captain R. Stanley guilty, and ſentenced him to be caſhiered.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Moleſworth, of the 1ſt battalion of the 18th native infantry, has been tried by a general court martial at Wallajabad, in October 1809, for diſreſpectful conduct in entering the quarters of Captain Boardman by force: upon which charge he has been acquitted.

Lieutenant A. Chambers, of the firſt battalion of the 12th native infantry, by general court martial, at Fort George, in October laſt, charged with beating ſeverely a camp-follower: upon which charge he has been moſt honourably acquitted.

Lieutenants James M'Cormack, and J. Rowley, belonging to the 2d battalion of the 9th native infantry, have been tried by general courts martial at Quilon, in September laſt, for very improper and diſreſpectful conduct to Major Campbell, belonging to the ſaid battalion; upon which charge Lieut. M'Cormack is ſentenced to be caſhiered, and Lieut. Rowley ſuſpended from rank and pay for twelve months.

Lieutenant Poignard, of the 1ſt battalion of the 11th regiment of native infantry, has been tried by a general court martial at Muſhipatan, in June 1809, charged with going to the reſidence of the Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1ſt battalion of the 11th native infantry, and there conducting himſelf in an un-officer ungentleman-like manner; for which he was ſuſpended from rank and pay for three months.

Lieutenant Wigam, of the 2d battalion of the 18th native infantry, has been tried by a general court martial, in May 1809, at Bombay, for addreſſing a letter, in a moſt diſreſpectful manner, to the Adjutant of the ſaid battalion; upon which charge the Court ſentenced him to be ſuſpended from rank and pay for ſix months.

Meer Khan was purſued and preſſed with ſo large a force from the three Preſidencies, at the date of the laſt advices from India, that there was not the leaſt apprehenſion but that he would be ultimately ſubdued; though reaſonable fears were entertained, from the nature of his force, conſiſting principally of cavalry, and the ordinary ſyſtem of Marhatta warfare, that the event might be protracted to a diſtant day. The diſaffection of the ſouthern Poligars, mentioned in a private letter from Dindigul, if the fact ſhould be credited, could have little operation on the circumſtances of the campaign, by way of diverſion. More ſolid reaſon for apprehenſion exiſts on the probability of his being ſupported by one of the Marhatta States, and on the ſuſpicious character of the friendſhip of one of our allies in that quarter. The late acts of the Madras Government, as connected with their army, and the fatal conſequences of them, may account both for the original hoſtility, and the poſſible extenſive warfare to which it may lead.

The effects of the late diſtinctions, favoured by the Madras Government, between the King's and Company's officers, begin already to ſhew themſelves. The natives, following the ſteps of their ſuperiors, have drawn a ſtrong line of demarcation between one deſcription of officers and the others; they regularly inquire, whenever they come in contact with an European Officer, to which ſervice he belongs; and when the diſcovery is made, they expedite or impede his buſineſs or progreſs through the country according to the maſter which he ſhall appear to ſerve.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

It appears from the intelligence recently received from South America, that a general diſpoſition prevails on that great Continent, to ſhake off its dependence on the mother country. The example of the Caracas has been followed by ſeveral other provinces, whoſe object appears clearly to be the eſtabliſhment of their own independence. A complete revolution in the government, has taken place at Buenos Ayres, the particulars of which will be found in the following:—

BUENOS AYRES, May 26.

On the 22d of May the Cabildo of Buenos Ayres, with the conſent of the Viceroy, held a general meeting of the inhabitants, to deliberate upon the proceedings to be adopted in conſequence of the melancholy accounts juſt received from the mother country. The reſult of their deliberations was, that the ſuperior government of the province, previouſly

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previously exercised by his Excellency D. Baltasar Hidalgo de Cisneros, should be transferred to the Cabildo, until the appointment of a Provisional Superior Junta; which latter body should carry on the Government, according to law, and in the name of Ferdinand VII. until a general congress could be convoked of deputies from all the provinces of the viceroyalty, for the establishment of such form of government as might be deemed most convenient.

On the 24th, the Cabildo issued a proclamation, constituting a certain number of persons a Superior Junta, and notifying their appointment to the people. A considerable body of the most respectable of the inhabitants, including the commandants and officers of the volunteer corps, expressed themselves dissatisfied with the election made by the Cabildo. The consequence was, that the proclamation of the 24th was revoked, and a general meeting of the inhabitants was held on the 25th in front of the Town-house, to receive a fresh list of members.

The Cabildo, after some deliberation, made their appearance in the balcony of the Town-house, and proposed to the people that the Provisional Superior Junta should consist of D. Cornelio Saavedra, as President and Military Commandant-General; Dr D. Juan Jose Castelli, Dr D. Manuel Belgrano, D. Miguel Asceuaga, Dr D. Manuel Alverti, D. Domingo Matheu, and D. Juan Larrea, as ordinary members; and Doctors D. Juan Jose Passa, and D. Mariano Moreno, as Secretaries. The people, upon the proposition of the Cabildo, agreed upon the following articles:—

1. That a new Junta of Government, be appointed, to consist of the names in the list then read, and to exercise the powers of Government, until the establishment of a general Junta for the viceroyalty.

2. That the said persons forthwith present themselves in the town-house, and take an oath well and faithfully to discharge their functions, punctually to observe the laws of the kingdom, and to maintain the integrity of that part of the dominions of America, in favour of their beloved Sovereign Ferdinand VII.

3. That upon taking the said oaths, they be instantly recognized, and universally obeyed as the depositaries of the superior authority, until the meeting of the general Junta, under the usual pains and penalties.

4. That they appoint to all offices vacant by resignation, death, absence, sickness, or removal.

5. That the people reserve a right of superintending their proceedings, and, in case of failure in the discharge of their duties, of proceeding to their deposition, for which sole purpose the Cabildo shall resume the power conferred on it by the people.

6. That the Junta are responsible for the preservation of the public peace and good order.

7. That the Junta shall exercise no act of judicial power, but that the same remain vested in the royal audience, with regard to all processes to which the Government is not a part.

8. That the Junta on the 1st day of every month, publish a detailed statement of the administration of the royal revenues.

9. That no impost or burden whatsoever be laid on the town or inhabitants without the previous advice and consent of the Cabildo.

10. That the Junta forthwith send circular orders to the magistrates in the interior, to assemble the most respectable and soundest part of the inhabitants in their respective jurisdictions, for the election of deputies, who are to repair, without delay, to Buenos Ayres, to consult about a suitable form of Government.

11. That the representatives be provided with full powers, signed by the electors and magistrates of the different cities and towns, to be produced on their arrival in the capital; which instrument shall contain a solemn engagement to recognize no other for their sovereigns than Ferdinand VII. and his lawful successors, and to obey such government as shall lawfully represent the same.

In addition to the above articles, it was understood between the Cabildo and the people, that the Junta should have in readiness, within a fortnight, a force of 500 men to proceed into the interior; the expence of the levy and expedition to be defrayed by the salaries of D. B. H. de Cisneros, and such public boards as the Junta might think fit to reduce; care, however, being had at the express desire of the people, that none of the said officers should be wholly unprovided for.

The Members of the new government entered upon office on the 26th of May and announced the installation to the inhabitants by the following

PROCLAMATION:

The Provisional Governing Junta of the Capital of the Rio de la Plata to the inhabitants thereof, and of the provinces within its jurisdiction.

"You have now established that authority which removes the uncertainty of opinion, and calms every apprehension.

"General

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"General acclamations manifeſt your decided pleaſure which alone could overcome our timidity to take upon ourſelves the ſerious charge to which the honour of your election ſubject us. Fix then your confidence in us, and reſt aſſured of our intentions.

"A ſincere diſpoſition, an active zeal, a lively and aſſiduous vigilance to provide, by all poſſible means, for the conſervation of our holy religion, the obſervance of the laws which govern us, the common proſperity, and the maintainance of theſe poſſeſſions in a ſtate of the moſt conſtant fidelity and attachment, to our greatly beloved King and Lord Don Ferdinand VII, and his lawful ſucceſſors to the Crown of Spain—are not theſe your ſentiments? The ſame are the great objects of our efforts. Rely upon our vigilance and activity. Leave to our care every thing connected with the public cauſe, that depends upon our means and powers: and be it your ſolicitude to cheriſh the ſtricteſt union, and a reciprocal concord in the effuſions of affection. Extend to all the provinces within our juriſdiction, and, if poſſible, to the ends of the earth, the perſuaſive influence of the example of your cordiality, and of the genuine intereſt, with which one and all of us ſhould co-operate in the conſolidation of this important work. This would eſtabliſh, on the moſt ſolid foundation, the general tranquility and happineſs, the objects of all our wiſhes.

CORNELIO DE SAAVEDRA, &c. &c.
"Royal Fortreſs of Buenos Ayres,
May 26, 1810."

The ſame day the Junta iſſued a proclamation for forming the infantry, already in arms, into regiments of 1116 effectives each, and making an additional levy throughout the provinces. They lay down the principle, that every inhabitant is a ſoldier; but remarking that the public ſafety requires that there ſhould be a permanent regular force conſiſting of ſuch as can beſt be ſpared for that purpoſe, and extended in the preſent inſtance to all perſons between 18 and 40 years of age, without any viſible means of livelihood, or unemployed in the public ſervice, or the exerciſe of any mechanic art, trade, or profeſſion. They inform the people that they have taken meaſures to procure a ſupply of arms adequate to the increaſe of their force. "The nations of the old world," obſerves the proclamation in queſtion, "never witneſſed a ſpectacle ſo affecting as that which we have exhibited. When your ſpirit was ſuppoſed to be completely exhauſted by the affliction you were plunged into by the melancholy ſituation of the peninſula, you, by an heroic effort, reſolved to avenge ſo many misfortunes, and to teach the general oppreſſor of Europe that the American character oppoſes to his ambition a ſtill ſtronger barrier than the immenſe ocean which has hitherto ſet bounds to his enterprizes."

Another proclamation, of the ſame date, orders the performance of a ſolemn maſs on the 30th, as an act of thankſgiving for the inſtallation of the Junta, and the happy termination of the alarm excited by the news received from Spain. It farther denounces the ſevereſt puniſhment againſt all perſons guilty of diſobedience to the magiſtrates, or of ſowing diviſions between the American provinces, reſpectively, or between the Spaniards of America and thoſe of Europe. It alſo directs, that the higheſt degree of reſpect ſhould be ſhewn to their late Governor, not only on account of his known character and patriotiſm, but alſo for his handſome offer of ſerving under the Junta in any capacity they might think fit.

The inhabitants of Monte Video had reſolved to adhere to the proceedings of the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres. The lateſt accounts from that ſettlement are of the 25th of May, at which time the utmoſt tranquility prevailed there.

## HOLLAND.

The late King of Holland has arrived at Toplitz, in Bohemia, under the name of M. de St Leu, where it is ſaid he will remain during the bathing ſeaſon. His eldeſt ſon now the grand Duke of Berg, and in whoſe favour he abdicated the throne, has been transferred by order of Napoleon, from Haarlem to Paris.

A Dutch paper of the 24th July, contains the following important document:—

ADDRESS OF KING LOUIS TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

"GENTLEMEN,—I charge the Miniſters to preſent to your Aſſembly the reſolution which I find myſelf compelled to take in conſequence of the military occupation of my capital. The brave French ſoldiers have no other enemies than ſuch as are enemies to the common cauſe of Holland and myſelf. They are and ought to be received with all the regard and civility poſſible; but it is not leſs true, that in the actual ſituation of Holland, when an entire army, a crowd of Cuſtom-houſe officers, and when even the national army is taken from under the power of Government; when every place,

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place, with the exception of the capital, was under the orders of a foreign officer, I thought it right to declare to Marshal the Duke of Reggio, and the Charge d'Affaires from the Emperor, that if they occupied the capital and its vicinity, I should consider that operation as a manifest violation of the rights of the people, and the most sacred rights among men.

"It was this which made me refuse Custom-house officers entrance into Meudon, Naarden, and Damar. I was right in doing so; because the treaty did not authorise the presence of Custom-house officers, but upon the banks of the sea, and at the mouths of rivers.

"On the 16th of June I received, through the Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty the Emperor and King, an assurance that it was not his intention to occupy Amsterdam; that led me to hope that he would abide strictly by a treaty, the conditions of which were drawn up by his Majesty the Emperor himself. Unfortunately my error was not of long duration, as I received a communication that 20,000 French troops had united in the environs of Utrecht. I continued, notwithstanding the scarcity and embarrassments of our finances, to furnish them with subsistence and other necessary things, although the treaty precisely expressed that there should be 6000 men only maintained at the expence of the kingdom; but I feared that this collecting of troops was done with other views, unfavourable to our Government; and late in the night of the 29th, I received official information that his Majesty the Emperor insisted upon the occupation of Amsterdam, and the establishment of the French head-quarters in that capital.

"Under these circumstances, Gentlemen, you cannot doubt that I was willing to suffer for my people, any humiliations, if I could have preserved the hope of being able to support such a state, and above all, to prevent new evils; but I could not deceive myself any longer. I have signed a treaty dictated by France, under the conviction that measures the most disagreeable for the nation, and for myself, would not be followed up; and that satisfied with my voluntary abdication, which is the consequence of the said treaty, every thing would go on smoothly between France and Holland. The treaty presents, indeed, a great number of pretences of new grievances and accusations; but can pretences be ever wanting? I ought then to have confided in the explanations and communications which have been made to me besides this treaty; and in the formal and circumstantial declaration, which I have not failed to do—such as that the Custom-house officers would only interfere in the measures relating to the blockade; that the French troops should only remain on the coast; that the domains of the State and those of the Crown, should be respected; that the debts of the countries which had been ceded, would be charged to France: in a word, that from the number of troops which were to be furnished, there should be deducted those which, at this moment, are at the disposal of France and Spain; and even that for the maritime strength, necessary time should be allowed. I have always flattered myself that the treaty would be admitted; I have been mistaken; and if the entire devotion which I have manifested for my duty on 1st April, has only tended to drag on and prolong the existence of the country for three months, I have the cruelly grievous satisfaction, yet the only one which now I can have, that I fulfilled my obligations to the end; that I have (if I am so permitted to speak) sacrificed to the existence and to the welfare of the country all that was possible; but after the submission and the resignation of the 1st of April, 1810, I should be much to blame if I consented to retain the title of King, being no no longer but an instrument, no longer commanding, not only in the country, but even in my own capital; and perhaps soon not even in my palace.

"I should be, nevertheless, a witness of every thing that might be going on, without being able to do any thing for my people, responsible for all occurrences, without the power to prevent them or their influence — I should have exposed myself to the complaints of both sides, and perhaps have occasioned great misfortunes; by doing which I should have betrayed my conscience, my people, and my duty. I have for a long time foreseen the extremity to which I am now reduced, but I could not have prevented it without sacrificing my most sacred duties, without ceasing to have at heart the interest of my people, and without ceasing to connect my fate with that of the country. Now that Holland is reduced to that condition, I have, as King of Holland, but one course to take, and that is to abdicate the throne in favour of my children. Any other course would have only augmented the misfortunes of my reign. I should have perhaps seen often the peaceable inhabitants victims to contentions of Governments destroyed at once. How then could an idea of resistance ever enter my mind?——My children, born Frenchmen, like myself, would have seen in a just cause, but which they would not have believed to be solely mine, the blood of their countrymen flow. I had then but one course to take.

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"My brother, so violently irritated against me, is not so against my children; and doubtless he will not destroy what he has done, and deprive them of their inheritance, since he has not, nor can he have any subject of complaint, who will not, for a long time to come, reign himself. His mother, to whom the Regency appertains by the constitution, will do every thing that shall be agreeable to the Emperor my brother, and will succeed better than myself, who have had the misfortune never to be successful in my endeavours of that kind; and at the conclusion of a maritime peace, perhaps before, my brother, knowing the state of things in this country, the esteem its inhabitants merit, how much their welfare accords with the interests well understood of his empire, will do for this country all it has a right to expect, as the reward of its numerous sacrifices to France, of its fidelity, and of the interest with which it cannot fail to inspire those who judge of it without prejudice.

"Perhaps I am the only obstacle to the reconciliation of this country with France; and should that be so, I might find some consolation in dragging out the remainder of a wandering and languishing life at a distance from the first objects of my whole affection, this good people and my son.—These are my principal motives; there are others equally powerful, with respect to which I must be silent, but they will easily be divined.—The Emperor, my brother, though strongly prejudiced against me, must feel that I could not act otherwise. He is great and he ought to be just.

"As to you, Gentlemen, I should be much more unhappy even than I am, if possible, could I imagine that you would not do justice to my intentions. May the end of my career prove to the nation and to you, that I have never deceived you; that I have had but one aim, the true interest of the country; that the faults I may have committed, are solely to be ascribed to my zeal, which caused me to employ, not always the best, but the most practicable means of overcoming the difficulty of circumstances. I had never proposed to myself to govern a nation so interesting, yet so difficult as yours. Be, Gentlemen, my advocates with the nation; inspire it with an attachment for the Prince Royal, who deserves it, if I may judge from his happy natural disposition.—The Queen has the same interests as myself.

"I cannot, Gentlemen, conclude, without recommending to you in the most earnest manner, and in the name of the interest and of the existence of so many families, whose lives, and property would be infallibly compromised, to receive the French with the attention, with the kindness, and the cordiality which is due to the brave people of the first nation in the universe; to your friends, to your allies, who consider obedience as the first duties, but which they cannot fail to esteem the more in proportion as they become acquainted with a nation, brave, industrious, and worthy of esteem under every consideration. In whatever place I may happen to terminate my days, the name of Holland, and the most lively prayers for its happiness, will be my last words, will be my last thoughts.

"LOUIS NAPOLEON."

"July 1. 1810."

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With respect to the Dutch Fishery for fresh fish, the Duke of Reggio has published the following

REGULATION.

Whereas the fishery for fresh fish, which constitutes the only means of subsistence of the inhabitants of the coasts, and the villages thereon, cannot be prohibited without injuring the most indigent class of the people; and his Excellency, considering that, in authorising the continuance of the fishery, it is essential that measures should be taken to prevent fraud, and obstruct any communication with the enemy, he ordains as follows—

1. Every fishing vessel whatsoever, before going to sea, must be provided with a permit, specifying the name or number and form of the vessel, the names, descriptions, and residences of the crew, and the name of the owner of the vessel.

This permit shall be given by the Military Commandant of the district in which the master of the vessel resides.

2. Every time that a fishing-boat leaves the shore, she shall be visited by the Customhouse Officers, and her permit inspected by the Commandant of the military post established on the coast, or in the village nearest to the point of departure.

If the fishing-boat sails from a port or roadstead, her permit shall in that case be inspected and verified by the commander of the guardship in the road, and she shall be visited by the Customhouse Officers.

3. No vessel, either at her departure or on her return, shall pass the guardship without being visited, and having her permit verified by the Customhouse Officer of the last post.

4. In case, from unforeseen circumstances, fishing-boats shall have been obliged to hold com-

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communication with the enemy, they shall, on their return, forthwith report the same to the commander of the guardship, or the nearest post to their place of landing.

5. Fishing-boats shall in no case put to sea before the morning gun, nor return after the evening gun, without having obtained permission.

Should circumstances compel them to land after the evening gun, they shall thereof inform the Commandant of the nearest post to the place where they shall have stopped.

6. Fishing vessels or boats shall take on board only such articles and provisions as shall be necessary for their use, during the time they may be supposed to be at sea.

Every article, except what belongs to their occupation, found on board, at their departure or return, shall be confiscated.

7. Fishing-boats along the coast shall not, unless from unforeseen accident, remain at sea more than 48 hours, the time shall be reckoned from the last examination of their permit.

8. A French soldier shall be put on board each of the fishing-boats, the masters of which are suspected of smuggling or communicating with the enemy, and, in case of the capture of any of these soldiers by the enemy, the fishery shall be instantly prohibited, and a general embargo laid on all the vessels therein employed. In short, the village where the fisherman resides shall be exemplarily punished.

9. The vessels employed in the herring and salted cod fishery shall not put to sea until the Marshal Duke of Reggio shall have been authorised to make a regulation with respect to them.

10. Every fishing vessel, not having on board, at her return, the crew specified in her permit, shall be sequestrated.

A process verbal shall be made of the number of men, articles, papers, merchandize, and goods on board at the time of sequestration.

The master shall be forwarded, from post to post, to the head quarters, together with a copy of the process verbal of the sequestration, and the papers found on board.

11. The same measures shall be taken with regard to fishing vessels, in which merchandize of English manufacture, or colonial produce, may be found.

The Marshal Duke of Reggio.

*Amsterdam, July* 11. 1810.

## FRANCE.

French papers received to the 10th August, contain the following decree, issued by Napoleon, on the 5th, permitting the importation of colonial produce, and other commodities, under the heavy duties mentioned therein:

"Art. I. The duties upon the importation of the undermentioned goods and merchandize are settled as follow:—

By metrical quintal: the cottons of Brazil, Cayenne, Surinam, Demerara, and Georgia, long staple 800 francs; Levant cottons, imported by sea, 600 fr.; the same by land, through the offices at Cologne, Coblentz, Mayence, and Strasburgh, 300 fr.; cottons from all other places, those from Naples excepted, 600 fr.; those from Naples, the old duties. Raw sugar, 300 fr.; clayed or loaf sugar, 400 fr.; Hyson teas, 900 fr.; green teas, 600 fr.; all other teas, 150 fr.; indigo, 900 fr.; cocoa, 1000 fr.; cochineal, 2000 fr.; white pepper, 600 fr.; black do. 400 fr.; common cinnamon, 1400 fr.; fine do. 2000 fr.; cloves, 600 fr.; nutmegs, 2000 fr.; mahogany, 50 fr.; Pernambuco wood, 120 fr.; Campeachy do. 80 fr.; dye woods, ground, 100 fr.

"Art. II. When the custom-house officers suspect that the declarations concerning the species or qualities are false, they shall send specimens to the Director-Generals of our customs, who is to cause them to be examined by Commissaries who have a knowledge of these branches, attached to the Ministry of the interior; and who in every such examination, shall be assisted by two manufacturers or merchants, chosen by the Minister of the interior.

"If it shall appear that the declarations are false, all the merchandize shall be seized and confiscated."

The following is the tarif of duties on the above decree, converted into English money:—

| | *Per lb.* |
|---|---|
| Brazil Cotton will pay a duty of | 3s. 0d. |
| Other Cotton - - | 2s. 5d. |
| Turkey Coffee - - | 2s. 5d. |
| Other Coffee - - | 1s. 8d. |
| Raw Sugar - - | 1s. 2½d. |
| Clayed - - - | 1s. 8d. |
| Hyson Tea - - | 3s. 7½d. |
| Green Tea - - | 2s. 5d. |
| Other Teas - - | 0s. 7½d. |
| Fine Cinnamon - - | 8s. 4d. |
| Nutmegs - - - | 8s. 4d. |
| Cochineal - - - | 8s. 4d. |
| Cocoa - - - | 4s. 2d. |
| Cloves - - - | 2s. 5d. |

The former duties upon the following articles are extracted from the Bourdeaux Price Current:—

*France*

| | *Francs.* | *Cents.* |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, the hundred killagrames | 66 | |
| Coffee, French | 130 | 90 |
| Ditto, Foreign | 165 | |
| Raw Sugar, French | 46 | 20 |
| Ditto, Foreign | 60 | 50 |
| Clayed ditto, French | 88 | 6 |
| Foreign ditto | 110 | |
| Indigo | 15 | |

At the same time the price current of those goods was as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton (Brazil) from | 1660 to 1670 | |
| Martinique and Guadaloupe ditto | 1480 to 1600 | |
| Coffee (per lb.) Martinique and Guadaloupe, ordinary | | 4 80 |
| Raw Sugar, third quality, hundred the killagrames, from | 450 to 460 | |
| Clayed ditto ditto, from | 610 to 630 | |
| Indigo (the pound) from Bengal, second quality, from | 28 to | 31 |
| Ditto Caraccas Flores, from | 69 to | 68 |
| From Guatimala, ditto ditto, from | 68 to | 70 |
| And the others in proportion | | |
| Cochineal (per pound) | | 74 |
| Campeachy Wood, Spanish, the cwt. | | 118 |

The French papers also contain the following letter, from the Minister of Foreign relations to Mr Armstrong the American Minister at Paris, announcing the intention of the Emperor to revoke the Berlin and Milan decrees, which are to cease on the 1st of November, provided Britain shall revoke her orders in Council; or, in case of her refusal, that America shall cause her rights to be respected by the British:—

Copy of a letter from the Minister of Foreign Relations to Mr Armstrong.

Sir—I have laid before his Majesty the Emperor and King, the act of Congress of the 1st of May, extracted from the paper of the United States, which you had transmitted to me. His Majesty could have wished that this act, and all other acts of the United States that may concern France, had been always officially notified to him.

The Emperor applauded the general embargo laid by the United States, on all their vessels, because that measure, if it has been prejudicial to France, contained at least nothing offensive to her honour. It has caused her to lose her colonies of Guadaloupe, Martinique, and Cayenne. The Emperor did not complain of it. He made this sacrifice to the principle which determined the Americans to impose the embargo, and which inspired them with the noble resolution of interdicting themselves the use of the sea, rather than submit to the laws of those who wish to become its tyrants.

The act of the 1st of March removed the embargo, and substituted for it a measure which must have been particularly injurious to the interests of France. That act, with which the Emperor was not acquainted for a considerable time after, interdicted to American vessels the commerce of France whilst it authorised a trade with Spain, Naples, and Holland, that is to say, with countries under French influence, and denounced confiscation against all French vessels that should enter the ports of America. Reprisal was matter of right, and commanded by the dignity of France, a circumstance upon which it was impossible to make any compromise. The sequestration of all the American vessels in France was the necessary result of the measure taken by Congress.

At present the Congress treads back its steps. It revokes the act of the 1st of March. The ports of America are open to French commerce, and France is no longer interdicted to the Americans. In short, the Congress engages to oppose such of the belligerent powers as shall refuse to recognise the rights of neutrals.

In this new state of things, I am authorised to declare to you, Sir, that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that from the 1st of November, they will cease to be in force, it being understood that, in consequence of this declaration, the English shall revoke their orders in Council, and renounce the new principles of blockade which they have attempted to establish; or that the United States, conformably to the act which you have just communicated, shall cause their rights to be respected by the English.

It is with the most particular satisfaction that I inform you of this resolution of the Emperor. His Majesty loves the Americans. Their prosperity and their commerce enter into the views of his policy. The independence of America is one of the principal titles of the glory of France. Since that epoch, the Emperor has felt a pleasure in aggrandizing the United States; and, in all circumstances, whatever can contribute to the independence, the prosperity, and the liberty of the Americans, will be regarded by the Emperor as conformable to the interests of his empire.

*Paris, Aug.* 5. 1810.

SPAIN

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## SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

DISPATCH FROM THE PRINCE OF ESSLING TO THE PRINCE OF NEUFCHATEL, MAJOR-GENRAL, &c.

Monſeigneur—I have the honour to inform your highneſs of the occurrences on the 10th, the day of the ſurrender of Ciudad Rodrigo.

At four o'clock in the morning we began to play from our batteries forty-five pieces of cannon, mortars, or howitzers, which kept up a very briſk and uninterrupted fire, both on the breaches and the defences of the beſiegers, until four in the afternoon.—During this period each piece of artillery diſcharged from 12 to 15 ſhot every hour. The enemy at firſt returned our fire in a very feeble manner, and ſoon ceaſed firing altogether.

At four in the afternoon General Rutz, commandant of the battering train, the chief of battalion and commandant of engineers, Couche, and the chief of battalion Pelet, my firſt aid-de-camp, were ſent to take a cloſe view of the breach Three volunteers were required to try whether the breach was practicable. Hulion corporal of grenadiers, in the 2d company of the 50th regiment; Bombois, carabineer in the 2d battalion of the 6th light infantry; and Billaret, chaſſeur of the 4th company of the 2d battalion of the ſame regiment, inſtantly offered themſelves. Theſe brave fellows having climbed the two breaches in the ſpace of a few minutes, and gained the top of the ſecond wall, diſcharged their pieces at the enemy, ſhouting at the ſame time "Long live the Emperor," and deſcended again with the ſame cool reſolution I ſolicit for them the inſignia of the legion of honour. This gallant feat performed in the ſight of the whole army, made the columns haſten their preparations for the aſſault. The columns conſiſted of the beſieging chaſſeurs, under the command of Captain Sprungling, adjutant of the ſtaff, 300 grenadiers, commanded by Meſſrs. Delom, chief of battalion of the 6th light regiment, and Durogat, chief of battalion of the 60th regiment. Theſe troops reached the foot of the breach, and were juſt mounting to the aſſault, when the beſieged hung out the white flag, and ſurrendered at diſcretion.

The General of Diviſion, Count Loiſon, commandant of the 3d diviſion of Marſhal the Duke of Elchingen's corps, who commanded the attack, marched at the head of the brigade of Simon, and, paſſing through the breach, immediately took poſſeſſion of the town, the ramparts, batteries, gates, and place of arms, and poſted guards at the magazines of proviſions and military ſtores, and alſo upon the public cheſts. Gen Simon, at the ſame time, made the Spaniſh garriſon depoſit their arms in the arſenals; after which they returned to their quarters.—This operation being terminated, General Loiſon eſtabliſhed himſelf on the ramparts with the brigade of Simon, and there paſſed the night. The Adjutant-Commandant Rippet, to whom the command of the place was confided, maintained the greateſt tranquillity in it.

The Spaniſh garriſon conſiſts of between 6 and 700 men, who will be marched in three columns to Bayonne; the firſt ſet out this morning, and to-morrow, and the day after will be followed by the other two. The hoſpitals contain a great number of wounded, who will be ſucceſſively removed. We have found in the place 125 pieces of artillery, a pretty large quantity of powder, ſhot, lead, and cartridges, which will be accurately detailed in the inventory now making, and which will be tranſmitted to your Highneſs the moment it is finiſhed.

According to the accounts of the Spaniſh Governor himſelf, the garriſon, the townsmen, and the peaſants, have ſuffered conſiderably during the ſiege. He ſtates the number of ſoldiers killed at upwards of 1000, and that of the inhabitants, he ſays, is ſtill more conſiderable. He confeſſes, that himſelf and the garriſon would have ſurrendered ſooner, had they not been ill treated by the inhabitants. Monſieur, all unite in complaining of the perfidy of the Engliſh, who, having promiſed to ſuccour them, made them prolong their defence, and, at laſt, abandoned them.

Here follows an eulogium on the conduct of the troops.

The Prince of Eſsling, addreſſed, on the 12th July, to the Prince of Neufchatel, a ſummary report, relative to the operations of the ſiege. The following are ſome of the concluding paſſages:—

The Governor hung out the white flag, and by ſurrendering at diſcretion, prevented the horrors inſeparable from an aſſault; and that, after the moſt obſtinate defence, and a terrific fire of ſixteen days, fell this fortreſs, which was one of the laſt bulwarks of the inſurrection. It fell in the preſence of the Engliſh, who have done nothing for its relief, and who have excited againſt them the indignation of the garriſon and the inhabitants, to whom they had promiſed their aſſiſtance.

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It is impoſſible to form an idea of the ſtate to which Ciudad Rodrigo is reduced. Every thing is battered down and ruined, not ſo much as a ſingle houſe ſtanding entire.—There have been upwards of 2000 killed, including the troops and inhabitants. The garriſon, conſiſting of 700 men, laid down their arms in the arſenal on the entrance of our troops. Among the priſoners are, the Governor Don Andre Herraſti, a brigadier commandant of artillery, and the two ſuperior officers of engineers. We have taken in the place, ſix ſtand of colours, 125 excellent pieces of artillery, the greater part of them braſs, 200,000 weight of powder, 1,200,000 cartridges, and a conſiderable quantity of ſhot and artillery ſtores.

The Marſhal, Duke of Elchingen, conducted all the operations of the ſiege. His military talents, and his former ſervices, are ſufficiently known, to render it unneceſſary for me to ſay more, than that he has done all that could have been expected from a great Captain.

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The London Gazette of the 11th Auguſt contains the following

DISPATCH FROM LIEUT. GEN. VISCOUNT WELLINGTON.

*Alverca, July 25.* 1810.

The cavalry attached to General Craufurd's advanced guard remained in the villages near the Fort of La Conception till the 21ſt inſtant, when the enemy obliged it to retire towards Almeida, and the Fort La Conception was deſtroyed.

From the 21ſt till yeſterday morning, Brig. Gen. Craufurd continued to occupy a poſition near Almeida, with his left within 800 yards of the fort, and his right extending towards Junca. The enemy attacked him in this poſition yeſterday morning, ſhortly after daylight, with a very large body of infantry and cavalry, and the Brigadier General retired acroſs the bridge over the Coa.

In this operation I am ſorry to ſay that the troops under his command ſuffered conſiderable loſs.

The enemy afterwards made three efforts to ſtorm the bridge over the Coa, in all of which they were repulſed.

I am informed, that, throughout this trying day, the commanding officers of the 43d, 52d, and 95th regiments, Lieut. Col. Beckwith, Lieut. Col. Barclay, Lieut. Col. Hull, and all the officers and ſoldiers of theſe excellent regiments, diſtinguiſhed themſelves. In Lieut. Col. Hull, who was killed, his Majeſty has loſt an able and deſerving officer.

Brig. Gen. Craufurd has alſo noticed the ſteadineſs of the 3d regiment of Portugueſe chaſſeurs, under the command of Lieut. Col. Elder.

Since yeſterday the enemy have made no movement.

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Copy of General Crawfurd's Report incloſed in Lord Wellington's diſpatch of the 25th July.

Carvelhal, July 25. 1810.

My Lord—I have the honour to report to your Lordſhip, that yeſterday morning, the enemy advanced to attack the light diviſion with between 3 and 4000 cavalry, a conſiderable number of guns, and a large body of infantry. On the firſt appearance of the heads of their columns, the cavalry and brigade of artillery attached to the diviſion advanced to ſupport the picquets, and Capt. Roſs, with four guns, was for ſome time engaged with thoſe attached to the enemy's cavalry, which were of much larger calibre.

As the immenſe ſuperiority of the enemy's force diſplayed itſelf, we fell back gradually towards the fortreſs, upon the right of which the infantry of the diviſion was poſted, having its left in ſome incloſures near the windmill, about 800 yards from the place, and its right to the Coa, in a very broken and extenſive poſition, which it was abſolutely neceſſary to occupy, in order to cover the paſſage of the cavalry and artillery through the long defile leading to the bridge. After this was effected, the infantry retired by degrees, and in as good order as it is poſſible in ground ſo extremely intricate. A poſition cloſe in front of the bridge was maintained as long as was neceſſary, to give time for the troops which had paſſed to take up one behind the river; and the bridge was afterwards defended with the greateſt gallantry, though I am ſorry to ſay with conſiderable loſs, by the 43d and part of the 95th regiment. Towards the afternoon, the firing ceaſed; and after it was dark, I withdrew the troops from the Coa, and retired to this place. The troops behaved with the greateſt gallantry.

R. Craufurd.

To Lord Viſcount Wellington, &c.

Thoſe returned as priſoners and miſſing were taken in a charge of the enemy's cavalry juſt after our cavalry and guns had begun to retire.

Names

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Names of Officers killed, wounded, & missing.

KILLED.

43d Foot—Lieut. Col. Edward Hull, Capt. E. Cameron, Lieut. John Nison.

95th Foot—Lieut. Donald M'Leod.

WOUNDED.

Staff—Lieut. Shaw, 43d regiment, Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier Gen. R. Craufurd, slightly.

14th Light Dragoons—Lieut. Blathford, severely.

1st Battalion of the 43d regiment—Capts. P. Deshon, T. Lloyd, and W. F. P. Napier, slightly; Capt. J. W. Hall, severely; Lieut. George Johnstone, slightly; Lieut. J. P. Hopkins, severely; Lieut. Horatio Hancot, slightly; Lieuts. J. M'Dearmaid, J. Stevenson, Roger Frederick, severely.

52d Ditto—Major Henry Ridewood, slightly; Capt. R. Campbell, ditto.

95th Ditto—Capts. Jasper Creagh and Samuel Mitchell, severely, since dead; 1st Lieut. H. C. Smith, slightly; 1st Lieuts. Matthias Pratt, Peter Riley, Alexander Coane, and Thomas Smith, severely; 2d Lieut. George Simmons, ditto.

MISSING.

1st Battalion of the 95th regiment—Lieut. J. G. M'Culloch, taken prisoner.

Return of the number of the killed, wounded, and missing, of a division of the army under the command of his Excellency Lieut. Gen. Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. in action with the French army near Almeida, on the 24th July 1810.

Head-quarters, Alverca, July 25. 1810.

Staff—1 Staff wounded.

Royal Horse Artillery—2 horses killed; 2 horses wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

14th Light Dragoons—1 serjeant killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded.

16th Light Dragoons—3 horses, wounded.

1st Hussars, King's German Legion—1 horse killed; 2 rank and file, 3 horses wounded.

1st Battalion 43d Foot—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 18 rank and file, killed; 4 captains, 6 lieutenants, 8 serjeants, 77 rank and file, wounded; 1 drummer, 14 rank and file, missing.

1st Battalion 52d Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 captain wounded; 3 rank and file, missing.

1st Battalion 95th Foot—1 lieutenant, 11 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 5 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 54 rank and file wounded; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 52 rank and file, missing.

1st Battalion Portuguese Cassadoes—2 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded; 7 rank and file, missing.

3d Ditto—2 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 23 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.

Total—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 29 rank and file, 3 horses, killed; 1 staff, 1 major, 7 captains, 12 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 10 serjeants, 164 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 80 rank and file, missing.

N. B. One officer of the Portuguese Cassadoes wounded, rank and name not ascertained.

C. STEWART,
Brig. Gen. and Adj. Gen.

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A letter from Gibraltar, of 29th of last month, states, that Joseph Bonaparte had reached the neighbourhood of Valencia, with an army of 30,000 men. Madrid had been left with only a number of soldiers sufficient to maintain the peace of that city.

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## SWEDEN.

The commotions occasioned at Stockholm by the sudden death of the Crown Prince have subsided, and tranquillity is again restored to that capital. In consequence of the reports that were circulated of the Prince having been poisoned, an inquiry was set on foot, and some unfavourable circumstances appearing against Dr Rossi, his chief physician, that gentleman, after an impartial trial, was sentenced to banishment for life.

We learn, by a Gottenburgh mail, received on the 18th inst. that the King of Denmark has offered himself as successor to the Throne of Sweden, upon the death of the present King; and proposes, in the event of his succession, to make Stockholm the capital of the then united kingdoms of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

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## TURKEY.

The contest between the Turks and Russians appears still languishing and undecided. On this subject we select the following articles, from the German papers—

PRESBURGH, June 26.—The last news received from Constantinople speak of the activity employed by the Ottoman Government to continue the war, and maintain it with vigour. The propositions made by Russia appear very severe. They say, that in reality they not only relate to the cession of the three provinces of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia, but also to that of Servia, and a great part of Bosnia. The English Minister, Adair, encouraged the Porte to persevere in the present system, and promised him succours from England. The Grand Vizier is perfectly recovered from his indisposition, and is preparing to join, with all his troops, the camp at Schumla.

VIENNA,

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VIENNA, July 21.—Several mercantile houses in Bucharest and Orsown have received letters which confirm the news of the bloody battle, which lasted 16 hours, between the army of the Grand Vizier and that of the Russians, at four leagues distance from Schumla. The Turkish cavalry, commanded by English officers, decided the victory. There is every appearance that the Russian army will again retire towards the Danube. We recollect that the Grand Vizier demanded a suspension of arms, which the General in Chief, Kamensky, would not grant, but on condition that the Porte should peaceably consent to the cession of Moldavia and Wallachia, and pay thirty millions of piastres.

TEMESWAR, July 13.—According to late letters from Belgrade, the pretended defeat of the Russians was not so great as at first said. It appears in reality, that the Turks, having received a reinforcement of cavalry, routed a party of Russian infantry; but the latter, supported by a corps of fresh troops, preserved its artillery and baggage. It is added, that the head-quarters of the Russians were at Bujouk Koslichosa, beyond Mount Hemus; and that a single complete victory will open to the Russians the road to Constantinople.

## *NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.*

The London Gazette of the 2d inst. contains dispatches from Sir Charles Cotton, dated 21st June, giving an account of various gallant exploits, performed by our seamen, against the enemy's batteries and ships on the Neapolitan coast. The first article in these dispatches, is a letter from Captain Brenton, of the Spartan frigate, detailing the affair betwixt that vessel and a part of Murat's flotilla, in the bay of Naples, particulars of which were given in our last number, in a letter from the purser of the Spartan. Captain Brenton's letter concludes with the following—

List of enemy's ships, &c. engaged by his Majesty's ship Spartan, in the Bay of Naples, on the 3d May, 1810.

Ceres frigate, of 42 guns and 350 men, severely crippled, escaped under the batteries.

Fame corvette, of 28 guns and 260 men, lost her foretopmast, and otherwise severely crippled.

Le Sparviere brig, of 8 guns and 95 men, taken.

Achilles cutter, of 10 guns and 80 men, escaped under the batteries.

Eight gun-boats, each with one twenty-four pounder, and 40 men, ditto.

Recapitulation—96 guns, and 1108 men.

J. BRENTON.

A List of killed and wounded on board his Majesty's frigate Spartan, J. Brenton, Esq. Captain, in an action with a squadron of the enemy's ships and gun-boats in the Bay of Naples, on the 3d May 1810.

KILLED.

Mr W. Robson, master's mate; Archibald Taylor, Antonio de Brio, Timothy Ashton, John F. Rendick, William Crese, and David Marshal, seamen; John Kemp, James Fuller, and John Dermon, marines.—Total 10.

WOUND D.

J. Brenton, Esq. Capt.; David Johnson, Wm. Torrie, and Joseph Dennis, seamen; Thomas Drinkwater, and Richard Beardo, marines, all severely; James Conway, and Robert Brown, seamen, dangerously; Henry Jameson, seamen, amputed thigh; John Mahon, marine, ditto arm: Thomas Anderson, Henry Scully, Richard Wilson, Ant. Smith (2), and George Campbell, seamen; Mr F. W. Willes, Lieut.; Mr Rocasted, and Ant. Roberts, marines, slightly; Tobias Donnell, Hares Moubray, John Denton, and Henry Deppy, seamen, contusions.

Total killed and wounded—32.

J. BRENTON.

[Here follows a letter from Capt. Eyre, of the Magnificent, detailing his proceedings in an attack, by the ships Magnificent, Montagu, Belle Poule, Leonidas, and Imogene, conjointly with a military force under Brig.-Gen. Oswald of St Maura, and the final reduction of the citadel and island.]

Return of officers and men belonging to his Majesty's ships Magnificent, Montagu, Belle Poule, Leonidas, and Imogene, killed and wounded at the siege of St Maura, between the 21st of March and 16th April.

Magnificent—3 killed and 9 wounded—Montagu—4 killed, 21 wounded. Belle Poule—6 wounded. Leonidas 2 wounded. Imogene—1 wounded.

Names of officers and men killed and wounded.

Magnificent.—— Bartholomew Murphy, Charles Green, John Doyle, private marines, killed. Wounded—Geo. Ayre, Captain; Joseph Allen, Thomas Webster, Daniel Wilson, marines, severely; Robert Brown, Thomas Minshaw, John Baggor, Geo. Wilson, Rich. Benton, marines, slightly.

Montagu.—Killed—Wm. Quinn, quartermaster's mate, John Williams (2), Tho. Seager, Cha. Gay, marines. Wounded—W. H Snowe, Capt. royal marines, Jas. Jeffery, landmen, Pat. Calaghan, slightly; Wm. Cockburn, Sam. Adams, landmen, John Haggarty, sergeant marines, Wm. Lowe, John Charles, Jos. Coply, Wm. Brown, Dan. Hallacy, private marines, severely; Sam. Logan, corporal, do. John Sowerby, Capt. after-guard, Dan. Blake, able seaman, Geo. Hutchinson, quarter-master, Wm. Ball, J. Brown, (1), landmen, Wm. Stratton, able seaman, Henry Holman ordinary do. slightly.

Belle Poule—Wounded—Arthur Morrison, p.

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2d Lieut. royal marines, 1as. Hooper, Wm. Millard, Nicholas Allard, Jas Bowden (1), private marines, slightly; Wm. Baker, marine, severely.

Leonidas.—Wounded—Vernon Lamphier, 3d Lieut. slightly, Geo. Brown, quarter-master, severely, since dead.

Imogene.—Wounded—William Stephens, Captain, severely.

(Signed) G. Eyre, Capt. of his Majesty's ship Magnificent, and senior officer in the Ionian Sea.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Maxwell of the Alceste, to Sir S. Hood, transmitted by Sir C. Cotton

His Majesty's ship Alceste, off Frejus Bay, May 26, 1810.

Sir—I beg leave to inform you, that, having chased several of the enemy's vessels into the Bay of Agaye, which is protected by two batteries, one on each side the entrance, I determined, after a good reconnoitre, to attempt carrying them by storm, as their height gave them too great an advantage over the ship.

On the night of the 22d, two strong parties were landed; and, the one on the right of the bay, having to march through a very thick wood to get in the rear of the fort, were attacked in the midst of it by one of the enemy's picquets, when the marines, under the command of Lieutenants Lloyd and Hawkey, opened a fire that very soon dislodged them; but, unfortunately, the guide, taking advantage of the firing, went off, and left the party, which compelled Mr Wilson, the senior lieutenant, to relinquish the enterprise, and to re-embark the people, which, I am happy to say, he effected without the smallest loss.

The party on the left, under the command of Mr Henry Bell, the master, were so fortunate as to get close in the rear of their battery undiscovered, which they attacked and carried in the most spirited manner, spiked the guns, two 24-pounders, broke their carriages, destroyed the magazines, and threw the shot into the sea; but, as the other side had failed, were obliged to come off without any of the vessels, which we continued to watch; and, finding they would not move whilst we kept close in, I last night sent the barge and yawl under Mr Bell, accompanied by Mr Day, master's mate, and Mr Adair, midshipman, to lie in a little cave we had discovered near the harbour's mouth, whilst the ship stood some distance in the offing. The Frenchmen, tho' so noted for cunning, swallowed the bait, and came out this morning quite boldly.

You may conceive, Sir, their astonishment, when our two boats, armed with a 12-pound carronade and 4-pound fieldpiece, made their unexpected appearance amongst them; they captured four feluccas, two of which were armed, one with six and the other four guns, besides small arms; drove two upon the rocks, and the rest back into the harbour, though completely exposed to the fire of the batteries, a great number of soldiers on the beach, and two armed vessels, besides those taken, that were in the convoy. Mr Bell speaks in the highest commendation of every one with him, and states, that after he and Mr Day had boarded and carried the vessels, Mr Adair, with only two or three men in the barge, made such excellent use of the carronade, that their retreat was covered, and the prizes brought without a man being hurt on our side, which made their success doubly gratifying. I have the honour to be, &c.

Murray Maxwell.

An account of French merchant vessels captured in the Bay of Agaye, by his Majesty's ship Alceste, Murray Maxwell, Esq. May 20. 1810.

Santa Maria, of 6 guns, 20 men, and 90 tons, from Marseilles, bound to Naples, laden with wax, wire, leather, &c.

Santa Maria, of 4 guns, 20 men, and 100 tons, from Marseilles, laden with wax, wire, leather, &c.

Porto Salno, of 4 guns, 20 men, and 100 tons, from Marseilles, bound to Naples, laden with wax, wire, leather, &c.

Notre Dame, of 12 men and 80 tons, from Marseilles, bound to Leghorn, laden with wine.

San Josef, of 12 men and 50 tons, from Marseilles, bound to Genoa, laden with hats, casks, and leather.

M. Maxwell, Captain.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Arscongh, of his Majesty's ship the Success, addressed to Capt. Brenton, of the Spartan, and transmitted by Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

Sir—I beg leave to acquaint you that on the 4th inst while running along the coast of Calabria, at one P. M and abreast of Castiglione, I observed three vessels on the beach, and men loading them. I thought it an object worth while to attempt their destruction, as they appeared to me capable of carrying 150 men each. I immediately dispatched the boats of this ship, with volunteers, under the command of Mr George Rose Sartorious, the third lieutenant, accompanied by the boats of the Espoir, under the command of Lieut. Robert Oliver, the Success and Espoir covering their landing.

I am sorry to say, that, when musket-shot from the shore, three boats swampe[d] -ving

ving ſtruck on a ſunken reef, by which m s-. fortune two ſeamen belonging to the Eſpoir were drowned; all their ammunition being wet, the officers and men ſwam to the beach, with cutlaſſes in their mouths, when the enemy fired upon them from two long 6-pounders, and four wall-pieces; they being ſecreted behind the rocks, were not perceived until the boats grounded.

The enemy's fire ſerved only to increaſe the zeal of the party, and their perſeverance ſo intimidated the enemy, that they deſerted their guns, and retreated to the houſes which were near, keeping up a heavy fire of muſketry from the windows; but, being alſo diſlodged from them, they fled to the mountains.

The guns were ſpiked, carriages deſtroyed, two veſſels ſet on fire, their cargoes, which conſiſted of oil, ſtove, when they with difficulty launched the boats that were ſwamped, and returned on board.

Lieut. Sartorious ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of all the petty officers, ſeamen, and royal marines, under his order, particularly of the conduct of Lieut. Oliver, Mr George Lewis Coates, maſter's mate of the Eſpoir, and Mr Richard Peace, maſter's mate of this ſhip. With concern I incloſe you a liſt of the killed and drowned.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN AYSCOUGH

[Here follows a return of three veſſels deſtroyed by his Majeſty's ſhips Succeſs and Eſpoir. Two men killed, and two drowned.]

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Admiral Sir Charles Cotton has tranſmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. reports of the following captures, made by ſhips under his command, viz.

Ravanche French ſchooner privateer, of 8 guns and 53 men, taken on the 10th March, by the Eclair ſloop.

La Fortune, French letter of marque, of 10 guns and 58 men, taken on the 30th March, by the Pomone.

Le General Oteavy French brig privateer, of 12 guns and 50 men, taken on the 19th April, by the Swallow.

La Stella di Napoleon Neapolitan privateer, of 2 guns and 40 men, taken on the 8th May, by the Seahorſe.

Du Guoy Treuin French ſchooner privateer, of 5 guns and 116 men, taken on the 19th May, by the Unite.

La Minerve French corvette, pierced for 18 guns, but only 2 mounted, taken on the 17th May, by the Buſtard.

Jupiter xebec of Genoa, of 8 guns and 68 men, taken on the 11th May, by the boats of the Pomone.

## *STATE OF THE BRITISH NAVY.*

AT SEA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ships of the line | 97 |
| From 50 to 44 guns | 13 |
| Frigates | 144 |
| Sloops and yachts | 119 |
| Bomb veſſels | 5 |
| Brigs | 147 |
| Cutters | 29 |
| Schooners and ſmaller veſſels | 60 |
| Total | 612 |

IN PORT AND FITTING.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ships of the line | 20 |
| From 50 to 44 guns | 7 |
| Frigates | 28 |
| Sloops and yachts | 42 |
| Bomb veſſels | 2 |
| Brigs | 32 |
| Cutters | 7 |
| Schooners and ſmaller veſſels | 27 |

GUARD SHIPS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ships of the line | 4 |
| From 50 to 44 guns | 3 |
| Frigates | 4 |
| Schooner | 1 |

HOSPITAL SHIPS, PRISON SHIPS, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ships of the line | 32 |
| From 50 to 44 guns | 5 |
| Frigates | 2 |
| Sloops | 2 |
| Schooner | 1 |

TOTAL IN COMMISSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ships of the line | 156 |
| From 50 to 44 guns | 28 |
| Frigates | 175 |
| Sloops | 167 |
| Bomb veſſels | 7 |
| Brigs | 179 |
| Cutters | 86 |
| Schooners | 89 |
| Total | 838 |

ORDINARY AND REPAIRING FOR SERVICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ships of the line | 66 |
| From 50 to 44 guns | 12 |
| Frigates | 61 |
| Sloops | 40 |
| Bomb veſſels | 9 |
| Brigs | 26 |
| Cutters | 9 |
| Schooners | 5 |

BUILDING.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ships of the line | 38 |
| Frigates | 15 |
| Sloops | 2 |
| Brig | 1 |

TOTALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ships of the line | 260 |
| From 50 to 44 guns | 40 |
| Frigates | 251 |
| Sloops | 209 |
| Bomb veſſels | 16 |
| Brigs | 206 |
| Cutters | 38 |
| Schooners | 94 |

GRAND TOTAL, 1115.

*DOMESTIC*

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## *DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.*

The following caſe, which was tried in the Court of King's Bench, on the 3d Aug. is of ſo ſingular and important a nature, that we are induced to lay it before our readers:

### SALE OF GUINEAS.

THE KING v. JAMES DE YONGE.

The defendant was indicted for unlawfully expoſing to ſale a certain quantity of the current coin of the realm, called guineas, and diſpoſing of them at 1l. 2s. 6d.; the ſtandard, by his Majeſty's proclamation, having been ſettled at 1l. 1s.

Mr Attorney-General ſtated, that this indictment was founded on the act of the 5th and 6th of the reign of Edward VI. which enacted, that if any perſon gave more, or diſpoſed of any current coin of the realm for a profit, or gave or received more in exchange than was authoriſed by the ſtandard which was fixed by royal proclamation, he or they ſhould be guilty of a miſdemeanour, and be liable to the confiſcation of ſuch coin ſo exchanged, and be ſubject to a fine and impriſonment for ſuch offence. The chief object of the act was to prevent persons collecting and diſpoſing of the coin of the realm to perſons leaving the kingdom; he was ſorry to ſay, that latterly it had become a prevalent trade. It was neceſſary for him to ſtate how injurious it was to the nation at large, and particularly to the commercial part of the community. He would prove that the defendant had carried on this illicit trade to a great extent. The Commiſſioners of the Mint had got information of it, and wiſely provided for his detection. It was unneceſſary for him to ſtate the circumſtances, as they would be detailed in evidence. He was afraid that this traffic had been too long carried on without being detected; it accounted for the circulation of Britiſh gold on the Continent, and its diſappearance at home. He had not a doubt, that when the Jury were in poſſeſſion of the circumſtances of the caſe, they would find the defendant guilty.

Mr Leonard, from the Council Office, produced the Gazette containing the proclamation of George the Firſt, dated from Saturday, the 21ſt of December, to Tueſday the 24th, in the year 1717, ſettling the ſtandard of a guinea at 1l. 1s.

The proclamation was read by Mr Lowten.

Mr Marryatt, Counſel for the defendant, objected to it as proof, as the indictment ſet out that it was proclaimed under the great ſeal, and there was no proof that the proclamation in the Gazette had the great ſeal affixed to it.

Mr Attorney-General was happy this objection had been taken, for it was impoſſible that the Sovereign could iſſue a proclamation without its paſſing under the great ſeal.

Lord Ellenborough—"I am convinced that the proclamation publiſhed in a Gazette, authoriſed by his Majeſty, is ſufficient proof, and we are not at this day to doubt that proclamations do not go under proper ſcrutiny. It is the only mode the Sovereign has of communicating his wiſhes to his people. I am convinced that the Gazette is good evidence of the exiſtence of the proclamation."

Mr Attorney-General—"My Lord, I have got the original proclamation, with the ſeal affixed to it, in Court; but I wiſhed it to be laid down by your Lordſhip, that the Gazette was good evidence, that it might act as a precedent in other places where they have not the advantage of your Lordſhip's preſiding."

Mr Edward C. Powell depoſed, that he was Aſſiſtant-Solicitor to the Mint; that from ſome information which came to the office, he gave inſtructions to two men, of the names of Caul and Naſh, to proceed to the defendant's houſe, on the 26th of December laſt, and purchaſe ſome guineas. In order the better to diſguiſe themſelves, they both ſpoke the Dutch language. Caul was to perform the part of a Dutch ſupercargo, who could not ſpeak Engliſh; and Naſh to act as his interpreter. He gave Naſh 59l. in Bank of England notes, which he took an account of, and made Naſh examine them with him; he alſo gave him two Bank of England dollars, which he marked. They went to the defendant's house; he attended in a coach at no great diſtance off, accompanied by a perſon of the name of Browne, an officer of Shadwell police-office. Upon a preconcerted ſignal being given, he went to the defendant's houſe, and found that Leadbeater, a City Marſhal, who accompanied Caul and Naſh, had the defendant in cuſtody. Leadbeater produced 50 guineas, which he ſaid he took from the perſon of Caul.—The witneſs aſked Naſh who Caul had received them from? he anſwered, from the defendant, and that Caul had paid him 56l. 5s. for them in notes, and a bank dollar. He aſked the defendant if it was true? he ſaid it was; but added, that the difference between 52l. 10s, and 56l. 5s. was given by Caul, as a preſent for the exchange; that he had not charged more than 1l. 1s. for each guinea. Leadbeater then produced a parcel of Bank of England notes, which, he ſaid, he took from a drawer in a bureau in the room. They were the notes the witneſs

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neſs had given to Naſh; there were three ſhort. He aſked the priſoner if he had any ſilver? He put his hand in his pocket, and brought it out full of dollars and other ſilver. The witneſs took from amongſt them the dollar he had marked. He aſked the defendant if he had much more gold? He ſhewed him a bag containing 90 guineas; a ſecond, containing a great quantity of half-guineas; and a third with ſeven ſhillings piece. There were ſeveral empty money-bags in the room. The three other Bank of England notes were produced by Leadbeater; he took them from Caul, with the other Bank dollar.

J. Caul fully corroborated the evidence of the laſt witneſs as to his and Naſh's inſtructions. When they went firſt to the houſe of the defendant, they ſaw his wife.—Naſh ſaid the witneſs was an acquaintance of his, juſt come from Holland. She inquired from the witneſs what he wanted; he replied, in Dutch, a little gold; ſhe aſked who recommended him, in the ſame language; he anſwered Capt. Kayſoll who was gone to Gottenburgh: ſhe ſhewed them into a parlour, and ſent a boy for the defendant, who ſhortly made his appearance, and aſked nearly the ſame queſtions his wife had done. He ſaid he knew Capt Kayſoll The witneſs told him he hoped he would let him have the gold on the ſame terms as Captain Kayſoll The defendant anſwered, he could not: he let him have 900 guineas, at an advance of 1s. 3d.; but the price had roſe, and he could not take leſs than 1s. 6d. advance. The witneſs told him he muſt even agree to that: for paper would be of no uſe to him in Holland; and he only wanted 50 guineas. The defendant gave him the guineas, and he paid him 56l. in notes, and 5s. by a Bank dollar. The defendant told him he muſt take care how he took them out of the country, for by the law of the land he was not entitled to take more than five. He told him he need not be afraid, for he would wind them round his waiſt.—Naſh ſaidhe knew a better way than that, for he could ſew them in a garter and faſten his ſtockings with them. The defendant's wife ſaid ſhe knew a better way than either, and aſked the witneſs if he did not wear a cuſhion in his neck-handkerchief; he anſwered in the affirmative. She brought a piece of flannel, and rolled ſome ſhillings in it, and ſaid, "thus you may put your guineas, and when folded in your handkerchief, it will be beyond ſuſpicion" The witneſs propoſed they ſhould have ſomething to drink which was ſent for. They took a glaſs of rum a-piece. The defendant requeſted that the witneſs would recommend ſome of his countrymen to him, and, by mentioning his name, it would be a paſſport. Naſh and the witneſs were going out of the ſtreet door, attended by the defendant and his wife, when they were all ſhoved back by Leadbeater and Browne: the defendant ſeemed much frightened, and wiſpered the witneſs in Dutch, to ſay, that he did not give more than 1l. 1s. for each guinea. On his croſs-examination, he ſaid he gave bank-notes for guineas, and not coin for coin.

Leadbeater and Naſh corroborated the evidence of the other two witneſſes.

Mr Marryatt ſaid, the exchange was admitted; but he had humbly to ſubmit to his Lordſhip, that the indictment could not be maintained. It was founded on an act of Parliament which was nearly obſolete: the act ſtated that it was unlawful to exchange gold coin for ſilver, or ſilver coin for gold, for profit; but not a word was mentioned of bank-notes; they could not be contemplated, for they were unknown for many years after; and by the ſtatute, the penalty was as great on the purchaſer as on the purchaſer.

Lord Ellenborough—"If you wiſh, Mr Marryatt, you can ſave this point: not that I hold a doubt of its invalidity, but becauſe we have a vaſt deal to do, and there will be more time to argue it in terms. I have not a doubt but the ſtatute was intended for the exchange of the truck of the then preſent day; but I think it wide enough to admit bank notes, or even groſs goods, if it is agreed to take a certain value over the ſtandard currency."

Mr Marryatt—"The only reaſon, my Lord, that I ſhould wiſh to argue the queſtion now is, that the defendant is liable to a ſpecific puniſhment, if found guilty, and the Crown may arreſt him."

Mr Attorney General—"I will, my Lord, do away with Mr Marryatt's uneaſineſs, for I will give my promiſe the defendant ſhall not be diſturbed, until after his Counſel has an opportunity of moving for a new trial. He is already under bail."

Lord Ellenborough—"Gentlemen of the Jury, I am of opinion that the defendant did receive more than he was allowed by the proclamation; and I would recommend that you ſhould find your verdict as ſuch; at the ſame time I will wave the point for the defendant; but, don't let it be underſtood that I am of opinion that it is not a breach of the ſtatute. I would not wiſh it to go abroad, that there was any doubt upon the ſubject; for it is a moſt injurious traffic."

The Jury returned a verdict of—Guilty.

SCOTTISH

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# Scottish Chronicle.

## THUNDER STORMS.

ON Sunday the 5th Auguſt, in the afternoon, there was a ſtorm of thunder and lightning at Edinburgh, and a great deal of rain fell, accompanied with hail-ſtones. The flaſhes of the lightning were very vivid. It laſted upwards of an hour. There had been thunder ſtorms in different quarters of the country for ſome days previous. At Cakemuir, on Saturday the 4th, a child was killed by the lightning.

Sunday the 5th, between two and three o'clock, the lightning broke upon the thraſhing-mill at Springfield, near Mid Calder, which communicating to the offices, the whole were entirely burnt to the ground. A boy, bringing ſome horſes from watering, had his hat blown off, and was for a few minutes ſtupified, but ſuſtained no other injury.

GLASGOW, Aug. 6.—On Sunday afternoon, we had a great deal of thunder and lightning, accompanied by exceſſively heavy rain. About a quarter paſt four, the lightning ſtruck the top of Lord Nelſon's monument, and, we regret to ſay, that it has moſt materially injured that elegant ſtructure. On the north ſide, the column is torn open for more than 20 feet from the top, and ſeveral of the ſtones have been thrown down. On the weſt ſide, the effects of the deſtructive fluid are viſible in more than one place; and on the ſouth ſide there is a rent in the column as far down as the head of the pedeſtal. A number of the ſtones are hanging in ſuch a threatening poſture, that a military guard has very properly been placed around the monument, to keep at a diſtance the thoughtleſs or too daring ſpectators.

ROYAL INFIRMARY, GLASGOW.—Sunday, near two o'clock, while the phyſicians were going their rounds, there was a violent thunder clap, without any perceptible interval between the flaſh and the ſtroke, which ſeemed to ſhake the Infirmary. All the chimnies were affected, but particularly the weſtern. The loweſt of the womens wards, where the writer of this was, exhibited a very awful appearance. During four or ſix ſeconds, all the flame was ſuddenly drawn into the ward with a ruſtling noiſe, together with a denſe column of ſoot and ſmoke, which inſtantly filled the ward. Fortunately no perſon was hurt; but the patients ſorrowed aloud, and ſuch as could riſe ran from their beds. Similar appearances, though in different degrees, took place through the whole houſe, which ſeems to have been enveloped in a thunder cloud, and which probably may have owed its preſervation to the quantity of rain flowing from its roof. This occurrence, and the injury of Nelſon's monument, ſuggeſt the propriety of guarding every building much expoſed, by thunder rods, which, when properly conſtructed, have never failed to prove a ſafeguard.

The lightning, a little paſt four o'clock, alſo ſtruck a houſe of three ſtoreys high in Rottenrow Street. In the upper floor, a window was ſhivered to pieces—in the ſecond floor, a kettle, which was on the fire, had its ſpout melted off—in the ground floor, ſeveral children and their mother were ſitting at the fire; the children's hair was much ſinged, and the mother was thrown a conſiderable diſtance; a hole about an inch diameter was made through the bottom of an oil-lamp, which was ſtanding on the chimney piece; the electric matter then went through a ſtone wall about nine inches thick, and ſtruck a tin flagon on the oppoſite ſide of the room.

AYR, Auguſt 9.—On Saturday laſt, we were viſited by one of the moſt tremendous ſtorms of thunder that has occurred here in the memory of man. About noon, a collection of dark clouds hovered over the town, and ſucceſſive flaſhes of lightning, accompanied with awful peals of thunder, continued, with little or no intermiſſion, for the ſpace of two hours, while the rain fell in ſuch torrents as to convert the ſtreets into rivers, and the hollow places of the fields into lakes. A ball of the electric fluid ſtruck the houſe of Mr Shaw, and almoſt demoliſhed a ſtack of chimnies, filling ſome of the apartments with ſmoke and ſulphur. From the chimney it deſcended along a leaden pipe, till, attracted by a variety of metal



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metal utenſils, it forced its way into the kitchen, tore a fragment of a ſtone from the wall, ſtruck a kettle out of the cook's hand, ſcorched the foot of a boy in the ſcullery, and at laſt directed its courſe along a leaden pipe that communicated with the well, where it ſeems to have been diſſipated.

A child in the nurſe's arms, who ſeemed within the range of the bolt, and appeared involved amid the fire, ſuffered no harm; and many other providential eſcapes occurred.

Another bolt ſtruck one of the baluſters of the rail in front of Mr Baird's houſe, broke and ſcattered a part of the pavement, knocked down a man who was ſtanding under the adjoining archway, rendered another man in a neighbouring houſe inſenſible for a time, and ſcorched a woman's arm. Several other perſons received ſlight injuries, having their faces ſinged, their eyes affected, or their hands paralyſed. The effects of the ſtorm were extenſively felt, as we learn, from different quarters. A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Girvan gives the following account—

"This forenoon (Saturday) was remarkably ſerene; but, in a manner inſtantaneouſly, the whole firmament became overclouded (at one o'clock P. M.) and threatened ſomething alarming. Very ſoon thereafter, we had a heavy fall of hail, of a large ſize, and ſoon afterwards dreadful peals of thunder, ſuch as I never heard in this country, attended with vivid flaſhes of lightning, which continued about half an hour, and which was ſucceeded by a tremendous torrent of rain, which brought down the burns ſo rapidly, that they broke out of their channels, and carried away every thing before them. Such a deluge never happened in this quarter; and a great deal of damage muſt be done in the neighbourhood. I have ſuffered a little; but, what alarmed us moſt, the houſe being cloſe by a burn, which overflowed its banks, it ruſhed into it, and in a little the lower apartments were flooded two feet. Luckily we got the torrent from the burn into another direction, and have now got all moſtly put to rights. The rain continued violent for two hours, and was a perfect water-ſpout. I am in hopes this ſtorm has not extended to a great diſtance, as the clouds appeared to hover over us."

Kilwinning, Auguſt 4.—This forenoon was uncommonly ſultry, the body felt liſtleſs, and loaded as it were with its own weight. The wind blew from the eaſt till about three o'clock P. M. when the lightning and thunder began here, the wind then veered into the ſouth and weſt, in the ſhort ſpace of five minutes, rather followed than accompanied by the dark clouds; in the weſt it was ſome time ſtationary, where the clouds ſeemed palpable and black; the lightning ſhewed itſelf near the earth, when it darted zig-zag upward into the boſom of the clouds. After ten or a dozen flaſhes, followed almoſt immediately by loud rolling thunder, it changed its place into the north-eaſt, making itſelf ſeen and heard at longer and longer intervals; and, in about half an hour after three, the horizon cleared up. During the ſtorm, the higher clouds carried from eaſt to weſt, and very little rain fell at this place.

The lightning ſtruck two contiguous houſes at the weſt end of this town, the roofs of both houſes were ſtruck near the common gable, and a number of ſlates on the northweſt ſide of both were torn off, and the chimney top injured; the lightning entered a chimney of the northmoſt houſe, paſſing through an upper room to the door, which was open; at that moment, two ladies were ſtanding in the lobby, on the ſtair head, who obſerved diſtinctly the lightning turn the angle of the ſide of the door-way, and force its way out an outer back-door at the head of the firſt flight of the ſtair, the door being thereby completely torn, and the adjoining wall perforated. A hen, in the rooſt, in the court behind the houſe, near the back-door, was killed. The ladies on the ſtair-head felt conſiderably affected, but ſoon recovered.

In the other or ſouthmoſt houſe, beſides the ſlates being torn off, as before mentioned, the lightning forced in a piece of the wood or ſarking, ſtruck and ſhattered the oppoſite ſide of the roof, thence paſſed into a room immediately below, entered a ſhelved preſs in the wall, making apertures in each ſhelf till it reached the bottom, cruſhing to very ſmall pieces a great number of china bowls, cups, cryſtal, and other empty bottles, fuſing different pieces of ſilver plate. It then threw the preſs door to the floor, ſhattering it to pieces; after which it forced its way to a room immediately below, broke ſome panes of glaſs in the window, and eſcaped. It is worthy of remark, that the bottles in the preſs mentioned, which were filled with wine and ſpirits, were not broken.

A portion of the electric fluid alſo entered a chimney on the oppoſite gable of this houſe, and, paſſing into a bed-room, ſhattered the bed-poſts to pieces. Another portion entered the kitchen chimney in the gable

ble last mentioned, laid the maid servant insensible on the hearth, without injuring any other of the family, several of whom were at that moment in the kitchen. The servant is now quite recovered. Thus providentially none of either of the two families have been materially injured, though all in imminent danger, by being more or less in the way of the all-destructive element.

The steeple in this place has also suffered by the electric matter on this occasion. A small door, about the centre of the building on the south side, was shattered to pieces; and an oak boom, towards the top of the building, had a large piece splintered off it; and the wall on the east side towards the bottom, bears visible marks of its effects, some of the stones being broken, and a rent made in the wall of a considerable length.

NEWCASTLE, Aug. 7.—On Friday, this town and neighbourhood were visited by a most tremendous storm of thunder and lightning. The peals were awfully loud, and succeeded the flash with a celerity that proved the contending clouds to be immediately over the town. The house of Mr Frost, at Walker, was nearly unroofed, and several of the windows were broke to pieces. The windows of Mr Woodhouse's house were also completely driven in, and several trees were rent in pieces.

WHITEHAVEN, Aug. 7.—There was a violent storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, at Penrith, on Saturday last. Considerable damage was done by the lightning; a barn, containing ten cart loads of hay, belonging to Mr Martindale, of Catterlane, and a stack, the property of Sir F. F. Vane, at Hutton-hall, were both set on fire, and entirely consumed. A horse and five lambs were killed in a field near Penrith. Several of the hail-stones measured two inches in circumference.

DUMFRIES, Aug. 7.—For eight days we have experienced a good deal of thunder and lightning, accompanied with heavy rains and hail, particularly on Saturday and Sunday, when the flashes were very vivid, and the thunder extremely loud.

Sunday, Aug. 5th, a thunder storm passed over London, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by a heavy rain, and a quantity of hail. The house of Mr Hornyblow, in Upper Marsh, Lambeth, was struck, about half past one. The electric matter entered at the upper part of the chimnies, and descended to the attic story, where a man and his wife were sitting at dinner; it passed within a foot of the woman, but fortunately without doing her any injury. It passed from thence into the second floor, rending every thing in its way, and to the first floor, where the chimney-piece was torn away, and a picture rent. It then descended to the lower part of the house, where an old lady received a considerable shock, but was not hurt, and passed to the entrance, splintering the door in its progress. Several of the windows were broken, and the house was much shaken, and materially damaged. The house has a north-west aspect.—A house in Bowling Street, Westminster, was also struck in a similar manner, the electric matter entering by the chimnies, and passing through the floors. A bell-wire was melted, and the door at the entrance was broken. A newspaper, which a person was reading at the time, was set on fire; but the person reading received no injury. A female servant and a child were hurt, but not dangerously.—A remarkable phenomenon occurred during the storm, at Mr Fraser's, botanist, King's Road, Chelsea, behind whose house, in a southern exposure, the hail stones, in consequence of a strong eddy wind, had fallen, in such quantities, into a back cellar, the door of which happened to be open, as to become a complete piece of solid ice, about eight feet in circumference, and two feet in depth.

The storm was also severely felt at Carlisle, and many other parts in England.

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On Saturday July 21, John Cameron, journeyman carpenter, Citadel, Leith, suspected of the murder of his wife, was committed to Edinburgh jail. It appears that the deceased (who was the prisoner's second wife) and he did not live on good terms together, on account of a child he had by a former marriage, who, he alledged, the deceased did not use very kindly. This occasioned incessant quarrels between them; and on the evening before his apprehension, the neighbours, as usual, were not a little annoyed by their domestic quarrels. The noise, however, subsided for some time, when a person, happening to pass the house, was attracted by a smell of burning; on which he forced open the door, and, melancholy to relate, the deceased was discovered on a chair, near the kitchen fire, burnt almost to a cinder. Her husband was asleep in bed in an adjoining room, along with his child. He has received an indictment to stand trial for this crime.

Monday

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Monday the 18th of Auguſt, betwixt nine and ten o'clock in the morning, as a foreign veſſel was ſteering for Leith harbour, and near to the beacon (with two pilots on board) a ſhot was fired from a boat, which the pilots imagined was fired from a Greenland whaler, and did not bring to. A few minutes afterwards, a ſecond ſhot was fired from the ſame boat, which entered the right breaſt of the mate, whereof he died in a-boat 15 minutes. The boat belonged to the Gallant gun-brig, and was at that time rowing guard. The fatal ſhot was fired by Henry Lloyd, midſhipman, belonging to the above veſſel, who is ſince lodged in Edinburgh jail. The ſufferer has left a widow and three young children, for whoſe relief a ſubſcription has been opened at the Police Office.

On the afternoon of the 8th Auguſt, a fine boy, about twelve years of age, accidentally fell into the Clyde, while fiſhing, near Anderſton, and was drowned. He was only about ſeven minutes under water; notwithſtanding of which, every method of reſtoring animation proved in vain.

About the middle of July, Capt. Blyth, of the Thames Packet, from Leith to London, loſt his life in the following melancholy manner—When oppoſite to Woolwich, the veſſel was nearly run foul of by a collier, and, to avert the danger, the anchor of the ſmack was let go, during which, we lament to ſay, Capt. Blyth unfortunately got entangled in the coils of the cable, and was ſo dreadfully mangled, that he died ſoon after. He has left a widow and four children to deplore his loſs.

On the laſt Saturday of July, a man of the name of Laing, while bathing at the Magdalen Fields Shore, near Berwick, was carried into the ſea, by a heavy ſwell; and, although a number of Aberdeenſhire militiamen ruſhed in to his aſſiſtance, their humanity was unavailing—he periſhed, and has left a wife with five helpleſs children to lament his untimely fate.

On the 21ſt July, the Catharine, Butler, which ſailed from Leith that day for Malta, ſuddenly filled with water, and went down, off the Cocquet Iſland. The captain and crew had only time to ſave their lives in their boat. The ſhip and cargo are valued at ſix or ſeven thouſand pounds.

In the end of the laſt week of July, a coaſting veſſel, on her voyage from Sunderland to Aberdeen, found a large whale floating on the ſurface of the water, near St Abb's Head. The fiſh ſeemed to be from 40 to 50 feet in length, and to have been a conſiderable time dead; but, after launching their boat, and having a rope for ſome time attached to the whale, the crew found it impracticable to tow it in, ſafety, owing to the ſwell of the ſea. It was therefore abandoned.

It gives us much pleaſure to inform our readers, that the bill for the relief of the Clergy of Scotland with ſmall ſtipends, prepared by the Lord Advocate of Scotland, in correſpondence with a Committee of the General Aſſembly, and brought into Parliament under the patronage of his Majeſty's Miniſters, paſſed through both Houſes without oppoſition, and received the royal aſſent, in June laſt. By this act, a ſum not exceeding L. 10,000 yearly is to be ſet apart in the hands of the Receiver General for Scotland, as a fund for augmenting ſmall livings. Clerks of Preſbyteries are to make up accounts of the different pariſhes within their bounds, the ſtipends of which are under L. 150, aſcertained by the average of the laſt nine years. Upon receiving ſuch liſts, the Commiſſioners of Teinds, after aſcertaining the facts, are to grant augmentations out of this new fund, ſo as to raiſe each ſtipend to L. 150; it being provided, however, that the teinds of each pariſh ſhall be fully exhauſted in the firſt place. Theſe augmentations, in conſequence of an order from the Barons of Exchequer, are to be paid half yearly by the Receiver General; and the vacant ſtipends, in as far as reſpects this Parliamentary grant, are to be paid to the Truſtees of the Widows Fund, for ſecuring a permanent addition to the annuities provided to widows of the Parochial Miniſters and Profeſſors in Colleges in Scotland.

St Bernard's Well, hitherto rented at L. 25 a-year, was let, ſome weeks ſince, on a five years leaſe, at the increaſed rate of L. 110.

On the afternoon of Saturday the 4th Auguſt, two men belonging to the Advice whale-ſhip having gone in queſt of a boat which had driſted, they procured an old ſalmon-coble on the beach near Invergourie, and put to ſea. They had not ſailed far when the bottom of the coble gave way, and ſhe filled in deep water. Neither of the men could ſwim; but, catching hold of the oppoſite ſides of the boat, they floated until they were obſerved from the ſhore. A crowd of people ſoon aſſembled on the beach, who could render them no aſſiſtance. A ploughman attempted to carry a rope to the men, by ſwimming his horſe; but, becoming terror-ſtruck, he returned without effecting his humane purpoſe, and could

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could not again be prevailed on to make the hazardous attempt. At this critical moment, Lauchlan M'Gregor, a young boy, servant to Daniel M'Kenzie, at Annefield, was passing, mounted on a blue poney, the property of John Rofs, tenant in Blackneſs. He took the rope, and dashed into the water with his poney. When at some distance from the shore, he too grew timid, and was in the act of turning, when a heart-rending groan from the unfortunate sufferers inspired him with new courage, and determined him to risk his life to save them. He succeeded in handing them the rope. Unaccustomed to manage a horse in the water, the boy now turned the poney too suddenly, and they both disappeared. For a moment the spectators suffered the most anxious suspence for the safety of the boy; but the poney soon re-appeared, and bore its intrepid rider to the shore. The two men were then drawn gently from the water, and saved.

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On the 3d of August, the silver arrow given by the town of Musselburgh, was shot for upon the links there, by the Royal Company of Archers, and gained by John Leven, Esq. W. S.

The Rev. Richard Shannon has been appointed to the charge of St George's Chapel in York Place.

The Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Perth have unanimously made choice of the Rev. James Eisdale, one of the ministers of Montrose, to be minister of the East Church parish, vacant by the translation of the Rev. Andrew Thomson to the New Greyfriars Church in Edinburgh.

The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Edinburgh have conferred the freedom of that city on Mr Wm. Ritchie, the Senior Master of the High School, for his great and unwearied exertions as a teacher.

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## BIRTHS.

July 17. At London, the Countess of Jersey, a son.

—. At Edinburgh, the Lady of William Miller, Esq. a daughter.

—. At London, the Lady of Edw. Marjoribanks, Esq. a son.

20. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Captain Hodgson, royal navy, a son.

—. Lady Harriet Mitchell, sister to the Duke of Beaufort, a daughter.

—. At Edinburgh, the Lady of L. Houston, Esq. younger of Johnstone, a son.

22. At Duddingstone, Mrs G. Hamilton Dundas, a daughter.

23. At Edinburgh, Mrs William Bell, a son.

24. At Winchburgh, Mrs Allan, a son.

28. At Denham Green, Hon. Mrs Erskine of Cardross, a son.

August 1. Mrs Bridges, jun. a son.

2. At Edinburgh, the wife of Mr Alexr. Fraser, accountant, a son.

3. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Alexander Fraser, Esq. of Gayfield Square, a son.

4. At Middleton House, Mrs Hepburn Mitchelson, a son.

—. At York-Place, London, the Lady of General Campbell, a daughter.

—. The Lady of Lieut.-Col. Kerr, 2d Ceylon regiment, a son.

6. At Edinburgh Castle, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Inglis, a son.

7. At Greenock, Mrs Capt. Brown, royal navy, a daughter.

8. At Edinburgh, Lady Anne Wharton Duff, a daughter.

—. At Muirtown, Mrs Duff of Muirtown, a son.

—. At Ramsgate, Lady Frances Buchanan Riddell, a son and heir.

11. At Dalhousie Castle, the Countess of Dalhousie, a daughter, still born.

## MARRIAGES.

Dec. 1809. At Bombay, Capt. Thomas Graham, of the royal navy, second son to Robert Graham, Esq. of Fintry, to Maria, eldest daughter of George Dundas, Esq. Naval Commissioner at Bombay.

July 16. At Glasgow, Mr Alex. Napier, merchant, Edinburgh, to Sally, daughter of the late Mr James Scott, Glasgow.

—. At Greenock, Duncan Stevenson, Esq. younger of Glenfeachan, to Alexa, daughter of the late Mr Campbell of Achlean.

18. At Edinburgh, Mr J. Stark, printer, to Emma, eldest daughter of Mr William Brown, Charles Street.

19. At London, the Hon. C. C. Jenkinson, brother to the Earl of Liverpool, to Julia, daughter of the late Sir George Shuckburgh Evelyn, and sole heiress to his immense fortune.

—. At the house of the Marchioness Dowager of Lansdowne, William Gerald Bagat, of Castle Bagat, county Dublin, Esq. to Anne, eldest daughter of the Marchioness Dowager of Lansdowne, and of her first husband, the late Sir Duke Giffard, of Castle Jordan, Bart.

—. At Wroxton Abbey, the Right Hon. the Earl of Guildford, to Maria, fifth daughter of the late Thos Baycott, Esq. of Rudge Hall, Salop.

—. At Finnich, Alex. Gow, Esq. of Blairowr, to Miss Janet Steven, daughter of Mr Moses Steven, Finnich.

23. Lieut.

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23. Lieut. W. H. Jackson, of the Bengal Military Eſtabliſhment, to Albinia, third daughter of the Rev. S. T. Wylde, of Barrington, near Briſtol.

24. Lord Brownlow, to Miſs Hume, daughter of Sir Abraham Hume, Bart. and niece to the Earl of Bridgewater.

25. At Edinburgh, Mr Wm Robt. Young, merchant, to Miſs Chriſtian Cochrane.

—. At Seabank, Lieut.-Col. Alexr. Robertſon, of Halkcraig, to Ann, daughter of Robert Reid Cuninghame, Eſq. of Auchinharvie.

29. At London, Mr Robert Lockhart, late of Edinburgh, to Miſs Anne Montgomery, of Cheſter.

—. At Fyfe Place, John Stead, Eſq. Leith, to Grace, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr Robert Blakie, merchant, Kirkcudbright.

—. Sir William Pole, of Shutto, Bart. to Miſs Charlotte Fraſer.

31. At Edinburgh, David Brewſter, Eſq. L. L. D. to Miſs Juliet Macpherſon, youngeſt daughter of the late James M'Pherſon, Eſq. of Belleville.

Auguſt 1. At Edinburgh, Mr Dav. Skae, builder, to Helen, eldeſt daughter of Wm. Lothian, writer.

—. At Pirnhouſe, Peebles-ſhire, Jas. Forreſt, Eſq. of Comiſton, to Charlotte, fourth daughter of Alexander Horſbrugh, Eſq. of Horſbrugh.

4. At Houſton, William Mitchell, Eſq. Caſhier of the Royal Bank, to Miſs Chriſtian Shairp, youngeſt daughter of Thomas Shairp, Eſq. of Houſton.

—. At the ſeat of Sir Robert Preſton, Bart. at Woodford, Lieut.-Gen. Sir David Baird, Bart. K. B. to Miſs Preſton Campbell, of Fairntone and Lochlane, in the county of Perth.

—. At Ednam, Thomas Megget, Eſq. W. S. Edinburgh, to Miſs Jane Bell Murray, daughter of the late Rev. Mr Murray, miniſter of Channelkirk.

—. At London, James Campbell, Eſq. to Ann, eldeſt daughter of the late John Armſtrong, Eſq.

8. At Bridgeton, near Montroſe, James Loch, Eſq. of Lincoln's Inn, London, barriſter at law, to Miſs Ann Orr, daughter of Patrick Orr, Eſq. of Bridgeton.

10. At Leith, Mr George Mercer, Leith, to Ann, daughter of the late Mr Alexander Henderſon, merchant there.

## DEATHS.

Dec. 8. 1809. At Chittledroog, Myſore, Eaſt Indies, Lieut. John Stuart, 2d bat. 18th regiment native infantry, ſon of John Stuart, Eſq. South Hanover Street, much regretted by all his friends and acquaintances.

March 25. At the Cape of Good Hope, aged 18, Lieutenant Alex. M'Clelland, of the 9th regiment of native infantry, on the Madras eſtabliſhment, ſon of Mr T. M'Clelland, agent for the Bank of Scotland at Ayr.

April 19. At Cockpen Manſe, Jeſſy, ſecond daughter to the Rev. Ebenezer Marſhal.

May 5. At Demerara, Mr Ewan M'Laurin, late Captain of the Breadalbane fencibles, ſon of the deceaſed Lieut.-Colonel M'Laurin, of the South Carolina loyaliſts.

July 1. At Murrayfield, Mr Daniel Hay, ſecond ſon of John Hay, Eſq. banker.

—. At Stirling, aged 9, Thomas, the eldeſt ſon of Mr Wingate, writer.

Lately, at Edinburgh, Mr David Herd, writer, at the advanced age of 78. He was a moſt active inveſtigator of Scottiſh Literature and Antiquities, and enjoyed the friendſhip or acquaintance of nearly all the eminent artiſts and men of letters who have flouriſhed in Edinburgh within theſe fifty years. Runciman, the painter, was one of his moſt intimate friends; and, with Ruddiman, Gilbert Stuart, Ferguſon, and Robert Burns, he was well acquainted. His information regarding the hiſtory and biography of Scotland was extenſive. Many of his remarks have appeared in periodical publications, and the notes appended to ſeveral very popular works are enriched by materials of his collecting. He was a man truly of the Old School, inoffenſive, modeſt, and unambitious, in an extraordinary degree, forming in all theſe reſpects, a very ſtriking contraſt to the forward, puffing, and oſtentatious diſpoſition of the preſent age.

2. At Hillhouſefield, Miſs Johan Bayne, ſecond daughter of Mr Robert Bayne, merchant, Leith.

—. At Edinburgh, Lady Maxwell, widow of Sir Walter Maxwell, of Pollock, Bart. and youngeſt daughter of the late Thomas Briſbane, Eſq. of Briſbane. Lady Maxwell, of Pollock, was equally diſtinguiſhed for her exalted piety, benevolence, and chriſtian virtues, as ſhe was eſteemed for her amiable diſpoſition and dignified manners.

—. At Borrodale, Alexr. M'Nab, late of Miſhewen, aged 91 years, the laſt of that family reſidence, and who have been proprietors, wadſetters, and leaſeholders of it for upwards of 400 years, a man of genuine piety and benevolence, and poſſeſſed of all the moral virtues.

—. At St Martin's, aged 98, the Rev. David Bannerman, miniſter of that pariſh.

—. At

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—. At Lady Sinclair's of Murkle, Miss Catharine Blair.

3. At Paisley, aged 78, Mr Hugh Simm.

—. Catharine, infant daughter of John Stein, Esq. Queen Street.

—. At Edinburgh, Lady Gordon, relict of Sir Ernest Gordon, of Park, Bart.

—. At Bonnington Park, Mr John Cundel.

—. At Linlithgow, William Burnside, Esq. of Flash, one of the magistrates of that burgh.

4. At Aberdeen, Mrs Urquhart, wife of the Rev. Alexander Urquhart, minister at Tough.

—. At Knock, Mull, Mrs Campbell of Mishnish.

5. At Millhouses, parish of Wamphray, aged 79, Captain William Grieve, royal navy.

—. At Skibo Castle, Sutherlandshire, Mrs Dempster, of Dunnichen, Forfarshire.

—. At Greenlaw, Berwickshire, Mr Watterstone, surgeon.

—. At Killin, aged 78, Mr Patrick M'Nab, postmaster at Killin, whose modest manners, and unaffected piety, gained him the esteem of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

—. At Aberdeen, aged 80, Mr John Courage, late shoemaker there.

6. At his house, Abbeyhill, Mr John Hay, late of the Pleasance, Edinburgh.

7. At Bridgend, Perth, Mrs Jean Ranken, relict of John Caw, Esq. merchant, and late Provost of Perth.

—. At Nursery, Abbeyhill, Mrs Ann Dickson, wife of Mr Shade, seedsman.

8. At Edinburgh, Mrs Bruce of Arnot.

—. Major Thomas Scott, of Lochmalony, formerly of the Hon. East India Company's service.

—. At Burntisland, Patrick Torrie, Esq. late of Prince of Wales's Island.

—. At Edinburgh, Jessy, daughter of Patrick Small, Esq. advocate.

—. At Dumfries, aged 92, Mrs Christian Wemyss.

—. At Stoke Park, Guildford, aged 70, Nathaniel Hillier, Esq.

—. At his house, Newington, in the 71st year of his age, Mr John Fairbairn, late bookseller in Edinburgh, much and justly regretted by a respectable and numerous acquaintance.

8 and 11. At Queensferry, Mr John Samson, shipmaster, and his brother, Mr James Samson, shipmaster. Both of them were interred in the same grave on the 12th curt.

Lately, at the manse of Dalgety, Mr Walter Scott, second son of the Rev. John Scott, minister of that parish, in the 16th year of his age.

9. At Edinburgh, James Bruce, of Kinnaird, Esq.

Lately, Admiral Sir George Young, aged 78.

10. At Edinburgh, Janet Buchanan Yuillie, eldest daughter of George Yuillie, Esq. merchant, Glasgow.

—. Sir J. D. Colt, Bart. late of Leominster.

11. At Edinburgh, John Mackay, Esq. late Major in the army.

—. At Balnamoon, James C. Arbuthnot, Esq. of Balnamoon.

—. At Old Aberdeen, Mrs Anna Gordon, relict of the late Dr Andrew Brown, minister at Tranent, and youngest daughter of the late Professor Gordon, of King's College.

Lately, the Hon. William Fitzwilliam, next brother to Viscount Fitzwilliam.

12. At Vogrie House, Caroline, second daughter of James Dewar, Esq.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Hamilton, relict of John Hamilton, Esq. and daughter of Thomas Murdoch, of Camloden, Esq. deceased.

15. At Dundee, Andrew Peddie, Esq. one of the magistrates of Dundee. He is universally regretted.

16. At Birkhill, near Stirling, Mrs Agnes Saunders, spouse of Patrick Muschet, Esq. of Birkhill.

17. Mr Allan Barr, silk manufacturer, Edinburgh.

18. At Edinburgh, after a lingering illness, which she suffered with pious composure and resignation, Mrs Euphemia Frazer, wife of Mr Alexander Berwick, brewer, much regretted by her friends, and an extensive circle of acquaintance.

19. At Arbroath, in the prime of life, Mr James Skair, merchant there.

Lately, at Tisbury, Hampshire, R. Osborne, aged 101. His posterity amounted to 187 persons, viz. 3 sons and 5 daughters, 67 grand children, 81 great grand children, and 1 great great grand child.

20. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jane Morrison, spouse of Mr James Kennedy, merchant, South Bridge Street.

22. At Edinburgh, Duncan Forbes, Esq. general examiner of Excise, much and justly regretted. He was a sincere Christian, and a truly honest man.

—. At Colthridge, Mr John Lindsay, aged 80.

—. At

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—. At Perth, John Stewart, Esq. second son of the late Sir John Stewart, of Grantully, Bart.

—. At Finnieston, Mr William Taylor, vintner in Glasgow.

—. At his seat, Serlby Hall, near Bawtry, Robert Monckton Arundel, Viscount Galway, Baron of Killard, in the county of Clare, one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and Knight of the Bath. His Lordship was born July 4, 1758, and is succeeded in his titles and estates by the Hon. Wm. George Monckton, who is now in his 29th year.

—. At Fisherrow, Mrs Vernor, widow of Mr Robert Vernor.

—. On his passage from Lisbon, Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, of the 3d, or Old Buffs.

23. At Dumfries, Elizabeth Macdonald, youngest daughter of Norman Lockhart, Esq.

24. At Edinburgh, Mr James Ewan, son of the late Mr Ewan, of the General Post Office, Edinburgh.

—. At Glasgow, Mrs Jane Kirkland, wife of Mr John Kirkwood, late of the Custom-house there.

—. The Rev. Wm. Gordon, minister of Urquhart, in the 67th year of his age, and 42d of his ministry.

—. At Dumfries, Mr George Wilhart, late officer of Excise; a very inoffensive and honest man. He has bequeathed to the hospital there a park in the immediate vicinity of the town, containing about three acres of land, which is certainly a most magnificent donation to that useful institution, as it may be valued at nearly 600l.

28. At Dumfries, Mr George Gray, officer of Excise—much respected and regretted.

29. On his passage from Leith to London, Alexander Thomson, Esq. late of Banjel.

31. At Edinburgh, Mrs Stirling.

—. At London, in the 92d year of his age, General Charles Vernon, Lieutenant of the Tower, and the oldest General in his Majesty's service.

August 1. At Edinburgh, Mrs Cramond, widow of Dr Robert Cramond, late minister of Yarrow.

—. At Easter Duddingstone, Mrs Margaret Meik, in the 90th year of her age.

—. At Kennoway, Andrew Melville, Esq.

—. At London, in the 73d year of his age, Mr Thomas Cruchley. He was one of the very few survivors who served under the immortal Wolfe, at the memorable battles, and taking of Quebec, Louisburgh, and the Havannah.

2. At Dingwall, in the 100th year of his age, Mr Murdo M'Kenzie, late merchant there.

3. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Logan, baker.

4. At Dumbarton, in consequence of a severe wound received by the overturning of the long coach betwixt Glasgow and Hamilton, on the 21st ult. Mr Thos. Bewley, of Glasgow, in the 38th year of his age. The death of this truly good man will not only cause a melancholy blank in the society of his afflicted widow and family, and in the circle of private intimacy, but will be felt by all who knew him as a public loss.

*Prices of Stocks.*

| 1810. | Bank Stock | Omnium. | 3 per cent. Consols. |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 30. | 269 | 1 disc. | 69¼ |
| Aug. 6. | 269 | 1½ dist. | 68¾ |
| 13. | —— | 1¼ disc. | 68¼ |
| 20. | 269 | 1¼ disc. | 68 |

*Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.*

| 1810. | Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. | Pease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. s. | s. s. | s. s. | s. s. |
| July 30. | 78 122 | 33 45 | 20 34 | 30 [illegible] |
| Aug. 6. | 80 125 | 32 44 | 28 37 | 46 [illegible] |
| 13. | 82 130 | 32 42 | 28 40 | 40 [illegible] |
| 20. | 84 128 | 32 44 | 23 36 | 46 [illegible] |

*Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per peck.*

| 1810. | Oatmeal. | | Pease and Barley Meal. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bolls. | Price. | Bolls. | Price. |
| July 31. | 250 | 22 21 | 44 | 17 16 |
| Aug. 7. | 230 | 22 21 | 47 | 17 16 |
| 14. | 270 | 22 21 | 52 | 17 16 |
| 21. | 250 | 22 21 | 50 | 17 16 |
| 28. | 240 | 22 21 | 50 | 17 16 |

*Prices of Grain at Haddington.*

| 1810. | Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. | Pease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. s. | s. s. | s. s. | s. s. |
| July 27. | 34 52 | 28 35 | 27 32 | 25 31 |
| Aug. 3. | 37 53 | 28 35 | 27 32 | 28 [illegible] |
| 10. | 34 56 | 28 35 | 29 30 | 28 [illegible] |
| 17. | 36 49 | 26 34 | 24 30 | 25 [illegible] |
| 24. | 33 51 | 27 35 | 24 30 | 26 31 |

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THE

# SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

# *Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,*

## FOR SEPTEMBER 1810.

*With a View of Appin House.*

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## State of the Barometer, &c.

From the 26th August to the 25th Sept. 1810, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

| 1810. | Barom. | Thermom. M. | Thermom. N. | Rain. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. | | | | | |
| 26 | 29.85 | 54 | 60 | 0.04 | Showers |
| 27 | 30.1 | 44 | 66 | —— | Clear |
| 28 | 30.05 | 54 | 61 | —— | —— |
| 29 | 30. | 55 | 71 | 0.03 | Showers |
| 30 | 29.95 | 52 | 66 | 0.02 | —— |
| 31 | 29.9 | 54 | 68 | 0.08 | —— |
| Sept. 1 | 29.91 | 55 | 68 | 0.01 | —— |
| 2 | 29.9 | 59 | 72 | —— | Cloudy |
| 3 | 29.62 | 48 | 65 | 0.09 | Showers |
| 4 | 29.66 | 45 | 67 | —— | Clear |
| 5 | 29.8 | 49 | 61 | 0.08 | Rain |
| 6 | 29.92 | 45 | 60 | —— | Clear |
| 7 | 30.3 | 38 | 65 | —— | —— |
| 8 | 30.09 | 51 | 64 | —— | —— |
| 9 | 29.92 | 48 | 66 | —— | —— |
| 10 | 29.81 | 44 | 65 | 0.04 | Showers |
| 11 | 29.74 | 46 | 58 | 0.01 | —— |
| 12 | 29.95 | 40 | 69 | —— | Clear |
| 13 | 29.8 | 50 | 65 | 0.04 | Showers |
| 14 | 30.2 | 48 | 70 | —— | Clear |
| 15 | 30.4 | 39 | 64 | —— | —— |
| 16 | 30.4 | 38 | 62 | —— | —— |
| 17 | 30.25 | 45 | 65 | —— | —— |
| 18 | 30.05 | 44 | 68 | —— | —— |
| 19 | 30.15 | 50 | 68 | —— | —— |
| 20 | 30.05 | 49 | 65 | —— | —— |
| 21 | 30.12 | 45 | 65 | —— | —— |
| 22 | 30.12 | 44 | 60 | —— | Cloudy |
| 23 | 30.1 | 52 | 58 | 0.01 | Showers |
| 24 | 30.2 | 49 | 59 | —— | Cloudy |
| 25 | 30.25 | 44 | 62 | —— | —— |

Quantity of Rain,.....0.34

## High Water at Leith, For October, 1810.

| Days. | Morn. H. | Morn. M. | Even. H. | Even. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. 1 | 3 | 34 | 3 | 53 |
| Tu. 2 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 33 |
| W. 3 | 4 | 53 | 5 | 17 |
| Th. 4 | 5 | 42 | 6 | 9 |
| F. 5 | 6 | 39 | 7 | 14 |
| Sa. 6 | 7 | 53 | 8 | 36 |
| Su. 7 | 9 | 18 | 10 | 0 |
| M. 8 | 10 | 38 | 11 | 12 |
| Tu. 9 | 11 | 43 | —— | —— |
| W. 10 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 36 |
| Th. 11 | 0 | 59 | 1 | 21 |
| F. 12 | 1 | 43 | 2 | 4 |
| Sa. 13 | 2 | 29 | 2 | 42 |
| Su. 14 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 17 |
| M. 15 | 3 | 35 | 3 | 53 |
| Tu. 16 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 28 |
| W. 17 | 4 | 48 | 5 | 5 |
| Th. 18 | 5 | 25 | 5 | 46 |
| F. 19 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 35 |
| Sa. 20 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 39 |
| Su. 21 | 8 | 18 | 8 | 51 |
| M. 22 | 9 | 38 | 10 | 12 |
| Tu. 23 | 10 | 44 | 11 | 12 |
| W. 24 | 11 | 37 | 11 | 59 |
| Th. 25 | —— | —— | 0 | 22 |
| F. 26 | 0 | 43 | 1 | 2 |
| Sa. 27 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 39 |
| Su. 28 | 1 | 59 | 2 | 18 |
| M. 29 | 2 | 38 | 2 | 57 |
| Tu. 30 | 3 | 17 | 3 | 38 |
| W. 31 | 3 | 59 | 4 | 23 |

## Moon's Phases for October, 1810.

*Apparent time at Edinburgh.*

| | D. | H. | M. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Quart. | 5 | 50 | 9 | even. |
| Full Moon | 12 | 40 | 4 | after. |
| Last Quart. | 20 | 49 | 8 | morn. |
| New Moon | 28 | 29 | 6 | morn. |

October 23.—Irish Rebellion, 1641.
24.—Sun enters Scorpio, 18 min. past one morning.
25.—King George III. accession.
26.—King George III. proclaimed, 1760.

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THE

# Scots Magazine,

AND

# EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1810.

*Description of the View of Appin House.*

APPIN HOUSE is in one of the most interesting situations in the Highlands of Scotland. It stands upon a rising ground, looking towards an arm of the sea, called Linnhe Loch, in the western part of the mainland of Argyllshire. The beautiful island of Shuna is immediately opposite to the house; and there is a more distant view of Castle Stalker, the fertile island of Lismore, and a shipping station called Port Appin. The remains of the ancient metropolis of Scotland, the city called Beregonium, are about seven miles south; and Bennevis, the highest mountain in Scotland, stands about twenty miles north-eastward, and is a very sublime object from Appin House.

Appin is the district of a family of Stewarts, who claim near alliance to the blood royal. Their domain was originally of very great extent; and the estate of Appin, which has now come into the family of the Marquis of Tweeddale, still extends to many square miles of territory, in Appin and Glenco.

*Tour from Arbroath to Montrose.*

(Concluded from page 344.)

To the Editor,

SIR,

WE now enter the estate of Dysart, forming a detached part of the parish of Maryton. The name is evidently *Dis Ard*, i. e. the cold or uncultivated height. Where the road from Usan crosses the old road to Montrose, stands a small village called the Cross Roads, and a little to the eastward a farm town called Crook Ward. These two names have an evident affinity, Crook being the Gaelic *Croic* or *Croich*, signifying a cross; the term *ward* naturally induces us to imagine Crook Ward an ancient warding-place, or prison, and probably this may have been the case,

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case, though tradition is now silent respecting it.

We have now reached the Cadger Road, which forms a prominent article in the antiquities of this corner. The ancient kings of Scotland possessed a right to a Cadger Road, from the shore of Usan to the cross of Forfar, the length of a *mill wand* in breadth. From the circumstance of Forfar having been a royal residence it derives its name; for Forfar (Gaelic *Forfuire*) literally signifies a guard. As the Mill Wand is now disused, and may soon be totally unknown, a few remarks on it may be acceptable to some of your readers.

Before roads and wheeled carriages were brought to their present state of perfection, the conveyance of a mill-stone was attended with great labour and difficulty. A long rounded piece of wood, named the mill wand, was thrust through the centre of the stone; ten or twelve men took hold of each end of the mill wand, and taking great care to preserve its balance, rolled the stone on its *hem* from the quarry to the mill. The mill wand does not appear to have been of any precise or definite length, having always been proportioned to the size of the stone to be conveyed. Still in the event of any dispute as to the breadth of this road, it could at once be determined by the King's bringing any mill wand in the corner, and applying it to the breadth of the road.

We now enter the lands of Dunnald. Dunnald, i. e. *Dunan Ald*, signifies the High Little Fort. *Ald* and *Alt* are synonimous. *Alt* is the radix of the Latin *Altus*. *Dunan* is the diminutive of *Dun*, a Fort. The name of this estate is of great antiquity. The *Dun* was the most rude as well as the most ancient of all the Celtic forts.

Passing the mansion-house of Dunnald, we reach the lime-works of Bodin. This name, though sufficiently obvious, has uniformly been mistaken. It is evidently *Bal-Din*, i. e. the Black Fort or Castle. *Dun* and *Din* are synonimous. *Bal* is originally pronounced *Bo*. Thus, *Bal-na-moin* is pronounced Bonnymoon—*Bal-ness*, Bo-ness, &c. But what establishes this point beyond all dispute, is the remains of an old castle, which still retains the name of Black Jack. Jack is evidently an epithet of contempt, given to this castle in consequence of its diminutive size, when contrasted with Redcastle, over against which it is situated. The name Black Jack, or Black Castle, appears also to have been given it in contradistinction to Redcastle. *Dun* or *Din* in the present instance is not the substantive, *Dun* or *Din*, signifying a fort, but an adjective, signifying dun, dusky coloured, or black. Bal-Dun, (pronounced Bodin or Bodun,) Black Jock, and Black Castle, are so evidently the same, that it is impossible either to disconnect or misinterpret them.

A little to the eastward of Bodin stands the old chapel of St Skae, remarkable only for its singular and romantic situation. The site of the manse is still pointed out, and L. 40 Scots, the rent of the glebe, consisting of five acres, is paid yearly to the Earl of Strathmore, as superior of Restennot.

The next object deserving attention is the fishing town of Usan. Conjecture appears to have been long on the rack to trace the origin of Usan, and has by some means, equally improbable and unaccountable, metamorphosed it into Ulysses Haven. The truth is, that the estate presently named Usan, forms only a part of the ancient estate of that name. Formerly it included the lands of Higham, and consequently the whole point or corner of the isthmus. We may, therefore, with the

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the greatest probability trace Usan from the Gaelic *Oisin*, pronounced Usin, and signifying a corner. The Gaelic dipthong *oi* is generally pronounced in our common conversation *u* or *oo*. Thus Oir, a parish in Galloway, is pronounced Urr—Kin Oil, Kin-ool--Bal-na-moin, Bonny-moon, &c.

A little to the south-west of the fishing town, stood the residence of the King's Cadger, still bearing the name of Strook Hill. Stroic (pronounced Strook) literally signifies a slice or shive cut off from a loaf, and is admirably descriptive of the small property in question, which consisted of about 30 acres, in the shape of a small stripe or border, reaching from the shore of Usan nearly to St Skae. This small property was purchased within these 30 years, from a proprietor of the name of Mill, and annexed to the estate of Usan.

The Cadger Road (as before stated) reached from the shore of Usan to Forfar. Different parts of that road still retain the name of the Cadger Road, the Cadger Slack, the Cadger Burn, &c. About twenty-five years ago, when Monsithmont Muir was divided, the proprietor of Usan asserted his right to the Cadger Road, through said Muir, and obtained a share of the Muir, equal to the extent of the road.

Leaving the lands of Usan we enter the estate of Craig, formerly distinct from the estate of Rossie, but now annexed to it. This estate seems to have taken its name from a continued ridge of rocks, which skirts the north and east side of it. *Carig* is the Gaelic word signifying a rock, and thence the English word Craig is formed by a metathesis of the letter R. The Castle of Craig was of great strength, and surrounded by a strong rampart. It is this estate which has given name to the parish. On an island, formed by the estuary of the river South Esk, stood the parochial church, long since in ruins. The church has been transferred to the south side of the river, but the parochial burying-ground is still on the island. The church of Craig must have been of considerable antiquity, as there was a Prebendary of Craig in the days of Gavin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld.

The island on which the old church stood is named *Inch-Brayock*, which has been erroneously analysed Inch-Breac, *i. e.* the Trout or Salmon island. The obvious etymology is Inis Breic, pronounced Inch Brayk, *i. e.* the Church or Chapel Island. There is a Brayk Chapel on the confines of the parish of Craig, apparently of great antiquity. Drumbrayk, in the parish of Closeburn, is the name of that ridge on which St Patrick's Chapel stands; for Drumbrayk literally means the chapel ridge.

Taking a retrograde course, we enter the estate of Rossie. Rossie, *i. e.* Rossan, is the diminutive of Ross, a promontory. It is called the Little Promontory, or Rossie, in contradistinction to that at Old Montrose, which is considerably larger. Rossie is the third feudal barony which has occurred in the course of my Tour. A field behind the old house of Rossie still retains the name of the Law-field, which clearly points out the place of justice, or the Justice Hill. Bal-gove (*Bal-gobh*) literally means the Withie House or Prison, and the Govan Hill means the Withie Hill, or Place of Execution. This estate, therefore, possesses all the ensigns of feudal royalty complete.

*Gobh* or *Gibh*, pronounced *Gov* and *Geev*, (for the Gaelic have no *V* but express that letter by the combination *bh* or *mh*) radically signifies the branch of a tree, and hence a With. Its diminutive is Gobhan signifying a little branch or withie.

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withie. Gibh is the radix of the English Gyve, and perhaps of Gibbet. Gibbets were originally growing trees, and the criminal was suspended from a branch; and hence a gallows, in most districts of Scotland, is still called a tree. Even the Jews seem to have had the same idea, when they said, "Cursed is every one that hangeth on a tree."

The origin of the name Esk is obvious, as it is merely a corruption of the Gaelic *Uisg* or *Uisc*, signifying a river.

There are several other Gaelic names in the parish, as Bal-stuite, *(Bal-stoik)* *i. e.* the prominent house, or the house on the brow of the hill; Bal-killie or rather Gillie *(Bal-Gillan,)* *i. e.* the house in the little marsh or bog, and Bal-dovie *(Bal-Dobhadh)*, *i. e.* the stormy or unsheltered house, and Kinoul *(Kin-Oil)*, *i. e.* the head of the rock.

I come now to treat of an antiquity, which seems hitherto to have baffled all investigation, viz. an artificial eminence in the wood of Montboy. Concerning Montboy, there are two traditions. The first is, that when King William the Lion resided at Redcastle, his shepherd told him he was scarce of pasture, and asked his Majesty whither he should go, to which (it is said) the King replied, "Where but to the mount, boy;" and that the eminence in question was hence called Montboy.

The second tradition is, that the proprietor of Rossie, and his son, waylaid and murdered the King's cadger in this wood. That they were executed on this eminence, and expressing some reluctance to mount the fatal tree, the King is said to have called out to them, "Mount, Boys;" and hence this eminence took the name of Mountboy.

Both these attempts to render Montboy English, are, *ipso facie*, absurd and ridiculous. There is no word in the Gaelic language more explicit and less equivocal, than *Mon Boidh*, pronounced Mon Boy, *i. e.* the dusky coloured or brown hill, and which gives name to a considerable extent of land, comprehending the farm and woods of Montboy.

It is not a little singular, that, after all the nonsense which has been vented about Montboy, it is not the name of the artificial mount in question, but that this mount has a distinct and peculiar name of its own, viz. The Kinshik Hill. *Kin Sic*, pronounced *Kin Shik*; (for *s* in the Gaelic, when it precedes or follows *i*, or *e*, is always sounded as *sh*), signifies the dry, scorched, or burnt head. The Gaelic *Sic* is the radix of the Latin *Siccus*. This etymology clearly points it out as a beacon, for which it was admirably calculated. Beacons are numerous over the whole neighbourhood, and in much less favourable situations. Can it then be imagined that a hill, which commands the most extensive view in the county, would be without its beacon? On the whole, from its name, its shape, and local situation, I am clearly of opinion it was the chief beacon in the district.

Nor is there any thing improbable in the tradition, that the proprietor of Rossie and his son were executed and buried here. Indeed, as the murder is said to have been committed near this spot, and as the hill in question superintends the cadger road, it is likely they would be executed and buried here, rather than any where else. One thing I am certain of, that the eminence has not derived its name from this circumstance.

Montrose, the boundary of the present Tour, takes its name from Old Montrose, about four miles further up the river. Montrose may either be *Mon-Ross*, the Promontory Hill, or *Moin Ross*, the Promontory

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monstory of the Moss. From the common pronunciation of the word, viz. *Munross*, as well as the local situation of Old Montrose, I am disposed to prefer the latter etymology.

12*th Aug.* 1810. MILO.

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*Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.*

1810, Aug. 31.—This evening, from half past eight till near midnight, the flashes of lightning were nearly incessant, in the S. and S.E. No thunder was heard; but some very sudden falls of rain took place.

Sept. 2.—In the evening, there was a repetition of the almost incessant lightning from the same quarter.

It afterwards appeared that, at those times, much thunder and lightning had occurred near Sheffield, and done considerable damage in that neighbourhood.

*** In last Number, a thunder storm is, by mistake, marked as having occurred at Edinburgh on the 12th, instead of the 5th August.

*Cross bills* (Loxia curvirostra). We formerly mentioned the appearance of these birds, during the past summer, both near Edinburgh, and about Aberdeen. We have since learned that they were likewise frequent in Orkney, and attracted particular notice as uncommon visitants. Their favourite food is the seed of fircones; but as this sort of fare is not to be found in the islands, they were observed busily to pick up caterpillars in the gardens at Kirkwall, and in Hoy island their stomachs were found full of grass-seeds. In August they left the country.

*Small whales.* On Friday the 24th August, a very large drove of small whales, perhaps near 500 in number, appeared off the island of Stronsa in Orkney; and by the exertions of the people with their boats, above 300 of them were embayed and driven ashore. The largest were about 22 feet long; but there were many young ones, only 5 or 6 feet in length. This kind of whale is often, but innaccurately, termed the *bottle-nose*. In Shetland it is popularly distinguished by the name of the *ca'ing-whale*. In a little book published in 1805, under the title of "A Tour to some of the Islands of Orkney and Shetland," it was perhaps for the first time pointed out,* that the *ca'ing-whale* was a distinct species of Delphinus, unknown to Linnaeus or to La Cepède. It has since been figured and described by Dr Traill of Liverpool, in Nicholson's Philosophical Journal, under the title of *Delphinus melas*; the trivial name *melas*, alluding to the jetty black colour of the animal's back and sides.

*Sep.* 1810. N.

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*Anecdotes, &c. Historical and Literary.*

GENERAL SIR JOHN MOORE.

"NO man delighted more in the neighing steed, the shrill trump, the spirit-stirring drum, and ear-piercing fife, than *General Sir John Moore*; but his passion did not stop there. He was not one of those who vapour in the trappings, knowing that they are not to be exposed to the dangers of war. With a breast panting for military renown, *laudumque immensa cupido*, he would have had no pleasure in praise, except he had been conscious of deserving it."†—"He died a death to be envied by soldiers, fighting in the cause of his country, covered with glory, admired and regretted by the whole army."†—"Exerting himself like a

* Page 222, *et seq.*

† Moore's Edward, vol. ii. p. 513, 542.

a British officer, he fell on the field of honour,

and sunk to rest,
By all his country's wishes blest."

DEMOCRACY.

"Do not you despise," said Socrates to his pupil Alcibiades, who was afraid to speak in presence of the Athenian people,—"Do you not despise that cobler?"—"I do," replied the youth.—"Do you not," rejoined the philosopher, "equally contemn that crier, and yon tent-maker?" Alcibiades confessing that he did; then said Socrates, "Is not the body of the Athenian people composed of men like these? And, therefore, when you despise the individuals, why should you fear the whole?" *Ælian.*

PARLIAMENTS.

Charles I. observed, that parliaments were of the nature of cats, they ever grew curst with age. "So," said he, "if you will have any good of them, put them off handsomely when they come to any age, for young ones are ever most tractable."

MATRIMONY.

"To fools, it is the jewel of Æsop's cock; to the wise, a diamond of price, in a skilful hand, to enrich life: it is happiness, or misery, as minds are differently disposed. The necessary requisites are love, good sense, and good breeding; the first to unite, the second to advise, and the third to comply. If you add to these neatness, and a competency, beauty will always please, and family cares become agreeable amusements." — *Moore.*

REMARKABLE TREE.

During a tremendous gale, on Monday night the 5th of March last, the great elm tree at Kensington, under which William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, ratified his first treaty with the Aborigines, was torn up by the roots. This celebrated tree, having stood the blasts of more than a century since that memorable event, is at length prostrated to the dust. It had long been used as a landmark, and handsomely terminated a north-east view of the city and liberties on the Delaware.

"PYRRHO,

The head of the sect called after his name, asserted that there was no difference between life and death. Some person, in ridicule of this absurd position, asked Pyrrho, why he did not die, as life and death were the same? "For that very reason," replied Pyrrho, "because there is no difference between the two states." *Chevreau.*

IMPERTINENCE.

"There is nothing which requires more immediate notice than impertinence, for it ever encroaches when it is tolerated." *Miss Burney.*

"MONEY

makes a man laugh. A blind fiddler playing to a company, and playing but scurvily, the company laughed at him; his boy, that led him, perceiving it, cried,—'Father, let us be gone; they do nothing but laugh at you.'—'Hold thy peace, boy,' said the fiddler; 'we shall have their money presently, and then we will laugh at them.'" *Selden.*

SUCH IS THE WORLD!

"We hate each other we know not why. We are ready to cut each other's throats, because we do not like the turn of a feature, or the adjustment of a sword-knot. Prejudice, party, difference of countries, difference of religions, and a thousand wild chimeras of fanaticism, or superstition, are continually arming us against a man, of whose virtues and qualities we are ignorant, and into whose benevolent or evil intentions we disdain to inquire." *Godwin.*

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## *The Observer. No. VII.*

——— Cupias non placuisse nimis.
MART.

IT is a very natural, and, in many respects, a beneficial tendency in the human mind, that we should be desirous to obtain the good opinion of those with whom we live. The effect of this disposition may often be, to retain within some bounds of reasonable conduct, men who might not have been sufficiently under the influence of any other principle of virtue, or of good manners, to become either useful or agreeable members of society. To the more happily circumstanced, or the better disposed, it serves as an additional tie to bind them to the observance of whatever is most gratifying in the intercourse of life. And, by the controul which it gives generally to public sentiment over private opinion and inclination, it may fulfil the important end of securing individuals against the extravagances into which they might sometimes be led, through the force of caprice, of prejudice, or of misguided affection. Such are the lineaments which favourably distinguish this part of our constitution. On another side it is marked by traits of a very different description. It may betray into weakness and into vice; it may lead to the formation of an artificial character, in which the outward expression will be altogether at variance with the real sentiments: it may engage men in connivances or practices which their hearts condemn and utterly abhor: it may vitiate their judgments about matters of the first importance, and subvert or undermine in them the best and most authorised principles of action.

The obvious expedient, in such a case, for obtaining the benefits, separately from the inconveniences, is not, certainly, to go about drying up altogether the source from which they equally flow. This would be to destroy the good and the bad at the same time; or, the effect might even be to set aside only the prospect of future advantage, while the corruption previously contracted remained unremoved. It is but a very equivocal mark of great excellence of character, that a man affects to brave the opinion of the world, and to hold himself altogether independent of its displeasure or its approbation. This is more commonly, perhaps, the resource of such as having, in reality, nothing to lose in this respect, have no measures to keep with the more estimable part of mankind, and pretend, in their turn, to despise a world which treats them with merited contempt or indignation. It is fit that the approbation of those around us should retain its whole weight, as a motive to action, so long as its influence is on the side of virtue, or even not unfavourable to it. But, the instant that it would seduce us from the path of duty, a firm stand must be made against its encroachments, and that secondary place only allowed it which it ought properly to hold, when coming into competition with the dictates of conscience, and the unbiassed decision of our own hearts.

Agathias is a man in nowise distinguishable, at first sight, from the mass of those whom fortune has placed in similar external circumstances as himself. His dress, his furniture, his equipage, are quite in the style of the times; not set off, indeed, with all that gaudiness of decoration which may be observed among some who seem ambitious of bearing away, in this respect, the palm of admiration, but equally remote from any affectation of singularity, or of indifference. Far from entering into the views of such as seem to consider it a crime to allow themselves the least indulgence in pleasure,



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pleasure, he readily partakes in the amusements which are resorted to by others; but, under two conditions, always that it may be done with innocence, and that none of that time be consumed in them, which should be sacred to more important objects. In regard to the greater concerns of life, his first aim ever is, to do what is right: yet, enamoured as he is of excellence for its own sake, he does not disdain, nor refuse, on fit occasions, to do homage to, those useful auxiliaries towards the acquisition of it, the hope of a fair fame, and the desire of meriting the esteem of the wise and the good. It is impossible that Agathias, occupying, as he does, an important public station, should have it in his power to limit himself to the intercourse of such as he would be most inclined to choose for his companions. He has, indeed, his friends, whom he knows duly how to value; but he converses freely, when the occasion requires it, with all classes of persons; and his deportment is of that winning kind, which makes him generally agreeable.—This complaisance, in him, is not a mask that is put on to deceive the world, or by means of which he has it in view to accomplish any selfish or interested design. It is the genuine emanation from a benevolent heart, which, while it is disposed to receive always the most favourable impressions of every one, is averse to giving pain, or to hurting any man's feelings. He is not unaware how material this sort of tenderness is towards pleasing in the world. Neither does he consider that to be an object below his notice. He is pleased that he can, on such easy terms, make himself acceptable to those about him. But he is not a man to flatter, for such a purpose, any one's foibles, or to make himself a partner in his vices. In the very centre of gaiety, amidst the full flow of social mirth, retaining deeply rivetted in his heart his respect for truth and virtue, he is ever ready to vindicate their cause, and to yield himself up to their undivided authority. No one can impute to him the meanness of sitting patiently at any time, and countenancing, by the silly simper of concealed dissatisfaction, sentiments or conduct which his mind disapproves. By his actions or words, or if that be the only resource left him, by the manly glow of a virtuous indignation, he shews, that though he loves peace and good fellowship much, he loves principle and integrity more, and will never compromise these that he may enjoy uninterruptedly an hour of idle gratification, or obtain the good report of the wits, or the fine gentlemen of the time. If he cannot repress the vices of others, he is, at least, always on his guard against affording them any encouragement by his example. He withdraws, as much as he can with propriety, from company in which he does not find himself at ease, and through much intercourse with which he might endanger that quick sensibility to moral distinctions, which is of such infinite consequence towards the maintenance of purity in life and manners. He is cautious of giving unnecessary offence, but will hold the good opinion of no man, or set of men, upon such terms as the sacrifice of his virtue. In consequence of a steady adherence to such maxims, he may sometimes have alienated affections which were not worth the preserving; but of all those whom a good man would most wish to please, so far as they could have opportunities of estimating aright his character, it may be affirmed, without exaggeration, that he has the love; of others, the respect and the reverence.

Euphyes, as well as Agathias, is

one

one who does not give himself up unreservedly to be guided by the opinions or the example of the world. He is much less happy, however, in respect to the ground and the measure of his non-conformity. He is possessed, indeed, of many good qualities, which distinguish very favourably between him and the multitude of those around him. As it is the prime object of his life to conduct himself in a manner suited to the high place which has been assigned to our nature in the scale of existence, in following out that object, he has had introduced into his character several of the main lines of moral excellence. But, in the completion of the picture, there is this capital fault, that every thing great or minute being placed in one uniform light, it is difficult for an ordinary eye to discover, or, indeed, the trouble may not often be taken, of endeavouring to discover, the real beauties which the piece contains, through that grotesque aspect which, by such injudicious management, has inevitably been given to it. Euphyes is not satisfied with following nature and reason in those important cases, in which a regard to their dictates is of principal use, or indefeasible obligation. Deeming it unworthy of him to follow any other guidance, he endeavours to introduce their authority into departments, whither they are not themselves forward to extend it, or will be even contented to go without any particular direction, rather than acknowledge rights in custom, or fashion, or the practice of the world. It is admitted, that it might be very difficult, often, to point out the particular propriety of various usages which these have sanctioned, or to state reasons for the changes, which, from time to time, have taken place under their authority. But, in respect to matters of little or no consequence, it should be enough, generally, that such is in fact the rule. There is no folly greater than that of ill placed wisdom. By the mere circumstance of making no allowance for what, if it is thought fit, may be called the follies of mankind, Euphyes has failed very materially of fulfilling the duties of a useful member of society. His example is without weight, even in those instances where its influence might have been most valuable. He is looked upon as a humourist merely, a well meaning, perhaps, but weak man, by persons the most inferior to him, both in understanding and in virtue. He is in no respect of that consideration in the world which his real merits and the favourable circumstances in his situation might give just reason to expect. The individual innocence of his own character is the extreme limit of his praise. In all that respects the influence of his opinions or example upon others, he may be said, with very little exception, to have lived in vain.

As far as Euphyes falls short of a proper regard to the usages of the society in which he lives, Escalus goes beyond it. It has been the lot of Escalus, from an early period of his life, to be very much in the gay world. His pleasing manners, and the sprightliness of his conversation, make, and have long made, his company very acceptable in some of the first and most fashionable circles. Escalus has been always so much flattered by this distinction as to sacrifice rather more to it than was justly due. He does not limit himself, on this head, to such matters as dress, furniture, or the little punctilios observed in the intercourse of life. The desire of shining and making a figure in the eyes of those with whom he chiefly associates, has become so much the governing principle of his mind, as to bear down before it, in many material instances,

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stances, every dictate of morality, of conscience, and of reason. The dispositions of Escalus are not naturally vicious. He has had also the advantage of a virtuous education. But through the single misfortune of giving way, in an extreme degree, to an inclination, which, while kept within due bounds, is even amiable, he has done himself the most irretrievable injury at almost every point where men usually seek for good. Among the wild spirits in whose company his youth was spent, he laid the foundation of a diseased constitution, and of a corrupted heart. The extravagances of riper years have trenched deeply upon his fortune, at the same time that they have dissipated the little of virtue which he had left. He is altogether unprovided with that firmness of mind, and those active habits which would be necessary to his sustaining a useful or creditable part in the business of life. As he finds age advancing upon him, he cannot but be sensible, at times, of the insignificant figure which he is for the future to make in the world. He blames, he despises himself, and others in similar circumstances with him. They have like intervals of reflection, in which, in his turn, he appears to them under no more favourable aspect. It is but the bond of mutual conveniency which holds together such persons in a commerce of much apparent regard, but of real indifference or absolute dislike. Nothing is wanting but a more specific assurance of Escalus's standing so nearly as he does upon the verge of poverty, to his being expunged from the benefit of this compact, with every circumstance of indignity and humiliation. It will not be surprising, if, on the result of all, he should seek to escape from the weight of his misery by the voluntary abandonment of life, or by some unhallowed deed of venality or other baseness, fill up the measure of an indelible and too well merited disgrace.

It is of more consequence than, perhaps, it is generally considered to be, that its proper place precisely should be allowed to the opinion of the world, among the various motives which influence or direct our conduct. This is a subject, moreover, in which every one is, to a certain extent, interested. The results may be greatly more serious in some cases than in others; but to be independent altogether of such considerations, a man must withdraw himself wholly from human society. As an easy criterion, therefore, to which recourse may be had readily on all occasions where it is fit that this object should come into view, let it be remembered, that the single question to be asked of ourselves in these cases is, whether duty prescribes any thing in respect to them? If it determines nothing, then we may safely proceed in the same track which we see pursued by others. But let us not follow a multitude to do evil. Let us even dare to be singular, when, in proportion as we are so, we shall only outstrip others in the career of excellence. M.

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*Letters written on a Tour through Scotland. From the Italian.—Scottish National Character.*

(Continued from page 577.)

SCOTLAND and England have the same constitution, and form, at this day, in fact, a single country, with the same advantages, and the same evils; but they are yet, in the most marked degree, two different nations. Their manners, their customs, their character, in short, their very physiognomy, mark, as it were, a visible distinction between them. The Englishman, at first, is not easy; he is reserved; he seems to despise, or,

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or, at least, not to care for you: but he is never false, and still less unjust. If you continue to pay court to him without meanness, but with good manners, and show spirit and character, he allows himself to be engaged in the end, and, without farther examination, attaches himself; and when he has done so, he is a friend, and a real friend, without regarding whether you are a countryman or a foreigner. The Scotchman is always in search of the second or the third meaning of your meaning; he always distrusts; he does not wish from you to-morrow what he seemed to wish to-day; and, with an alteration of ceremonies, of broken words, of smiles, he discomposes the order of your conduct, while he remains always firm in his own, the object of which can be known only from himself. There is something in his manners which does not conciliate confidence; something obliging, if you please, but which makes you take a step backwards instead of a step forwards. I have received in this country many attentions from various persons; but I always remained in doubt as to the object of them: I found in all an ambiguity, which makes my mind waver in fixing their nature. I should suspect that, in making these observations, my imagination had some share, and that they derived their tint from the decisive nature of my own character, if many Scotchmen, who are in London, were not known as I describe them, and if foreigners were to be seen in Scotland. All England is full of them; there are Italians, French, Germans, Swiss, &c. in all ranks; many of the first commercial houses in London, and in other principal cities of the kingdom, are foreigners. In Scotland, a country which is rising to manufactures, to commerce, to industry, there are no foreigners in any department. I know only three Italians who have established themselves in Edinburgh; two have scarcely the means of subsistence; and the other, Signor Rufini, a Piedmontese, who has introduced, with great risk, and in an ingenious and curious manner, a manufacture which did not exist before, doubts very much, by what I have heard and seen, if he will ever make his fortune. He would, perhaps, have succeeded better, had he fixed himself in a more solitary district of Scotland, farther towards the north. I am persuaded, and have said so to himself, that he would have found less expence, more facility, and less envy to thwart him. In Edinburgh, they are likewise jealous of Paisley; when they view that town in the national mass, they speak of it with vain-glory; but when its rapid increase is treated of in particular, they decline entering into the praises which are bestowed on it, and, if they cannot contradict, at least modify them. The Scotch merchant, in general, and every individual, in particular, would wish all to himself: he thinks that what another has, is taken from him; he unites, indeed, with others, but only because he is not rich, and, by uniting, he can undertake many things. It is an object of real curiosity, to see the manner in which this nation feels, rather than tries, speculations; attentive and sagacious, it examines all affairs, but with averted eye, not wishing to hazard, and always in fear. The Englishman sees wealth, and, wishing it, eagerly falls upon and grasps it: the Scotchman eyes gold, wishes it equally, but, in order to obtain it, turns round, caresses, studies it, and, at length, takes more or less, with greater security, perhaps, than the other, but with a timid hand, by cunning rather than by force and boldness; he was bolder when he first entered into the world.

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What I have said detracts nothing from the intrinsic merits of this nation; it means only that it is young. Nations, like men, are born, grow, and then come to a period; in each of these states they have symptoms which distinguish them. Allow me a comparison, which, I believe, represents to the life the difference existing at present between the English and Scottish nations. The former is like a haughty dame of forty, completely formed, and all that she can be, but rapidly approaching to her decline: the latter is like a pretty girl of twelve or thirteen, who promises much, but is not yet formed; in all that she does, she looks forward, but announces that she is little as yet.

In Scotland, the spirit of industry and of growing rich has particularly seized that part of the citizens who are called gentlemen. Edinburgh is not a trading city; it more resembles a court residence, though there is no court there, and none of the three kings of the house of Hanover have ever visited Scotland; but because, being the metropolis of the kingdom, all the tribunals are there, and it is the centre of luxury and of expensive and fashionable living. Nevertheless, many of its most distinguished families have nothing else in view than to give a profession to the members which compose it. I have mentioned that of Sir William Forbes; I will add, that many of the most respectable persons of the city are employed in his bank. Mr William Gibson, merchant of this city, to whom I came recommended, is allied to the first peers in the kingdom; and his wife is sister to Mr Balfour, who is related to the most distinguished houses in Scotland; yet Mr and Mrs Gibson carry on an extensive trade: they live immediately above their place of business, and keep only female servants. In these circumstances, they give handsome dinners to those who are recommended to them; and Prince Rezzonico, who was so, as well as myself, must have observed and can confirm what I say; and I say it, to mark distinctly the character of these men, and of these things, and to shew you that our ideas of dignity and meanness have not the same force among all nations. I leave you then to consider, on the principles of sound philosophy, whether reason is on our side, or on that of the Scots. Mrs Gibson, in giving me an account of the destination of her ten sons, after having said that the eldest was one of the first merchants of Dantzic, that another was in a good line of business in the law, with an air of satisfaction she told me, that two were *sailors* on board the vessels of the East India Company. As it appeared to me that she was better satisfied with this profession than with all the rest, I asked her what it might lead to, and what was the profit which it afforded? She said, that, by degrees, they come to have the command of a ship, and that then their fortune was secured; and that, even without this command, if they behaved well in the sequel, they were allowed to carry on some speculations in India on their own account, by means of which a fortune was often made. To convince me finally of the good way in which they were, with a dignified and complacent air, she observed, that as the British nation was supported by its strength at sea, *a sailor is one of the most respectable characters in the nation.*

From these principles, deeply felt, and expressed with energy and sincerity, you may judge what the consequences are likely to be; and these principles are so general, and so much approved, that in Scotland, more than in England, particularly

London,

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London, inequality is almost unknown. The consequence is, that a man who is vicious, idle, and therefore of doubtful character, is not accounted respectable, whatever rank or fortune may be his. Mr Gibson, with all the mechanical, and, as it were, mercenary trade which he exercises; is not a less man than any other; he enjoys the same consideration as a gentleman who lives on the rents of his land. Thus equality between citizens is an object which really appears in this city; the nobility live distinguished only by their titles: in tone, in etiquette, in ceremony, they are perfectly on a footing with the other citizens, because respect, propriety of behaviour, and good education, is the same in all.

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*Extracts from the Chronicle of Fife, or Diary of John Lamont of Newton. Edinburgh*, 1810. 4to. *Constable & Co.*

(Continued from p. 574.)

*Lady Weyms.*

1652, Apr. 20.—THE Lady Weyms, in Fyfe, surnamed Phlemen, being the Earles second lady, depairted out of this life, at the Weyms, without children, and was interred the 6 of May, att the church of the Weyms. She caused her husband give a frie discharge to her brother, the Lord Phleymen, of her whole tocher, being about 20 thous. mark. Scots, before any of it was payed to him, so that he is not to receive a farthen token of it. She caused her husband also, and her brother, to gave Mr Patricke Gillespie (sometime m. of Kirkekaldie), a band of foure thousande marke, to be payed by them to the said Mr Pat. She caused also a doore to be struken throughe the wall of her chamber, for to goe to the wine cellar; for she had (as is said by many) a great desire after stronge drink.

The frindes of the E. of Weyms say, that, at her death, he was a hunder thousand mark worse then when he maried her, (and all the tyme of ther mariage was onlie two years).

*Theological Disputation.*

1652, Oct. 12 and 14.—Mr Ja. Wood, m. of St Androus, and one Mr Browné, an Englishe man, preacher to Coll. Fairfax regim. of foot, did meit at Cuper kirke and dispute there, a great number of peopell being present there. Mr Ja. went to the pulpitt and Mr Browne to the Kings seate. The things controverted were these: 1. What punishment Adam brought upon himselfe by his fall? Browne affirmed temporall death onlie; Mr Wood both temporall and eternall death. Mr B. Gen. "The day thou eatest thou shalt surelie die." Mr Wood ans. That that was a pairt of his punishment, bot not all his punishm^t. etc. Mr Wood: By nature we are the children of wrath. Mr Browne affir. that by wrath was meant a temporall wrath onlie, etc. 2. Wither Christ died for all and every one? Mr Browne affir. for all and every one; Mr Wood onlie for some. Mr Br.: Heb. 2. 9. The word, in the orig. said Mr Wood was παντος, omnibus, non singulis; so that the English translation is vitious ther, etc. 3. What worship was most proper under the Newe Testament? Of the former two they spake, bot nothing of this. Browne affirmed also that justification might be without faith, and called Mr Ja. Wood ane Calvinist, at which he was mutch offended, and said he was nether Calvinist nor Lutherian; (nether desyred to be called after man), bot he was a Christian. Browne refused to reason

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son by way of argument, upon which Major Butler, Maj. of Coll. Berries regim. cried fourth to Mr Browne, and told he perceived him a litell confused, and that he was obleiged to Mr Wood, who labourced to bring him to a method. Mr Browne ans. Who meade him a judge? Ma. Butler ans. He was a judge for himselfe, and he wold be a judge. (Mr Wood had the far best of both dayes, bot Browne wold not be convinced), so at lenth Mr Wood confest he was spent up; on which Mr Browne cryed out if there were any there that wold take it up nowe; upon which Mr Andro Hinniman, m. of St Androus rose up and said, that the Lord had plentie of his servants ther, and throwe the land, to defend his treuth against him, or any the like, bot they wold doe nothing without a publick call. After which, Mr Wood said to Mr Browne, that, if he pleased to come to St And. he sould wait upon him ther, or else writte to him, and he sould writte backe, that not a fewe, as were there present, bot the whole church, might receave edification. Mr Browne cryed out also if any wold reason with him about infant baptisme. After the peopell were dismissed, Mr Browne with a foot captaine, came to Mr Woods lodging, and took a standing drinke with him, and protested, that although they were of different judgements, yet they might not be of different affections, and so they pairted.

*Proceedings of Church Courts.*

1649, Sept. 25.—The provinciall ass. of Fyfe satte at Kirkekaldie, where Mr Johne Magill Elder, minister of Philske, in the presbetrey of Cuper, was moderator, and Walter Dagleishe, in Dumfermling, clerke. Ther was litell or nothing of importance done at this assemb. onhe a leter from the Lord Abercrombe was reade, whrein he desired, that that rash and groundelesle sclander, first invented by himselfe, (viz. of calling his lady a whoore with Sir Mungo Murray), might be removed by the kirke session of Falklande, because in this towne this report was first raysed; bot this businesse was referred to the presbytrey of Cuper: as also the businesse of a gentelman called Major Osburne, wha was sclandered for adulterie with ane Euphame Andersone, (a Dumfermling woman borne, wha, after the comitting of this fact, fled to Holland, to shun the censurs of the kirke). This gentelman compeired before them, bot att lenth his busines was referred backe to the presbytrey of Dumfermling. This meitting, after the sitting of three sessions, did ryse. Elspo Bell was spoken of also for her adultorous carinage, bot referred to the session of Markinshe.

1653, Sept. 27.—The provinciall assemblie of Fyfe satt att St Androus, where Mr Robert Blaire, minister of St Androus, was moderator. Mr Samuell Rutherfoord presented a peaper to the moderator, relatting to the sinns of the ministrie, bot it was not accepted; upon the refusall of it some words passed betuixt Mr Samuell Rutherfoord and the said Mr Robert Blaire, anent the publicke busines. About the close of this meiting, two English officers came in to the place where they satt; the judicatory enquired if they had come in with a purpose to sitt and voice with them? they ansuered, not; but onlie they were commanded to come in to heare and sie, and that they acted nothing in prejudice of the comonwealth. They ansuered that they had not so mutch as once nominated the comon-wealth since they satt downe; and that they (meaning the English officers) were the first that spake of the comon-wealth and not the assemblie. They appointed a visitation for Cuper and Creiche, and

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and some brethren to corresponde with Angus and Stratherne.

1657, Sept. 29.—The provinciall assembly of Fyff satt att Cuper, were Mr James Wood, minister of St Androus, preached; Mr Alexr. Balfoure, minister of Epty, was chosen moderator. Mr Hary Smith, minister of Beath, was challenged for insufficiency by some, bot he was approven, and received ampell testimony by the said assembly of his sufficiency for that charge. Mr David Orme, minister of Monymeale, was chalenged for labouring of some land that he hath att the Newbroughe, as diverting him from his calling, so that the assembly desyred him to desist from labouring of it any more; which he told he was minded to doe, and was already looking out for a tennant for it. Also, Mr Hary Wilkie, minister of Weyms, was challenged for some speches that were not seimly on a Sabaths night, that he spake before some honourabell persons, and for some things that were done at his daughters mariage, etc.; of all which he was cleared. Bot in the meane time he desyred on word of the moderator, and said, he thanked God he was nether a complyer with enemies, nor yet a pluralist, pentioner, nor a politician; and that he might say with Joseph, that which was intended for his hurt, God had turned it for his good. Bot some were offended with these expressions, and Mr Johne Magill, minister of Cuper, rose up and said, Moderator, these words sould be taken notice off, for they are spoken with reflexion upon some absent; (meaning Mr Robert Blair, who was supposed to be the man that had put Mr Hary Wilkie upon the stage, and at that time was absent from the assembly). Bot Mr Hary Wilkie, after that, professed that he did not meane of any particular person, bot only said so to cleare himselfe. (Whither there shall be any more of this time will declaire). As for Duries and Mr Alexr. Moncrifs busines, some were appointed to confer with them, viz. Doc. Colvill, Doctor Balfoure, with some ministers, and it was referred to the 17th of November 1657, till which time this assembly was adjourned. The assembly rose on Wednesday after, being the 30 Sept. at night. The 17th of November the assembly mett againe, bot because they were not frequently conveined, they dissolved within ane houre or two therafter.

1662, Oct. 14.—The first diocesian assembly that we had since thir late trowbels, mett at St Androus, where the Archbishope, Mr James Sharpe, did preach; his text was ..... Sermon being ended, they mett, where the said Archbishope was moderator: and he did choose Mr George Ogilbie, minister of Pitmogo, (formerly a rigide protester), to be his clerke of the said judicatory. After that the roll was called, and the persons both present and absent were marked accordingly. About this tyme ther was ane order emitted by his Majesties secret counsell, discharging all ministers, admitted or transported, that wold not submitt, since An. 1649, or therby, to the present episcopall government, both ab officio and beneficio, and withall to remove out off the presbetries where formerly they had ther residence, till further orders. His sermon was very loyall, and told that his judgement was, that episcopacy was Juris Divini, and, No Bishope no King. The first word he spake after he was moderator, was, I am that I am by the grace of God and the bountie of his Majestie. When the roll was calling, he desyred the clerke to marke exactlie the absents, that he might send their names to the cownsell att Edenboroughe. He discharged the lecture before sermon, and establish-

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ed the publick reading of the Scripture againe in the church till the minister sould enter. The beleife, att baptisme, was againe appointed to be said, and Glory to the Father to be sung. He appointed Mr Andro Hinnyman to be moderator of St Androus presbetrie, (bot they were no more to be called a presbetrie, bot brethren of the precinke). Mr Alexander Balfoure, of Cuper presbetrie, Mr George Ogilbie, formerly mentioned, for Kirkekaldie, Mr Walter Bruce for Dumfermling, Mr Androw Aflecke for Dundie, till the nixt meiting, which was appointed to be on the ..... of ..... 166?. As for kirke sessions, he commanded the minister of the place to name fowre or five whom he thought fittest for that employment, bot to be sparing of censures till they first acquainted him therwith. All that were present at this meiting of the presbetrie of St Androws, were only about 5 or 6, viz. Mr Andro Hinnyman, Doctor Colven, and Mr Walter Comrie att St Androws, Mr John Middleton at Leuchars, Mr Alexander Edwarde att Craill, Mr Robert Weilkie att St Monence; 8 or 10 absent of Cuper presbetrie; divers ministers out of Angus were present.

*Visitation of Assembly.*

1649, (from the middest of Sept. to the middest of October).—The visitation apointed (by the forsaide Generall Assemblie), for Angus and Mernes, satte at the places apointed. Att which meitting Mr Andro Cant, minister att Aberdeine, was moderator. The visitors apointed to severall actual ministers texts that they might heare them, some of which had beine in the ministrie for the space of 20 or 24 yeares. During the sitting of this meitting, ther was about eghteine ministers deposed, and five suspended, (two of which number did apeale to the Gener. Assemb.) The causes of ther depositiones werre, insufficiencie for the ministrie; famishing of congregations; silence in the tyme of the leatte engagement against Englande; corruptions in life and doctrine: malignancie, drukennes, and subscriving of a divisive band, and such like. At this tyme, Mr James Laumonth, minister at Kinnettels, was deposed: and Mr Johne Lyndsay, ane olde man, was deposed, for adultrie and fornicatione, which werre proven against him. They purposed againe to returne thither in March 1650.

*Mountebanks.*

1662, Dec.—Ponteus, the montebancke, was now the third tyme in Scotland, viz. 1. in Anno 1633; 2. in Anno 1643; and now in Anno 1662 and 1663. Every tyme he had his publicke stage erected, and sold thereon his droggs to the peopell: the first tyme for 1 lib., the 2. tyme for 1 lib. 9s., the thrid for 18 pence. Each tyme he had his peopell that played on the scaffold, one ay playing the foole, and ane other leaping and dancing on the rope, etc. The two last tymes he was hire, both his printed peapers and his droggs were one and that same. The last tyme he was hire, he was at Edenboroughe, Stirling, Glasgow, Perth, Cuper of Fyfe, and St Androus, and in the end of Decr. and the two pairt of Januar 1663, he had his stage, at one and the same tyme, at Cuper and St Androus, viz. at St Androus on Moneday and Saterday, and att Cuper on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. About the same tyme, ane other montebancke, a High German, that came to this kingdome, that had the like sports and commodities for to gaine money. He was att Edenboroughe in likemaner twyse, as also at Aberdeine and Dundies he likewyse had the leaping and flying rope;

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rope; viz. comeing downe ane high tow, and his head altheway downeward, his armes and feite holden out all the tyme; and this he did divers tymes in one afternoone.

*(To be continued.)*

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*Defence of the Proposal to erect a Monument to Ramsay.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

THE same love of truth, and the same "regard for genius, and every thing that can encourage it," that inspired your correspondent's remarks on the proposal for erecting a monument to Ramsay, produced the proposal itself. It is not, therefore, without surprise, that I see myself charged with endeavouring to impose upon the public.

Had your correspondent confined himself to the statement and illustration of the facts which he has advanced, I should not probably have troubled you with any reply; but as he has not only questioned the accuracy of my facts, but seemed to arraign the integrity of my intentions, I cannot allow his observations to pass unnoticed.

After quoting a sentence of the obnoxious paper in question, which laments that there has been no proper monument yet erected to Ramsay, your correspondent very gravely informs you, that there is "a house on the Castle hill of the Metroplis, built by the poet himself, which has been called from him, Ramsay Lodge!" Does not the same thing happen every day with men who have no pretensions to either learning or genius, or any one quality that can make them remarkable? And will your correspondent venture to say, that the like would not have happened to any other man, had he built the conspicuous house he mentions? Indeed this is an honour (if so it can be called) within the reach of every opulent tradesman. Surely this poet never dreamed, when he reared Ramsay Lodge for the accommodation of his son, that posterity would be told to regard it as *his own monument*. I am not fond of personalities, or of asperity of remark, otherwise I might perhaps here find occasion for some of your correspondent's favourite terms—absurdity and imposition.

As to the obelisk on Pennycuick estate, it was erected, I suppose, by an individual, and cannot affect my former statement, as it does not answer the purpose of a public monument; which, while it commemorates the departed bard, commemorates also the feeling of the public.

Your correspondent's next attack is directed against the "savage spot" at the head of Glencross water; or, as he will have it, the spurious Habbies How. I am happy to inform him, I have eyes in my head, and have long observed that there is little resemblance between the "savage spot" and the description given of it in the Gentle Shepherd; but, as I know the controversy concerning the real scene to be by no means decided, I think the probable opinion is, that the poet availed himself of a *poetical licence*, and invested it with charms that existed only in his own imagination. And if we may judge from appearances, this appears to be the prevailing belief; for, notwithstanding what your correspondent has boldly stated to the contrary, the place continues to be visited by crowds of every description.

Nor is Habbies How so savage and disagreeable as it is described. It is true you cannot there behold much of the beautiful, but still you have a sprinkling of the sublime, and the novel and pastoral scene, joined to an idea (neither uncommon nor absurd) awaken in the mind of the spectator such pleasing associations, and present to fancy such a picture of

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of the days of other years, as is not perhaps to be attained amidst all the "coinciding scenery of the classic Esk."

Hoping you will favour this letter with a place in an early number of your useful Miscellany,

I am Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

J. M'D.

*Roslin, Aug.* 12, 1810.

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*Specimens of the Penal Code of China. From Tsa-tsing-leu-lee; being the Fundamental Laws, &c. of that Empire: published at Pekin, and Translated by Sir George T. Staunton, Bart.—4to. London,* 1810.

*Lending of Wives or Daughters on hire.*

WHOEVER lends any one of his wives to be hired as a temporary wife, shall be punished with 80 blows. Whoever lends his daughter, in like manner, shall be punished with 60 blows; the wife or daughter, in such cases, shall not be held responsible.

Whoever, falsely representing any of his wives as his sister, gives her away in marriage, shall receive 100 blows; and the wife consenting thereto, shall be punished with 80 blows.

Those who knowingly receive in marriage the wives, or hire for a limited time, the wives or daughters of others, shall participate equally in the aforesaid punishment; and the parties thus unlawfully connected shall be separated; the daughter shall be returned to her parents, and the wife to the family to which she originally belonged; the pecuniary consideration in each case shall be forfeited to government. Those who ignorantly receive such persons in marriage, contrary to the laws, shall be excused, and recover the amount of the marriage presents.

*Marriage during the legal period of Mourning.*

If any man or woman enter into an equal marriage during the legal period of mourning for a deceased parent, or any widow enters into a second and equal marriage, within the legal period of mourning for a deceased husband, the offending party shall be punished with 100 blows.

*Marriage between Persons having the same Family Name.*

Whenever persons having the same family name intermarry, the parties, and the contractor of the marriage, shall each receive 60 blows, and the marriage being null and void, the man and woman shall be separated, and the marriage presents forfeited to government.

*Marriage with Absconded Females.*

Whoever receives and marries a female criminal, who had absconded from the fear of punishment, shall, whether she had been previously married or not, be punishable to the full extent of the crime such female had committed, setting aside only the aggravation of two degrees, to which she is liable from her being a fugitive, and with the reduction of one degree when the offence of the female is of a nature to be punishable with death. The marriage shall moreover be annulled, and the parties separated, unless the female was previously single, and obtains the benefit of a special or general pardon. When the person marrying a criminal fugitive had been ignorant of the circumstance of her being such, he shall be excused.

*Marriage with Female Musicians and Comedians.*

If any clerk of government, either in the civil or military departments, marries, as his first or other wife, a female musician or comedian, he shall be

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be punished with 60 blows, and the marriage being null and void, the female shall be sent back to her parents, and rendered incapable of returning to her profession. The marriage present shall be forfeited to government.

If the son or grandson, being the heir of any officer of government, having hereditary rank, commits this offence, he shall suffer the same punishment; and whenever he succeeds to the inheritance, his parental honours shall descend to him under a reduction of one degree.

*Care of Tombs of Distinguished Personages.*

The sepulchral monuments of ancient emperors and princes, and also the tombs of saints, sages, faithful ministers, and other illustrious individuals, shall be carefully preserved by the officers of the district in which they are situated, and no person shall presume, on pain of receiving a punishment of 60 blows, to feed cattle, cut wood, or guide the plough in the places where the remains of such distinguished personages are deposited.

*Preparation of Medicines and Provisions for the Emperor.*

If any physician inadvertently prepares and mixes the medicines destined for the use of his Imperial Majesty, in any manner that is not sanctioned by established practice, or does not accompany them with a proper description and directions, he shall be punished with 100 blows. If the ingredients are not genuine, and well chosen, as well as carefully compounded, the physician shall be punished with 60 blows.

If the cook employed in preparing the Imperial repasts, introduce any prohibited ingredients into the dishes by inadvertence, he shall be punished with 100 blows.

If any of the articles of liquid or solid food are not clean, he shall be punished with 80 blows. If they are not genuine and properly selected, with 60 blows; and, lastly, if the cook does not ascertain the quality of the dishes by tasting, he shall be puished with 50 blows.

The superintending and dispensing officers, shall, in each case, respectively be punished two degrees less severely than the cook and the physician.

If either the superintending or dispensing officer, or the cook, introduces into his Majesty's kitchen any unusual drug or article of food, he shall be punished with 100 blows, and compelled to swallow the same.

*Possession and Concealment of Prohibited Books and Instruments.*

Any private householders or master of a family, who secretly keeps in his possession celestial images, instruments for explaining and pourtraying the celestial bodies, astrological books, books for calculating good and bad fortune, or other books which are prohibited, or portraits, representations of former emperors and kings, official seals cut in gold or in gems, or any similar articles, which private individuals cannot lawfully use or possess, shall, if he does not voluntarily surrender up the same to government, be punished with 100 blows, and be held answerable for the payment of a fine of 10 leang, or ounces, of silver, which sum shall be bestowed as a reward on the informer.

The aforesaid articles shall, in every case, be forfeited to government.

*Honorary Attendance on Superiors in Rank.*

When the superior officers of Government, or other officers charged with a special mission by the Emperor, are proceeding through any part of the empire, if any of the members or officers of the several tribunals and departments of government

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ment in the districts through which they pass, proceed beyond the walls of their respective cities, either to meet them, when approaching, or to accompany them, when departing, they shall be punished with 90 blows.

Whoever authorises or allows such honorary attendance to be paid him, instead of taking cognizance of it as unlawful procedure, shall be equally punishable.

*Sumptuary Laws, relative to Dress and Habitation.*

The houses, apartments, carriages, dress, furniture, and other articles used by the officers of government, and by the people in general, shall be conformable to the established rules and gradations. Accordingly, any individual who possesses such article for use, contrary to these rules and gradations, shall, if an officer of government, be punished with 100 blows, deposed from his office, and rendered incapable of future service; if a private individual is guilty of this offence, the master of the family in which the article is used shall be punished with 50 blows. In both cases the offending party shall be required to rectify the article in the manner the regulations prescribe. The artificer shall also, in both cases, be liable to 50 blows, unless he shall have surrendered himself voluntarily, in which case he shall be pardoned, but not in any case rewarded.

*Neglect to observe and note the Celestial Appearances.*

Whatever concerns the science of the celestial bodies, such as the sun, the moon, the five planets, the twenty-eight principal, and other constellations; and also the observation of the celestial appearances, such as eclipses, meteors, comets, and the like, being the province of the astronomical board at Pekin, if they neglect duly to observe and mark the time of the celestial appearances, in order to report them to his Imperial Majesty, they shall be punished with 60 blows for such omission.

*Conjurors and Fortune-tellers prohibited from Prophesying Public Events.*

It shall not be allowed to conjurors and fortune-tellers to frequent the houses of any civil or military officer of government whatever, under the pretence of prophesying to them impending national calamities or successes, and they shall, upon every such offence, receive a punishment of 100 blows. This law shall not, however, be understood to prevent them from telling the fortunes and casting the nativities of individuals by the stars, in the usual manner.

*Evading the Duty, and concealing the Occasion of Mourning.*

If a son, on receiving information of the death of a father or mother, or a wife receiving information of the death of her husband, suppresses such intelligence, and omits to go into lawful mourning for the deceased, such neglect shall be punished with 60 blows, and one year's banishment; if a son or wife enters into mourning in a lawful manner, but, previous to the expiration of the term, discards the mourning habit, and, forgetful of the loss sustained, plays upon musical instruments, and partakes of festivities, the punishment shall amount, for such offence, to 80 blows.

Whoever, on receiving information of the death of any other relation, in the first degree, than the above mentioned, suppresses the notice of it, and omits to mourn, shall be punished with 30 blows; if, previous to the expiration of the legal period of mourning for such relation, any person casts away the mourning habit, and resumes his wonted

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wonted amusements, he shall be punished with 60 blows.

When any officer, or other person in the employ of government, has received intelligence of the death of his father or mother, in consequence of which intelligence, he is bound to retire from office during the period of mourning, if, in order to avoid such retirement, he falsely represents the deceased to have been his grandfather, grandmother, uncle, aunt, or cousin, he shall suffer the punishment of 100 blows, be deposed from office, and rendered incapable of again entering into the public service.

*Regulations of Country Festivals.*

Among the inhabitants of villages and country districts, who associate together, there is an established rule of precedence and seniority at their solemn feasts, and there are certain forms prescribed; whoever disregards either the one or the other, shall be punished with 50 blows for his misconduct.

*(To be concluded in our next.)*

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*Chinese Gazette; being a Narrative of Military Operations, dated 23d of April 1800.*

[From the same]

TE-LIN-TAY, general of the imperial forces, humbly presents his report, to inform his majesty of the operations of the army against the rebels, during several days successively; in which the enemy was attacked, and the divisions led by Tiay-tien-guen, and Kiay-ky-siun, entirely routed, and the remainder pursued with great slaughter and effect. The circumstances will be found detailed in the following report, which is forwarded by express.

The engagement that took place at Pe-kia-trin, with the five columns of the rebels who attempted to ford the river at that place,—the slaughter that ensued,—the capture of the leaders, Chin-to-fang, and Tsay-tien-bin, and the subsequent retreat of the enemy, though continuing to watch our motions, have already been stated to your majesty.

I lost no time in leading the troops according to the traces left by the rebels, from Iso-tung, towards San-mu-quan, and reached that station on the 2d of the 3d moon: the scouts whom I had appointed to reconnoitre the position of the enemy, then gave us notice that they were lodged in considerable force in the wood of Kiang-yew. Having advanced thither, pursuant to the information received, we were suddenly attacked by a body of the rebels, consisting of cavalry and infantry, who rushed upon us from four different quarters with much clamour and impetuosity: the onset was received with firmness and courage by our troops, and upwards of three hundred of the enemy fell in the first encounter, four hundred suffered the same fate in the skirmishes and partial engagement that ensued, and which lasted four hours, until the rebels seemed no longer capable of opposing any resistance. In the course of the action, the Colonel Ly-tsurg-tsu was wounded by a spear, and fell from his horse; he nevertheless continued to lead the troops on foot, and greatly contributed towards the victory that ensued. The force of the rebels being much broken by this defeat, they hastily dispersed to their fastnesses, and concealed stations. During the action, several officers, and one hundred and twenty three privates, of the enemy, were taken alive. The officers were put to death in torment, as the law directs; but such of the country people, to the number of several hundreds, who appeared to have been forcibly detained by the rebels, and

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on that account to have fallen into our hands, we suffered to depart unmolested.

On the following day, I reconducted the troops to their former station at Chung-wha, and immediately after learned from the reconnoitring party, that a large body of the rebels was collected on the hill Ma-ti-hang. I encamped, therefore, next day with the army, in a spot 20 or 30 lee (two or three leagues) nearer to the rebels, whose force we now learned to exceed in cavalry and infantry taken together, ten thousand men; this army we found to be regularly disposed on the opposite declivity of the hill.

I then determined to divide the imperial army into four principal divisions, the first consisting of the Chinese and Tartar cavalry, under the command of the officers Tsay-chung-ho, Ly-chao-tsee and others, to attack the enemy from the bridge Lo-yang, towards Tao-kai-kia; the second division, consisting exclusively of regular troops, cavalry and infantry, and commanded by O-ho-pao, Ma-ur-quen, and others, to engage the enemy from Hay-chany-pu, towards Ho-she-pa: the third, consisting partly of the regulars, and partly of the provincial volunteers, under the command of the officers Nun-chun, O-mew-le-tay, and others to engage from the village Pay-fang-shy towards Lung-tse-quan; the fourth and last division, consisting of the remainder of the regular troops, together with the country militia, and commanded by myself, in conjunction with the officers Ta-lo-chiny-o, O-to-she, and others, to attack the enemy by the direct road.

[After relating in detail the various skirmishes and partial encounters that ensued in each division, in consequence of the rebels having avoided a regular engagement, the general proceeds to state, that] at this time, a man who announced himself to be a native of the district, and to have just escaped from the hands of the rebels, proposed to give information that the rebel fort at Tsi-lin-koo was not defended by more than three hundred and fifty men, and that those few were wholly unprovided with fire arms. He offered also to conduct the army to the spot. The channel through which we received this intelligence rendered it extremely doubtful and suspicious; I ordered the informer to be detained, but, nevertheless, proceeded with the army towards the place that he had indicated to us.

On a nearer approach to Tsi-lin-koo, I sent a detachment to explore the surrounding country, in order to guard against a surprise from troops in ambush. The rebels, indeed, received us with a brisk fire of musketry and cannon, accompanied with vollies of stones, and their attack was altogether uncommonly savage and impetuous. Our troops, however, kept their ground without being in the smallest degree intimidated or disordered.

At the same time, all the other parties of the rebels whose stratagems had been likewise discovered by the troops I had detached for that purpose, rushed out from their hiding places, and joined in the attack; a severe conflict ensued, in which the officers Ly-chao-tsee Mey-yn, and others, behaved with great gallantry and intrepedity. In this action, upwards of five hundred of the enemy were killed, and several taken prisoners, and the rest driven back to the mountains. Upwards of four hundred of those who retreated were afterwards killed in the pursuit. Two or three leaders of the rebels, and many others of a mean rank were captured, together with two pieces of cannon, and a large assortment of standards, scymetars,

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sabres, swords, and the like, and many horses, asses, and other animals. But the most important advantage obtained was, that of taking alive the general of the rebels, Tsay-tien-yuer, who we afterwards discovered to be one of their principal leaders, and instigator. The prisoner being interrogated, confessed that about two months ago, finding his army to be ill supplied with the means of subsistence in the province of Se-chuen, he resolved to pass over with his adherents into the provinces of Shen-sy, and Kan-too, and, that having collected a sufficient number of boats for that purpose, he had crossed the intervening river in the night time, with an army of between thirty and forty thousand men, little expecting the vigorous resistance that was afterwards opposed to his progress. In subsequent engagements, all his brothers fell in the field of battle, and he was himself wounded with an arrow. He added, that not above five generals of the rebels still kept the field, and that these were destitute both of talents and experience.

By this confession, we are convinced that this is the same leader who has so notoriously been at the head of the troops of the rebels for these last five years, to the great detriment and depopulation of the provinces of Shen-sy and Se-chuen, and to the sacrifice of the lives of many valuable officers and men belonging to the imperial armies; but Heaven no longer permits the perpetration of these enormities, and is pleased to deliver him up to our hands, an event that must have been earnestly desired by all ranks of your majesty's faithful subjects.

I have not failed to publish, repeatedly, your majesty's imperial manifesto addressed to all the well disposed inhabitants who may have had the misfortune to have been compelled or seduced to associate with the rebels, and declaring a free pardon to all such as awake from their delusion, and renounce their errors, and likewise promising to furnish them with the means of their former habitations and professions.

I have, moreover, thought it expedient to send the rebel chief to Quay-lung, viceroy of the province, that by his Excellency's orders, he may be sent round with a strong escort, and exposed to public view at all the principal towns and places of public resort in this part of the empire, in order that, on the one hand, your majesty's faithful subjects may be henceforward relieved from the terror and alarm which the known cunning and ferocity of this man was calculated to excite, and that, on the other hand, the hopes and reliance which the malcontents were wont to place on the talents and sagacity of their former leader, may every where be blasted and overthrown.

I finally recommend to your majesty's gracious favour and bounty, all those who have honourably distinguished themselves by their valour and abilities in the late engagements, and am happy, at the same time, to observe, that the loss of lives which these victories have cost to your majesty's officers and troops, is extremely inconsiderable.

*Imperial reply.*

The gracious favour of heaven,—the protecting influence of our ancestors,—the fidelity and unanimity of our officers, and the valour of our troops, have all conspired in obtaining for us these victories, and in affecting the overthrow of a most dangerous and wicked leader of the rebellion. The prospect this affords of a speedy pacification of our provinces of Se-chuen and Shen-sy, is highly consolatory to us, and diminishes our self-condemnation for the previous



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previous sufferings of our faithful subjects in these parts.

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*Speech of Mr Erskine (now Lord Erskine), in Defence of Lord George Gordon.* From Ridgway's Collection of Erskine's Speeches. London*, 1810.

GENTLEMEN, I feel myself entitled to expect, both from you and from the Court, the greatest indulgence and attention; I am, indeed, a greater object of your compassion, than even my noble friend whom I am defending. He rests secure in conscious innocence, and in the well-placed assurance, that it can suffer no stain in your hands:—not so with me: I stand before you a troubled, I am afraid a *guilty*, man, in having presumed to accept of the awful task, which I am now called upon to perform—a task, which my learned friend who has spoken before me, though he has justly risen, by extraordinary capacity and experience, to the highest rank in his profession, has spoken of with that distrust and diffidence, which becomes every Christian in a cause of blood. If Mr Kenyon has such feelings, what must mine be? Alas! Gentlemen, who am I?—a young man of little experience, unused to the bar of criminal courts, and sinking under the dreadful consciousness of my defects. I have, however, this consolation, that no ignorance nor inattention on my part, can possibly prevent you from seeing, under the direction of the Judges, that the Crown has established no case of treason.

Gentlemen, the only overt act charged in the indictment is—the assembling the multitude, which we all of us remember went up with the petition of the associated Protestants on the second day of last June; and, in addressing myself to a humane and sensible jury of Englishmen, sitting in judgment on the life of a fellow citizen, more especially under the direction of a Court so filled as this is, I trust I need not remind you, that the *purposes* of that multitude, as originally assembled on that day, *and the purposes and acts of him who assembled them*, are the sole objects of investigation; and that all the dismal consequences which followed, and which naturally link themselves with this subject in the firmest minds, must be altogether cut off, and abstracted from your attention,—*further than the evidence warrants their admission.* Indeed, if the evidence had been co-extensive with these consequences;—if it had been proved that the same multitude, *under the direction of Lord George Gordon*, had afterwards attacked the Bank, broke open the prisons, and set London in a conflagration, I should not now be addressing you. Do me the justice to believe, that I am neither so foolish as to imagine I could have defended him, nor so profligate as to wish it if I could. But when it has appeared, not only by the evidence in the cause, but by the evidence of the thing itself—BY THE ISSUES OF LIFE, WHICH MAY BE CALLED THE EVIDENCE OF HEAVEN, that these dreadful events were either entirely unconnected with the assembling of that multitude to attend the petition of the Protestants, or, at the very worst, the unforeseen, undesigned, unabetted, and deeply regretted consequences of it, I confess the seriousness and solemnity of this trial sink and dwindle away. Only abstract from your minds all that misfortune, accident, and the wickedness of others have brought upon the scene; and the cause requires no advocate. When I say that it requires no advocate, I mean that it requires no argument to screen

* As this eloquent speech is too long to be inserted entire, we have extracted only the most interesting passages.

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screen it from the guilt of *treason*. For though I am perfectly convinced of the purity of my noble friend's intentions, yet I am not bound to defend his prudence, nor to set it up as a pattern for imitation; since you are not trying him for imprudence, for indiscreet zeal, or for want of foresight and precaution, but for a deliberate and malicious predetermination to overpower the laws and government of his country, by HOSTILE, REBELLIOUS FORCE.

The indictment, therefore, first charges, that the multitude, assembled on the 2d of June, 'were 'armed and arrayed in a warlike 'manner:' which, indeed, if it had omitted to charge, we should not have troubled you with any defence at all, because no judgment could have been given on so defective an indictment; for the statute never meant to put an unarmed assembly of citizens on a footing with armed rebellion; and the crime, whatever it is, must always appear on the record to warrant the judgment of the Court.

It is certainly true, that it has been held to be matter of evidence, and dependent on circumstances, what numbers, or species of equipment and order, though not the regular equipment and order of soldiers, shall constitute an army, so as to maintain the averment in the indictment of a warlike array; and likewise, what kinds of violence, though not pointed at the king's person, or the existence of the government, shall be construed to be war against the king. But as it has never yet been maintained in argument, in any court of the kingdom, or even speculated upon in theory, that a multitude, without either weapons offensive or defensive of any sort or kind, and yet not supplying the want of them by such acts of violence, as multitudes sufficiently great can achieve without them, was a hostile array within the statute; as it has never been asserted by the wildest adventurer in constructive treason, that a multitude, armed with nothing, threatening nothing, and doing nothing, was an army levying war; I am entitled to say, that the evidence does not support the first charge in the indictment; but that, on the contrary, it is manifestly false:—false in the knowledge of the crown, which prosecutes it; false in the knowledge of every man in London, who was not bedridden on Friday the 2d of June, and who saw the peaceable demeanour of the associated Protestants.

Gentlemen, it is already in proof before you, (indeed it is now a matter of history), that an act of Parliament passed in the session of 1778, for the repeal of certain restrictions, which the policy of our ancestors had imposed upon the Roman Catholic religion, to prevent its extension, and to render its limited toleration harmless; restrictions, imposed *not* because our ancestors took upon them to pronounce that faith to be offensive to God, but because it was incompatible with good faith to man; being utterly inconsistent with allegiance to a Protestant government, from their oaths and obligations, to which it gave them not only a release, but a crown of glory, as the reward of treachery and treason.

It was indeed with astonishment, that I heard the Attorney-General stigmatize those wise regulations of our patriot ancestors with the title of factious and cruel impositions on the consciences and liberties of their fellow-citizens.—Gentlemen, they were *at the time* wise and salutary regulations; regulations to which this country owes its freedom, and his majesty his crown; a crown which

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which he wears under the strict entail of professing and protecting that religion which they were made to repress; and which I know my noble friend at the bar joins with me, and with all good men, in wishing, that he and his posterity may wear for ever.

It is not my purpose to recal to your minds the fatal effects which bigotry has in former days produced in this island. I will not follow the example the crown has set me, by making an attack on your passions, on subjects foreign to the object before you;—I will not call your attention from those flames, kindled by a villanous banditti (which they have thought fit, in defiance of evidence, to introduce), by bringing before your eyes the more cruel flames, in which the bodies of our expiring, meek, patient, Christian fathers, were little more than a century ago consuming in Smithfield;—I will not call up from the graves of martyrs all the precious holy blood that has been spilt in this land to save its established government and its reformed religion, from the secret villany, and the open force of Papists;—the cause does not stand in need even of such honest arts, and I feel my heart too big, voluntarily to recite such scenes, when I reflect that some of my own, and my best and dearest progenitors, from whom I glory to be descended, ended their innocent lives in prisons and in exile, *only because they were Protestants.*

Gentlemen, whether the great lights of science and of commerce, which since those disgraceful times have illuminated Europe, may, by dispelling these shocking prejudices, have rendered the Papists of this day as safe and trusty subjects as those who conform to the national religion established by law, I shall not take upon me to determine;—it is wholly unconnected with the present inquiry:—we are not trying a question either of divinity, or civil policy; and I shall therefore not enter at all into the motives or merits of the act, that produced the Protestant petition to Parliament: it was certainly introduced by persons who cannot be named by any good citizen without affection and respect: but this I will say, without fear of contradiction, that it was sudden and unexpected; that it passed with uncommon precipitation, considering the magnitude of the object; that it underwent no discussion; and that the heads of the church, the constitutional guardians of the national religion, were never consulted upon it. Under such circumstances, it is no wonder that many sincere Protestants were alarmed; and they had a right to spread their apprehensions; it is the privilege and *the duty* of all the subjects of England to watch over their religious and civil liberties, and to approach either their representatives or the throne with their fears and their complaints,—a privilege which has been bought with the dearest blood of our ancestors, and which is confirmed to us by law, as our ancient birthright and inheritance.

Soon after the repeal of the act, the Protestant association began, and from small beginnings extended over England and Scotland. A deed of association was signed, *by all legal means* to oppose the growth of Popery; and which of the advocates for the crown will stand up, and say, that such an union was illegal? Their union was perfectly constitutional; there was no obligation of secrecy; their transactions were all public; a committee was appointed for regularity and correspondence; and circular letters were sent to all the dignitaries of the church, inviting them to join with

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with them in the protection of the national religion.

All this happened before Lord George Gordon was a member of, or the most distantly connected with it; for it was not till November 1779, that the London association made him an offer of their chair, by an unanimous resolution communicated to him, unsought and unexpected, in a public letter signed by the secretary in the name of the whole body; and from that day to the day he was committed to the Tower, I will lead him by the hand in your view, that you may see there is no blame in him. Though all his behaviour was unreserved and public, and though watched by wicked men for purposes of vengeance, the crown has totally failed in giving it such a context, as can justify, in the mind of any reasonable man, the conclusion it seeks to establish.

[Mr Erskine then examines the evidence of William Hay, and shews it to amount only to this.]—That Lord George Gordon desired the multitude to behave with unanimity and firmness, as the Scotch had done. Gentlemen, there is no manner of doubt that the Scotch behaved with unanimity and firmness, in resisting the relaxation of the penal laws against Papists, and that by that unanimity and firmness they succeeded; but it was by the *constitutional* unanimity and firmness of the great body of the people of Scotland, whose example Lord G. Gordon recommended, and not by the *riots and burnings*, which they attempted to prove had been committed in Edinburgh in 1778.

I will tell you myself, Gentlemen, as one of the people of Scotland, that there then existed, and still exist, eighty-five societies of Protestants, who have been, and still are, uniformly firm in opposing every change in that system of laws, established to secure the Revolution; and Parliament gave way in Scotland to their united voice, and not to the firebrands of the rabble. It is the duty of Parliament to listen to the voice of the people, for they are the servants of the people; and when the constitution of church or state is believed, whether truly or falsely, to be in danger, I hope there never will be wanting men (notwithstanding the proceedings of today) to desire the people to persevere and be firm. Gentlemen, has the crown proved, that the Protestant brethren of the London association fired the mass-houses in Scotland, or acted in rebellious opposition to law, so as to entitle it to wrest the prisoner's expressions into an excitation of rebellion against the state, or of violence against the properties of English Papists, by setting up their firmness as an example?—Certainly not. They have not even proved the naked fact of such violences, though such proof would have called for no resistance, since, to make it bear as rebellious advice to the Protestant association of London, it must have been first shewn, that such acts had been perpetrated or encouraged by the Protestant societies in the north.

Who has dared to say this?—No man. The rabble in Scotland certainly did that which has since been done by the rabble in England, to the disgrace and reproach of both countries; but in neither country was there found one man of character or condition, of any description, who abetted such enormities; nor any man, high or low, of any of the associated Protestants here or there, who were either convicted, tried, or taken on suspicion.

The next witness that is called to you by the crown is Mr Metcalf. He was not in the lobby, but speaks only to the meeting in Coachmakers' Hall, on the 29th of May, and in St.

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St George's Fields. He says, that at the former, Lord George reminded them, that the Scotch had succeeded by their unanimity, and hoped that no one who had signed the petition would be ashamed or afraid to shew himself in the cause; that he was ready to go to the gallows for it; that he would not present the petition of a lukewarm people; that he desired them to come to St George's Fields, distinguished with blue cockades, and that they should be marshalled in four divisions. Then he speaks to having seen them in the fields, in the order which has been prescribed; and Lord George Gordon in a coach, surrounded with a vast concourse of people, with blue ribbands, forming like soldiers, but was not near enough to hear, whether the prisoner spoke to them or not. Such is Mr Metcalf's evidence: And, after the attention you have honoured me with, and which I shall have occasion so often to ask again on the same subject, I shall trouble you with but one observation, viz.—that it cannot, without absurdity, be supposed, that if the assembly at Coachmakers' Hall had been such conspirators, as they are represented, their doors would have been open to strangers, like this witness, to come in to report their proceedings.

The next witness is Mr Anstruther, who speaks to the language and deportment of the noble prisoner, both at Coachmakers' Hall on the 29th of May, and afterwards on the 2d of June, in the lobby of the House of Commons. It will be granted to me, I am sure, even by the advocates of the crown, that this gentleman, not only from the clearness and consistency of his testimony, but from his rank and character in the world, is infinitely more worthy of credit that Mr Hay, who went before him; and if the circumstances of irritation and confusion under which the Rev. Mr Bowen confessed himself to have heard and seen, what he told you he heard and saw, I may likewise assert, without any offence to the reverend gentleman, and without drawing any parallel between their credits, that where their accounts of this transaction differ, the preferenee is due to the former. Mr Anstruther very properly prefaced his evidence with this declaration,—'*I do not mean to speak accurately to words; it is impossible to recollect them at this distance of time.*' I believe I have used his very expression, and such expression it well became him to use in a *case of blood.* But *words*, even if they could be accurately remembered, are to be admitted with *great reserve and caution*, when the purpose of the speaker is to be measured by them. They are transient and fleeting; frequently the effect of a sudden transport, easily misunderstood, and often unconsciously misrepresented. It may be the fate of the most innocent language, to appear ambiguous, or even malignant, when related in mutilated detached passages, by people to whom it is not addressed, and who know nothing of the previous design, either of the speaker, or of those to whom he spoke. Mr Anstruther says, that he heard Lord George Gordon desire the petitioners to meet him on the Friday following in St George's Fields, and that if there were fewer than twenty thousand people, he would not present the petition, as it would not be of consequence enough: and that he recommended to them the example of the Scotch, who, by their firmness, had carried their point.

Gentlemen, I have already admitted that they did by firmness carry it. But has Mr Anstruther attempted to state any one expression,

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tion, that fell from the prisoner, to justify the positive unerring conclusion, or even the presumption, that the *firmness* of the Scotch Protestants, by which the point was carried in Scotland, *was the resistance and riots of the rabble?*—No, Gentlemen; he singly states the words, as he heard them in the hall, on the 29th, and all that he afterwards speaks to in the lobby repels so harsh and dangerous a construction. The words sworn to at Coachmakers' Hall are, 'that 'he recommended temperance and 'firmness.' Gentlemen, if his motives are to be judged by words, for Heaven's sake let these words carry their popular meaning in language. Is it to be presumed, without proof, that a man means *one* thing, because he says *another?*—Does the exhortation of temperance and firmness apply most naturally, to the constitutional resistance of the Protestants of Scotland, or to the outrages of ruffians who pulled down the houses of their neighbours?—Is it possible, with decency, to say in a court of justice, that the recommendation of temperance is the excitation of villany and frenzy? But the words, it seems, are to be construed, not from their own signification, but from that which follows them, viz.—*by that the Scotch carried their point.* Gentlemen, *Is* it in evidence before you, that *by rebellion* the Scotch carried their point; or that the indulgences to Papists were not extended to Scotland, because the *rabble* had opposed their extension? Has the crown authorized either the court, or its law servants, to tell you so? Or can it be decently maintained, that Parliament was so weak or infamous, as to yield to a wretched mob of vagabonds at Edinburgh, what it has since refused to the earnest prayers of an hundred thousand Protestants in London?—No, Gentlemen of the Jury, Parliament was not, I hope, so abandoned. But the Ministers knew, that the Protestants in Scotland were, to a man, abhorrent of that law; and though they never held out resistance, if Government should be disposed to cram it down their throats by force, yet such a violence to the united sentiments of a whole people appeared to be a measure so obnoxious, so dangerous, and withal so unreasonable, that it was wisely and judiciously dropped, to satisfy the general wishes of the nation, and not to avert the vengeance of those low incendiaries, whose misdeeds have rather been talked of than proved.

Thus, Gentlemen, the exculpation of Lord George's conduct, on the 29th of May, is sufficiently established by the very evidence, on which the crown asks you to convict him:—since, in recommending *temperance and firmness after the example of Scotland*, you cannot be justified in pronouncing, that he meant more than the firmness of the grave and respectable people in that country, to whose constitutional firmness the Legislature had before acceded, instead of branding it with the title of rebellion; and who, in my mind, deserve thanks from the King, for temperately and firmly resisting every innovation, which they conceived to be dangerous to the national religion, independently of which his Majesty (without a new limitation by Parliament), has no more title to the crown than I have.

Such, Gentlemen, is the whole amount of all my noble friend's previous communication with the petitioners, whom he afterwards assembled to consider how their petition should be presented. This is all, not only that men of credit can tell you, on the part of the prosecution, but all that even the worst vagabond

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gabond who ever appeared in Court, the very scum of the earth, thought himself safe in saying, upon oath, on the present occasion. Indeed, Gentlemen, when I consider my noble friend's situation, his open, unreserved temper, and his warm and animated zeal for a cause which rendered him obnoxious to so many wicked men; speaking daily and publicly to mixed multitudes of friends and foes, on a subject which affected his passions, I confess I am astonished, that no other expressions, than those in evidence before you, have found their way into this Court. That they have not found their way, is surely a most satisfactory proof, that there was nothing in his heart which even youthful zeal could magnify into guilt, or that want of caution could betray.

*(To be concluded in our next.)*

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*Letters occasioned by Dr Edmondston's History of the Zetland Islands.*

## LETTER V.

To the Editor.

SIR,

AMONG the "migratory water birds," Dr Edmondston mentions the *Anas fusca*, or Velvet duck, (the *grande macreuse* of the coast of France), as being "occasionally met with." This duck never appears in the Orkney seas; and I suspect that the author is mistaken as to its being a Shetland bird: I hope, therefore, he will not publish it in his Ornithologia, without being able to give ocular demonstration, by possessing Shetland specimens in his museum.

Fulmars (*Procellaria glacialis*), we are told, are "pretty regular in their visits during the *winter*." I know this to be the case in Orkney, and likewise in the friths of Tay and Forth; but I have been assured, that this bird frequents the Shetland seas at all seasons; that the ling and torsk catchers see them constantly at the *haaf* or distant fishing banks; and this fishery, it is well known, is carried on chiefly during the *summer* months of June and July.

It is said, that the "*Ardea garzetta*, or Crested heron, has been shot in Zetland." The Egret is certainly a rare British visitant; and it is to be wished, that the author would carefully examine his authority for its appearance in Shetland.

The last division of Dr Edmondston's new arrangement, is "accidental water birds." The first of these is Colymbus obscurus, "*Lin. Syst.*" or Dusky Grebe. The author adds, "*Different species* of grebe occasionally visit Zetland during winter." He does not mention any of those different species; yet he could not convey more interesting information to the ornithologist. It is to be hoped, therefore, that he will, in his new work, supply this defect; and as it is a difficult genus, I would advise him to take no notice of any species that does not exist in his own cabinet.

Of the Mother Carey's Chicken, *Procellaria pelagica*, it is declared, that "this inhabitant of the stormy sea has been seen repeatedly near to Zetland, and, it is said, that it sometimes builds its nest in Fair Isle." The fact is, that its nest can scarcely be said to be "built" at all; but certain it is, that it brings forth its young, not merely in Fair Isle, but in the crevices of the rocky shores of almost every unfrequented holm, both in Orkney and Shetland. That such an obvious fact, regarding so curious and remarkable a bird, should have escaped the notice of a naturalist, who is about to publish an Ornithologia Zetlandica, is perhaps rather surprizing.

Dr

Dr Edmondston professes that he intended to give only a "popular sketch of the objects of natural history,"—"divested as much as possible of technical expressions." This profession seems to me unaccountable; for the fact is, that he has shewn so much fondness for "scientific" arrangement, and for "technical expressions," that in one place (vol. ii. p. 242) he says, "Among the resident land birds may be mentioned *Phasianus gallus*, the common cock," (he might surely have added the *hen*), "and *Meleagris gallipavo*, the turkey!"—and in another place, p. 226, he declares, that "To the list of resident water birds may be added, *Anas domestica*, (he ought to have said, Anas *boschas* domestica), the tame duck; and *Anas anser domesticus*, the tame goose!" Nay, to such a height does he carry his zeal for scientific arrangement and technical expression, that he has given us the *Linnean* names of several species of birds which Linnæus never named, nor ever described! Colymbus stellatus, and Colymbus obscurus—birds and names quite unknown to the illustrious Swede—may be cited as examples.

*Sept.* 1810. ORCADENSIS.

## SCOTTISH REVIEW.

*Philosophical Essays; by Dugald Stewart, Esq. F. R. S. Emeritus Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, Honorary Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St Petersburgh, &c. 4to. 2l. 2s. Creech, Constable & Co.*

THE name of Mr Stewart has long been known to our readers, as that of one who has illustrated the science of the human mind by his information and judgment, and adorned it by his eloquence. This latter quality, so far as we recollect, he has been the first to associate with this subject, and has thus given it an interest and attraction, which it did not possess in the hands of his predecessors. Such an aid was the more necessary, at a time when it is in danger of having the attention of the public almost entirely withdrawn from it. There is among us little love of science for its own sake; those who cultivate it seek either for amusement, or for some use immediately applicable to the purposes of common life. The profitable studies of agriculture and civil engineering, and the brilliant ones of chemistry and mineralogy, engross the public mind, to the almost entire exclusion of moral science, and even of historical, when it extends beyond the mere topics of the day. Far be it from us to depreciate these sciences, or the merit of the great men, by whom they have been so rapidly advanced. But, if it be of importance to discover the qualities of matter, which derives its sole value from its connexion with mind, surely mind itself must be a still more important object of investigation. Mr Stewart is now the only writer in this department whose works can be considered as popular; and viewing them thus as nearly the last remaining prop of this important branch of human inquiry, we cannot but regard their success with peculiar interest.

The long interval which has elapsed, between the appearance of this volume and its predecessor on a similar subject, has rendered the curiosity of the public more alive to its contents. It does not, however, form a continuation of that work, but consists of a variety of detached essays upon corresponding subjects. This volume is divided into two parts; one of which relates to some of the most abstruse and profound, the other to some



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some of the lightest and most popular branches of the philosophy of the human mind. As our limits hardly allow us the hope of overtaking both, we must confine ourselves chiefly to the latter, which will be more generally suited to the inclination and capacities of our readers.

Mr Stewart begins with a preliminary discourse, in which he endeavours to obviate some objections which were made to the study of the human mind in general, in a celebrated periodical publication published in this country. He has perhaps bestowed more pains than were necessary in confuting arguments which, though extremely ingenious, were evidently very lightly and hastily thrown out. Moral science, indeed, must depend for its progress upon observation, much more than upon experiment; but this, though it may retard, is far from opposing any insurmountable obstacle to its improvement. The opportunities of observation are so various, and so much within reach, that we can scarcely have cause to regret the absence of the other mode of investigation. Nor does it appear why, if any very ardent zeal were kindled in the cause of moral science, the means of experiment might not be found; though to make them with accuracy on a substance so fleeting and so variously acted on, would, no doubt, be extremely difficult. The arguments against the utility of this science are still less conclusive, than those against the means of prosecuting it. Because the rude experience of the vulgar may afford some superficial lessons, it is very far from superseding those enlarged and correct views which can only be formed by extensive experience, and a long series of philosophic investigation.

The first part of the volume treats of those opinions of Locke, on which Berkeley and Hume have founded their sceptical hypotheses. It enters then into a particular examination of the system of the former writer, and shews the nature and sources of the errors into which he fell. It treats in the same manner of the opposite theories of Hartley, Priestley, and Darwin. It then examines the influence of Locke's authority upon the philosophical systems prevalent in France, towards the close of the last century. The metaphysicians of that country almost universally adopted Locke's doctrine concerning the origin of ideas, and were active in drawing the boldest and most sceptical conclusions from it. If this doctrine be proved to have no solid foundation, the superstructure reared upon it must of course fall to the ground. After discussing these metaphysical subjects, four chapters are devoted to philological inquiries. In examining the curious speculations of Mr Tooke, on the subject of etymology, our author, while he admits to a great extent their merit and importance, is, nevertheless, of opinion, that, in many points, they are pushed too far; that he has invaded the province of the philosophy of the mind, and that he has supposed too intimate a connexion between the popular meaning of a word, and that of those from which it is originally derived. We entirely concur in the general strain of his remarks upon these topics.

For the reasons above stated, however, we shall not enter into a detailed examination of this first part of the volume, but, recommending it to such as have acquired a capacity and relish for these important speculations, shall proceed to the second, which presents objects more likely to gratify the great mass of our readers. The essays, in this part, relate chiefly to

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to the origin of our ideas of the sublime and beautiful, the formation of the power of taste, and of certain intellectual habits connected with it.

What is the source of the emotion excited by objects which we term 'beautiful,' has long been a favourite inquiry with philosophers, and men of taste. The word is applied to various objects, to colours, to forms, to sounds, and even to numerous qualities entirely incorporeal. The aim of inquirers has been to discover, in the various objects which excite the emotion of beauty, some common quality, which may then be considered as the source of the beautiful. Mr Stewart, on the contrary, denies that there is any such common quality. He conceives, that beauty, in its original signification, denoted merely what was pleasing to one sense, that of sight; and that it was thence transferred to the objects of other senses, which made kindred impressions, or which were so intimately combined with it, as not to be distinguished. Beauty is first applied to objects presented by the sense of sight, because they are more lively and varied than those presented by the other senses; and among visible phenomena, colours are the first which attract attention, and excite pleasure. To children, and to the vulgar, colour forms the chief ingredient of beauty. After it, succeed forms; and as these are always combined in the same object with colours, it is not surprising that they should be intimately associated together, and pass by the same name. By a similar transference, motion also is called beautiful; and the word, by the same process, passes to sounds, to qualities of mind, to poetical composition, and even to philosophic investigations. The ear has furnished the word harmony, which is sometimes transferred to objects of sight, and of the other senses; but as the pleasures which sounds afford, are less lively, and of later growth, the words derived from it are much fewer, and of less general application.

We are fully disposed to do justice to the sagacity with which Mr Stewart has traced the progress of the human mind in its ideas of beauty, and in the language by which it expresses them. Yet we do not yet think it completely proved, that there is not something common among the various objects to which we give the name of beautiful. Thus much is surely common, that they all convey agreeable impressions; and these, if we mistake not, very much resembling each other. Probably, indeed, this similarity in the sensations to which they give rise, may be the only tie which connects together the different species of beautiful objects. Yet, is not the union of uniformity and variety, for instance, a main constituent in every combination of objects, which we term beautiful. We are far from saying that it is the sole constituent; but since this principle, wherever it appears, in colours, in forms, in sounds, in human actions, and composition, always produces beauty,—is there not some presumption, that beauty, in all these different departments, is something similar, and depending upon principles nearly the same.

On the subject of regularity, as a constituent of beauty, Mr Stewart has made some observations, which appear to us original, as well as just and curious.

"The love of regular forms, and of uniform arrangements, influences powerfully the judgments we pronounce on all works of human art, where regularity and uniformity do not interfere with purposes of utility. In recommending these forms and arrangements, in the particular circumstances just mentioned, there is one principle

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ciple which seems to me to have no inconsiderable influence; and which I shall take this opportunity of hinting at slightly, as I do not recollect to have seen it any where applied to questions of criticism. The principle I allude to is, that of the *sufficient reason*, of which so much use is made, (and in my opinion sometimes very erroneously made) in the philosophy of Leibnitz. What is it that, in any thing which is merely ornamental, and which, at the same time, does not profess to be an imitation of nature, renders irregular forms displeasing? Is it not, at least *in part*, that irregularities are infinite; and that no circumstance can be imagined which should have decided the choice of the artist in favour of that particular figure which he has selected? The variety of regular figures (it must be acknowledged) is infinite also; but supposing the choice to be once fixed about the *number* of sides, no apparent caprice of the artist in adjusting their relative proportions, presents a disagreeable and inexplicable puzzle to the spectator. Is it not also owing, *in part*, to this, that in things merely ornamental, where no use, even the most trifling is intended, the circular form possesses a superiority over all others?

"In a house, which is completely detached from all other buildings, and which stands on a perfectly level foundation, why are we offended when the door is not placed exactly in the middle; or when there is a window on one side of the door, and none corresponding to it on the other? Is it not that we are at a loss to conceive how the choice of the architect could be thus determined, where all circumstances appear to be so exactly alike? This disagreeable effect is, in a great measure, removed, the moment any purpose of utility is discovered; or even when the contiguity of other houses, or some peculiarity in the shape of ground, allows us to imagine, that some reasonable motive may have existed in the artist's mind, though we may be unable to trace it. An irregular castellated edifice, set down on a dead flat, conveys an idea of whim or of folly in the designer; and it would convey this idea still more strongly than it does, were it not that the imitation of something else, which we have previously seen with pleasure, makes the absurdity less revolting. The same, or yet greater irregularity, would not only satisfy, but delight the eye, in an ancient citadel, whose ground-work and elevations followed the rugged surface and fantastic projections of the rock on which it is built. The oblique position of a window in a house would be intolerable; but utility, or rather necessity, reconciles the eye to it at once in the cabin of a ship.

"In hanging up against the wall of an apartment a number of pictures, of different forms and sizes, the same consideration will be found to determine the propriety of the arrangement. A picture placed near one extremity of the wall will require a companion at the same distance from the other, and in the same horizontal line; and if there is any one which, in point of shape or size, is *unique*, it must be placed somewhere in the vertical line, which is equally distant from both.

"Numberless other illustrations of this principle crowd on me; but I have already said enough to explain the notion which I annex to it, and perhaps more than, to some of my readers, its importance may appear to justify.

"The remarks which have now been made, apply, as is obvious, to the works of man alone. In those of Nature, impressed, as they are every where, with the signatures of Almighty Power, and of Unfathomable Design, we do not look for that obvious uniformity of plan which we expect to find in the productions of beings endowed with the same faculties, and actuated by the same motives as ourselves. A deviation from uniformity, on the contrary, in the grand outlines sketched by *her* hand, appears perfectly suited to that *infinity* which is associated, in our conceptions, with all her operations; while it enhances, to an astonishing degree, the delight arising from the regularity which, in her minuter details, she every where scatters in such inexhaustible profusion.

"It is, indeed, by very slow degrees, that this taste for natural beauty is formed; the first impulse of youth prompting it (as I before hinted) to subject nature to rules borrowed from the arts of human life. When such a taste, however, is at length acquired, the former not only appears false, but ludicrous; and perishes of itself, without any danger of again reviving.—The associations, on the other hand, by which the love of nature is strengthened, having their root in far higher and nobler principles of the mind than those attached to the puerile judgments which they gradually supplant, are invariably confirmed more and more, in proportion to the advancement of reason, and the enlargement of experience."

He elsewhere pursues the same subject:—

"The beauty of a winding approach to a house, when the easy deviations from the straight

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straight line are all accounted for by the shape of the ground, or by the position of trees, is universally acknowledged; but what more ridiculous than a road meandering through a plain, perfectly level and open? In this last case, I am inclined to refer the disagreeable effect to the principle of *the sufficient reason* already mentioned. The slightest apology for a sweep satisfies the taste at once. It is enough that the designer has the appearance of humouring nature, and not of indulging his own caprice. The pleasing effect of the irregular tracks worn out upon the surface of *broken ground*, by the frequent footsteps of shepherds, or even of their flocks, will be found, on examination, to turn on the very same principle.

"How much our feelings, in such cases, are influenced by considerations of *fitness* or *utility*, appears from the different judgments we pronounce on the beauty of the same line, according to the purpose for which we conceive it to be destined. In judging of an approach to a house, we have always a secret reference to the form and mechanism of our common wheel-carriages.

"It does not follow from these remarks, that there is no beauty in the serpentine line; but only that, in things destined for any useful purpose, its pleasing effect may be destroyed by the most trivial circumstances.

"I recollect the period when serpentine ridges, in ploughed land, were pretty generally considered in Scotland as beautiful; and if they were equally consistent with good husbandry, I have no doubt that they would be more pleasing to the eye than straight ones. The association, however, which is now universally established between the former, and the ideas of carelessness, sloth, and poverty;—between the latter, and the ideas of industry, skill, and prosperity, has completely altered our notions concerning both. Mr Burke, indeed, rejects *utility* from his enumeration of the constituents of beauty; but I am persuaded, that I speak in perfect conformity to the common feelings and common language of mankind, when I say, that nothing is more beautiful than a *highly dressed field*. Such, too, I am happy to add, was the opinion of Cicero. "Agro bene culto, "nil potest esse, nec usu uberius, nec *specie* "*ornatius*."

Mr Stewart is of opinion, that the opposition commonly supposed to exist between the sublime and the beautiful, has no real foundation in nature,—that beauty is the general term, and the sublime one of its species. This is, to a certain extent, sanctioned by common language. When we speak of the beauties of nature, or of the beauties of a composition, we mean every thing in them which is calculated to give pleasure. In this sense, the expression "sublime beauties" may perhaps be used without impropriety, though it appears to us far from agreeable. Even in the singular, beauty may be used in this sense with the article prefixed; *a* beauty of nature, *a* beauty in composition. But when we speak vaguely of *beauty*, or *beautiful*, it appears to us that we always mean an object fitted to excite a soft emotion, which fills the soul with pleasure, but which does not elevate it, as sublimity does. In this sense, there appears to us, not only a difference, but an opposition, between sublimity and beauty, both in the sensations themselves, and in the objects by which they are excited. How different, nay, how contrasted, are the emotions raised by the view of a finely ornamented parterre, and by the naked and frowning sublimity of an alpine steep; and would there not be a marked incongruity in a landscape, where these were placed by the side of each other. If the English be the only language in which this distinction is decidedly expressed, we cannot help considering it as an excellence. *Beau*, in the French, is certainly used only in the general sense above noticed; and as for *Joli*, it appears to us applicable only to a trivial and artificial kind of beauty. *Formosus*, however, in Latin, could not be applied to sublime objects; to which indeed, we do not recollect, in that language, any word peculiarly appropriate. The Greek καλος, also, we apprehend, excludes the sublime; and the use of the word ὑψος, in that sense, originated,

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ginated, we imagine, with Longinus, who has not always employed it with perfect accuracy.

We entirely agree with our author, however, in rejecting the opposition attempted to be established between the beautiful and the picturesque; and he has, we think, completely overthrown the theories of Mr Burke and Mr Price, on which this fanciful contrast is founded. We shall copy the following very interesting discussion, relative to the sources of the picturesque.

"It is true that, in the *details* of a landscape, there are often many circumstances possessing no intrinsic beauty, which have a far happier effect than the highest beauties which could be substituted in their place. On examination, however, it will be found, that the effect of these circumstances does not depend on their intrinsic qualities, but on their accidental *significance* or *expression*, as hints to the imagination; and, therefore, if we apply to such circumstances the epithet picturesque, (which is a use of the word not very remote from its meaning, when applied to verbal description) that the pleasure which the picturesque in this case conveys, is ultimately resolvable into that which is connected by means of association with the perception of the beautiful. Its effect depends on its power of conveying to the fancy more than the pencil of the artist has delineated, and consequently is to be referred ultimately to the beauties which are *supplied* or *understood*; for the same reason that the pleasing effect of the profile, or *silhouette*, of a beautiful woman is ultimately to be referred, not to what is seen, but to what is recalled to the memory; or (to take an instance still more general in its application) for the same reason that the pathetic effect of the veil thrown over the face of Agamemnon, in the *Iphigenia* of Timanthes, was owing, *not* to the veil, but to the features which it was imagined to conceal. "Velavit ejus caput (says Quinc-" tilian) et suo cuique animo dedit æsti-" mandum." Of the same painter it is observed by Pliny: "In omnibus ejus operi-" bus intelligitur plus semper quam pingi-" tur."

"Among the various applications of the word picturesque to painting, this last use of it is more closely analogous to its primary application to verbal description, than any of the others. In *this* sense, (which, for the sake of distinctness, I shall call its *poetical* sense) it does not denote what is actually represented; but what sets the imagination at work, in forming pictures of its own; or, in other words, those parts of a picture, where more is meant and suggested than meets the eye. Of this sort is a group of cattle standing in a river, or collected under the shade of a tree, when introduced into a landscape, to recal the impressions and scenery of a summer noon;—a ruined castle or abbey employed to awaken the memory of former times, accompanied with those feudal or monastic visions so dear to a romantic fancy; with numberless other instances of a similar sort, which must immediately occur to all my readers."

**The following remarks, and particularly the cautionary one with which they conclude, appear to us strikingly just, and very important to be attended to in this age of painting. We ourselves have seen it most strikingly exemplified.**

"That the picturesque (according to Mr Gilpin's definition of it) does not always coincide with what the eye pronounces to be beautiful in the reality, has been often observed; and is, indeed, an obvious consequence of the limited powers of painting, and of the limited range of objects which the artist can present to the eye at once. No pencil can convey to us a pleasure bearing any resemblance to that which we receive, when we enjoy, from a commanding eminence, an extensive prospect of a rich champaign country, or a boundless view of the ocean; nor can it copy, with any success, many other of the most engaging aspects of nature. The painter, accordingly, when he attempts a portrait of real landscape, is obliged to seize such points of view as are adapted to the circumscribed resources of his art; and, in his observation of nature, is unavoidably led to the study of what Mr Gilpin calls *picturesque effect*. By these habits of study, he cannot fail to acquire a new interest in the beautiful objects he meets with; a critical discrimination in his perceptions, unknown to common spectators; and a sensibility to many pleasing details, which to them are invisible. "Quam " multa vident pictores" (says Cicero, in the words of Mr Price's motto) "in um-" bris et in eminentia quæ nos non vide-" mus!" Nor is this all. To the pleasure arising from what is presented to his senses, is superadded that which he anticipates from the exercise of his own art; or those which are revived in his memory, by the resemblance of what he sees to the compositions of

of his favourite masters. The most trifling *accident of scenery*, it is evident, (at least the most trifling to an unskilled eye) may thus possess, in his estimation, a value superior to that which he ascribes to beauties of a far higher order; his imagination, in some cases, filling up the picture where nature has but faintly sketched the outline; in other cases, the reality borrowing a charm from some associated painting,—as, in the judgment of the multitude, paintings borrow their principal charm from associated realities.

"While the studies of the painter contribute, in this manner, to create a relish for the *beautiful picturesque*, is there no danger that they may produce, in a limited mind, habits of inattention or of indifference to those *natural beauties* which defy the imitation of the pencil; and that his taste may become, in time, circumscribed like the canvas upon which he works? I think I have perceived, in some artists and connoisseurs, examples of this, within the narrow circle of my own observation. In such cases, we might almost be tempted to reverse the question in Mr Price's motto;—"quam multa videmus nos quæ pictores non vident!"

"I have only to remark farther, that, in laying out grounds, still more, perhaps, than in any other of the fine arts, the primary object of a good taste is, not to please the connoisseur, but to please the enlightened admirer and lover of nature. The perfection of all these arts is undoubtedly to give pleasure to both; as they always will, and must do, when the taste of the connoisseur is guided by good sense and philosophy. Pliny justly considered it as the highest praise he could bestow on the exquisite beauties of a Corinthian antique, when he sums up his description of them, by observing,—"Talia denique omnia, ut possint artificum "oculos tenere, delectare imperitorum." Objects, of whatever kind, which please the connoisseur alone, prove only that there is something fundamentally wrong in the principles upon which he judges; and most of all do they authorise this conclusion, when Nature herself is the subject upon which the artist is to operate, and where the chief glory of art is to work unseen."

Mr Stewart has, in a manner completely satisfactory, refuted the hypothesis of Reynolds, which makes beauty to consist in an adherence to the *usual* forms and colours of nature. He then considers the powers which imagination possesses, of calling before it beautiful objects, not present to the senses. One of the most remarkable circumstances attendant on the operations of that faculty is, that the scenes which it calls up, though fainter, are often much more captivating than those of real nature. Our author has assigned correctly the reasons for this; and the last one, as we never met with it before, may particularly deserve to be quoted.

"Although, when we analyse the combinations of imagination into their component elements, the pleasure produced by each of these may be weaker than that arising from the correspondent *perception*; yet it is possible to communicate to the mind, in a short space of time, so immense a number of these fainter impressions, as to occasion a much greater degree of pleasure, in the general result. The succession of events in the natural world, although sufficiently varied to prevent satiety and langour, is seldom so rapid as to keep pace with the restlessness of our wishes. But the imagination can glance, in the same moment, "from heaven to earth, from earth to hea-"ven;" and can, at will, shift the scene, from the gloom and desolation of the winter, to the promises of spring, or the glories of summer and autumn. In accounting for the powerful effect which the pleasures of imagination occasionally produce, I am disposed to lay peculiar stress on this last circumstance;—the rapidity with which they may be made to succeed each other, and, of consequence, the number of them that may be concentrated into an instant of time."

From beauty, Mr Stewart proceeds to the consideration of sublimity; and here too, instead of, like former enquirers, losing himself in vain attempts to discover some common quality in all sublime objects, which constitutes them such, he merely traces the progress of the human mind, in applying the expression to a variety of objects very different in their nature. The word sublimity is evidently suggested by the idea of height; the direction contrary to that power of gravitation, to which all things on earth are subject. The influence of this principle in producing sublimity, has not been sufficiently attended to by former

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former writers; and Mr Stewart has given a number of curious illustrations, both of its own immediate effects, and of its association with other principles of a similar nature. His essay is valuable, as well in this view, as in its tendency to divert philosophers from vain attempts to discover some common source of sublimity which does not exist. At the same time, it has struck us, that he has shewn some tendency to indulge a theory of his own on the subject; and to exalt height far above all the other sources of sublimity. Some passages indeed almost led us to suspect, that our author meant entirely to exclude every other source of sublimity; though, as he has at the close entirely disclaimed such an intention, the expressions which produced this impression must evidently have been such as escaped in the warmth of composition. As the subject, however, is interesting, we feel tempted to make a few remarks on height compared, as a source of sublimity, with magnitude, or horizontal extension.

It is an observation made by Lord Kaimes, that a beautiful object, *placed high*, appearing more agreeable than formerly, produces in the spectator a new emotion, called the emotion of "*sublimity;*" and, as this doctrine had hitherto passed unquestioned, it was not to be expected that Mr Stewart, to whose views it was so favourable, should be active in exploring its defects. In fact, however, it is not a doctrine which can stand the test of an attentive examination. Many objects that are most elevated in point of place, are beautiful, without being sublime. The moon, or a single planet, high in the heavens, are objects eminently beautiful, but not sublime, unless rendered so by the associations of science or superstition. We doubt even, without these associations, whether, in contemplating the whole host of stars, the former emotion would not predominate over the latter. The galaxy, though placed in the very summit of the heavens, is, unless to a philosophic eye, simply beautiful. Smoke, rising from a cottage, is a remarkably pleasing object; but, until it ascends in vast volumes from some mighty conflagration, it cannot aspire to the sublime. Combining these observations with the admission of Mr Stewart, that there is some degree of sublimity in mere horizontal extent, we discover a certain superiority in this last principle; for, while height without magnitude is not sublime, magnitude without height *is* sublime. The most remarkable example of the latter is the view of the ocean, which inspires every spectator with lofty emotions. Mr Stewart endeavours to resolve a great part of this emotion into the various associations which this element unavoidably excites. But, though we admit the force of these to a certain extent, it still appears to us, that the simple view of that vast expanse, independent of all association, makes a most powerful impression on the mind. From the very simplicity and vastness of the object, it completely fills the soul, and becomes, at least while present to the eye, ill fitted for being associated with any other. It has a peculiar effect in calling up the idea of infinity, that idea pre-eminently sublime, of which the glowing imagination is, as it were, for ever in quest. And here we may notice another superiority which belongs to horizontal extent. In forming the idea of infinite space, the mind cannot extend itself upwards; such an effort would be insupportably laborious. It could descend with greater ease; but powerful associations repel it from proceeding in that direction.

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In forming the idea of immensity, therefore, it naturally extends itself laterally; hence an intimate connexion between this direction, and the most sublime idea of which the human mind is capable.

But it may be asked, if magnitude be not inferior to elevation in the production of sublimity, why has the latter so entirely engrossed the common language on the subject, as Mr Stewart has shewn it to have done? We extract the following illustrations, which are curious:

"When these different considerations are combined, it will not appear surprising, that the ideas of Power and of High Station, should, in their application to our own species, be almost identified; insomuch that, in using this last expression, we are scarcely conscious of speaking metaphorically. A similar remark may be extended to the following phrases: High rank—High birth—High-spirited—High-minded; High-Priest—High-Churchman—Serene Highness—High and Mighty Prince. The epithet Sublime, when applied to the Ottoman Court, affords another example of the same association. Sir William Temple's comparison of the subordination and gradations of ranks in a mixed monarchy to a Pyramid; and Mr Burke's celebrated allusion to the "Corinthian Capitals of Society," are but expansions and illustrations of this proverbial and unsuspected figure of speech.

"The fancy comes to estimate the intellectual and moral excellences of individuals, in a way analogous to that in which we measure their stature (I mean by an ideal scale placed in a vertical position); and to employ the words, *above*, *below*, *superiority*, *inferiority*, and numberless others, to mark, in these very different cases, their relative advantages and disadvantages. We have even a bias to carry this analogy farther; and to conceive the various orders of created beings, as forming a *rising scale* of an indefinite altitude. In this manner, we are naturally led to give the title of Sublime to such attainments and efforts, in our own species, as rise above the common pitch of humanity; and hence, the origin of an additional association, conspiring with other circumstances formerly pointed out, as suggesting a metaphorical application of that word to a particular class of the higher beauties of Style."

Here we must premise, that this form of expression, though very general, is not quite universal. A few words are derived from magnitude. We apply the expressions *great*, *grand*, *magnificent*, sometimes to the objects of nature, though oftener to the productions of human art. We say also, *great* men, *the great*, *grandeur*, *aggrandizement*; and, to the Deity, the epithet Great is applied, at least as often as High. Still these are exceptions only; and the original question recurs, as to the cause of this so general phraseology. We cannot say, that we are fully prepared to answer it; but we shall offer the following conjecture. Should height prove to be that source of sublimity, which is likely to present itself first to the attention of man, we may easily understand, according to Mr Stewart's illustrations, how the language derived from it may be gradually transferred to all the other sources. Now, it will not be denied, that man is, to himself, the first and most prominent object; and that his own aggrandizement is fully as interesting to him as that of any other being. How, then, is this aggrandizement to be effected? Not by any extraordinary expansion horizontally, that is, in breadth; for, according to the laws of his external structure, such an augmentation could produce nothing but deformity. His only resource, therefore, is, to raise himself higher; hence, when any object excites that 'glorying or sense of inward greatness,' of which Longinus speaks, and when he seeks to place himself on a level with the image which fills his mind, he is naturally led to look upwards; and hence, with every sublime object which presents itself, the idea of elevation may come to be more or less mingled.

In perusing this Essay, an idea has struck us, which we merely mention, for we cannot at present undertake to examine its details.



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May not the sublimity of height be ultimately referable to the idea of power. Mr Stewart observes, that "the ascent of an animated being into the upper regions, exhibits *active powers* which are completely denied to ourselves, not only in degree, but in kind;" that (in a number of allusions quoted from the poets) "the radical idea is, a continued course of *active* exertion, in opposition to the downward tendency of terrestrial gravitation;" and, again, "motion upwards, and perhaps still more, whatever is able to oppose an adequate *resistance* to a superincumbent weight, or to a descending shock, furnish the most appropriate images subservient to that modification of the sublime, which arises from a strong expression of mental energy." Here the emotions produced by height are evidently connected very closely with the power displayed in ascending. There is, indeed, as Mr Stewart justly observes, a feeling of surprise from the opposition of such motion to the grand law of nature, which produces a tendency of every thing downwards. But we are inclined to think, that this surprise merely renders more intense every feeling excited by the elevated object, without determining the character of that feeling, either to beauty or sublimity. After all, we must repeat, that this is merely a suggestion; and that we are far, as yet, from being able to express any decided opinion on the subject.

The next Essay is on the subject of taste; and it appears to us one of the most interesting in the volume. In it our author, by analysing some principles of human nature not commonly attended to, has illustrated both the process by which taste is formed, and thrown light on the true nature of the faculty itself. As our limits, however, will not allow us to attempt any analysis, we must be content with referring our readers to the volume. Mr Stewart concludes with a general recommendation to combine those pleasures which taste and imagination afford, with the severer pursuits of the abstract sciences. He here combats, we think successfully, the idea, that a lively imagination is characteristic of the early periods of society, and that it declines with the advancement of the human mind. That figurative language, which is common among savage orators, arises, he apprehends, more from poverty of language, and violent passions struggling for vent, than from any warmth of imagination. If that faculty displays itself strikingly at so early a period, it is only where there is an order of bards by profession, whose situation certainly is highly favourable to its cultivation. Their productions, however, though often possessed of force and enthusiasm, are too deficient in taste, and too much tinctured with rudeness, to be generally relished in a more polished age.

Mr Stewart's style is so well known, and has been so often before our readers, that any observations on it can scarcely be necessary. It is a style peculiarly appropriate to the subjects which it treats; and embraces, perhaps, all the embellishments of which these subjects are susceptible. It is eloquent, yet the eloquence is neither that of oratory nor poetry; and in the few instances where these are attempted, it appears to us tinctured with declamation. Its appropriate tone is grave, deep, earnest, yet richly ornamented, and animated with a glow of moral feeling, which communicates a peculiar charm to it. It carries as far perhaps as our language will admit, and without any cloying uniformity, that rounded and classical construction of periods, in which the ancients delighted. There

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There appears to us, in the present volume, some tendency to diffuseness, and to an unnecessary copiousness of illustration. This is a habit naturally induced by the oral exposition of a science to students imperfectly acquainted with it. Perhaps, too, as the public in general are by no means so versant as they ought to be, in studies of this nature, it may be rather for their advantage to be treated somewhat as beginners.

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*New Works published in Edinburgh.*

"THE Fruit and Kitchen-Gardener;"—"The Practical Planter," &c. Second Edition, much improved. Foolscap Octavo. Price 7s. 6d.

It is believed there is no Book of Gardening on the Plan of this Work. It is intended as an Assistant to Gentlemen whose Business necessarily confines them to the Chamber and to the Counting-room, who seek Health and Recreation at their Villas.

Glenochel; a Descriptive Poem. By James Kennedy. Vol. I. Foolscap 8vo. 6s.

The Edinburgh Review. Vol. XVI. April and August, 1810. 10s. 6d.

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*Scottish Literary Intelligence.*

JOHN BURNETT, Esq. Advocate, will speedily publish, in One Volume 4to, a Treatise on various Branches of the Criminal Law of Scotland.

This work will consist of two Parts; the *first*, comprehending, among other things, a Dissertation on *Homicide*—on *Forgery*—and the various other branches of the *Crimen falsi*—and on several of the offences against *Property*, that are usually made the subject of Prosecution and Trial in this Country. The *second* Part will comprehend, among other matters, a Treatise on the Doctrine of *Accession in Crimes*—a Commentary on the Act 1701, 'regarding Imprisonment and undue Delay in Trials'—and a full Dissertation on the *Law of Evidence*, as applicable to Crimes.—The whole illustrated by various decisions of the Supreme Court, particularly those that have been pronounced within the last thirty years. There will be annexed an *Appendix*, containing, among other things, the Arguments of Counsel, and Opinions delivered by the Court, in some of the leading cases that are referred to in the body of the work.

Sir George Mackenzie, accompanied by Mr Holland and Mr Bright, have, during the greater part of the summer, been on a visit to Iceland, from which they returned to Edinburgh on the 12th instant. The purpose of these Gentlemen, in undertaking so arduous a journey, was chiefly to examine the natural phenomena so profusely scattered over this singular island, as well as to observe the manners and customs of its inhabitants; and our readers will be gratified to learn, that they have been in no respect disappointed, having obtained a great deal of new and important information. We understand that an account of this interesting journey is to be prepared for the press; and we may expect soon to be possessed of an authentic description of every thing connected with Iceland.

Before leaving this country, it occurred to Sir George Mackenzie to take some vaccine virus with him. He found that the physicians in Iceland had not possessed any for two years, and had the satisfaction of learning that, before he left the country, the surgeons and others had exerted themselves so much, that an ample supply of matter had been sent to every part of Iceland.

*Literary*

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*Literary Intelligence, English and Foreign.*

MR WILLIAM GIFFORD is engaged on a new edition of Ben Jonson's Works, with additional notes and illustrations.

A translation of Humboldt's Account of New Spain, has been announced as in the press, and nearly ready for publication. This valuable work comprises researches into the geography of Mexico; the extent of its surface and its political division into intendancies; the physical aspect of the soil; the actual population; state of agriculture; manufacturing industry, and commerce; the canals which might be carried from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean; the revenues of the crown; the quantity of metals which has flowed from Mexico into Europe and Asia, since the discovery of the New Continent; and the military defence of New Spain: and will be accompanied by physical and geographical maps, founded on astronomical observations, and trigonometrical and barometrical measurements.

The present state of politics did not lessen the number of typographical productions exposed for sale at the last Leipsic fair; but it is remarked, that the intrinsic value of the works is yearly decreasing. Political troubles having occasioned a great decrease in the sale of books, writers and booksellers no longer dare publish solid works, but eagerly contend for several kinds of frivolous productions which have some vogue. Some works, however, have been noticed of superior merit, and worthy the attention of Europe. The Mithridates of the late Mr Adelung has been just finished; Mr Becker has published two new numbers of his Augusteum, or Description of the Dresden Gallery; Mr Boettiger has given the public a Commentary on the Aldobrandine Nuptials. The Universal History of Literature, by Eichhorn, is drawing towards its conclusion; that of the Christain Church, by Hencke, is finished. The German Encyclopedia, begun by Krumitz, has reached the 144th volume; Mathison the poet, has published, under the title of Recollections, some sentimental and picturesque Journies. The Universal History, a posthumous work of Johannes von Muller, forms the first number of the complete works of that author: most of the sovereigns of the confederacy of the Rhine have forbidden spurious editions, under severe penalties. There has appeared a fifth volume of Nestor's Russian Annals, by Schlotzer. M. Wiebeking has given important Memoirs on Hydraulic Architecture, especially concerning bridges, quays, and piers. Six numbers of ancient Basso Relievos, by the late M. Zoega, are published; and lastly, M. Cotta has been generous enough to publish all the proceedings of the Art of Engraving on Stone, the secret of which he has purchased.

In belles lettres very few works have been published; and the run after M. Goethe's new novel, intitled Elective Affinities, is a good deal slackened by the severe criticisms to which it has been exposed. Forty new editions or translations of Latin and Greek authors were offered for sale. The learned also remarked an edition of a German poem of high antiquity, and highly interesting for the history of European languages; it is intitled, The Song of the Nibelunges; but its author, and the age in which it was written, are equally unknown.

Several writers have undertaken to write the history of arts and of artists, especially that of musicians; but few of their productions have so much

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much merit as the History of Painting in Italy, by Ripenhausen; and the Almanack of the Fine Arts, which contains letters and memoirs of artists residing in Rome, and edited by M. Sickler, a learned antiquarian.

The Berlin newspaper had announced that the late Mr Ritter had, previous to his death, retracted his opinions on the Rhabdomancia, or the art of finding water and metals hidden in the bosom of the earth, by means of a wand. These papers have since contradicted their former assertion, and declared that this otherwise learned man had persisted to the last in those absurdities, despised by all truly learned men.

Augustus la Fontaine has given six or eight volumes of novels, in which he still reproduces his family pictures, even to satiety. Ini, a novel of the 21st century, by Julius Voss; Novels by Renbeck; and Comic Stories, by Laun, have occasioned some talk. Comic Stories have the most vogue. Still, however, there will be found in the Fair catalogue a competent number of banditti, conjurors, and secret associations. In theatricals, there is nothing remarkable.

Mr Ruding's great work on the coinage of the kingdom, and of its dependencies, is in considerable forwardness, and may be expected to appear in the next year.

A new edition is in preparation of Dugdale's Warwickshire, with the additions by Dr Thomas, and a variety of new matter.

Mr A. Chalmers, F. S. A. (late of Aberdeen), is preparing a history of the public buildings of Oxford.

New editions are in forwardness of Enderbie's Cambria Trumphans; and of Lloyd's History of Cambria.

The fourth and last volume of Stewart's Athens, will be published in the ensuing winter.

An edition is nearly completed of the works of Porteus, late Bishop of London, in six volumes, octavo.

Mr Coxe is engaged on a History of the Life and Age of Stillingfleet.

Mr Beloe has in the press, a fifth volume of his interesting Anecdotes of Literature.

A work on the Law of Vendor and Purchaser of Personal Property, considered with a view to mercantile transactions, by George Ross, Esq. of the Inner Temple, is preparing for publication.

Mr Campbell, comptroller of the legacy duty, has in the press, a respectable work on the Value of Annuities from L.1 to L.1,000 per annum on single lives, from the age of 1 to 90 years; with the number of years' purchase each annuity is worth, and the rate of interest the purchaser receives for his money. He has subjoined, for the information and convenience of the profession, and of executors and administrators, the amount of the several rates of legacy duty payable on the value of each annuity.

A religious poem, called Josephi, in blank verse, historical, patriarchal, and typical, with notes, by the Rev. Charles Lucas, A.M. curate of Avebury, Wilts, is in the press.

A new edition of the poetical works of Dryden, in an uniform size with Mr Malone's edition of the prose works, with the notes of the late Dr Warton, Mr John Warton, and others, is in the press, and will appear early in the winter.

A work is in the press, giving an account of the present state of the Spanish Colonies of America, and a particular report on Hispaniola, the Spanish division of the island of St Domingo, with a general survey of the settlements on the continent of America, their history, trade, navigation, productions, population, customs, manners, &c.

Mr W. Moore, of the Royal Academy

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demy at Woolwich, has in forwardness a Treatise on the Doctrine of Fluxions, with its application to all the most useful parts of the true theory of Gunnery, and other very important matters relating to military and naval science. The fluxions will be preceded by such parts of the science of mechanics, as are necessary for reading the work without referring to other authors.

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*Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Sciences, and the Fine Arts.*

CONSIDERABLE quantities of poppy seeds have lately been bought up in different parts of rhe country, and the expressed oil from them sold at the price of Florence oil. Major Cochrane, of Haddington, was the first person who stated the advantages arising from the cultivation of poppies, and that seven ounces of fine salad oil were furnished by expression from two pounds of the seed.

At the concluding lecture for the season at the Royal Institution, the large Voltaic apparatus, consisting of 2000 double plates, four inches square, was put in action for the first time. The effects of this combination, the largest that has been constructed, were of a very brilliant kind. The spark, the light of which was so intense as to resemble that of the sun, struck through some lines of air, and produced a discharge through heated air nearly three inches in length, and of a dazzling splendour. Several bodies, which had not been fused before, were fused by this flame; the new metals discovered by Mr Tennant, iridium, and the alloy of iridium, and osmium. Zircon and alumine were likewise fused; charcoal was made to evaporate, and plumbago appeared to fuse in vacuo. Charcoal was ignited to intense whiteness by it in oxymuriatic gas, and volatilized in it, but without being decomposed. A large Leyden battery, containing twenty-four coated jars, was charged by a momentary contact of the wires, to a degree that required from twenty to thirty turns of Nairne's machine of eight inches diameter. All the electrical phenomena of the passage of electricity to a distance, the discharge through a Torricellian vacuum, the attractions and repulsions of light bodies, were demonstrated in a distinct way by means of this apparatus. It is hoped that the application of so powerful an instrument, and such easy methods of producing the most intense heat, will lead to some new facts in analytical science.

Mr Richard Walker, of Oxford, having been for a long time engaged in thermometrical experiments and observations, during which the imperfection of all the scales in use frequently occurred to him, has proposed a new one. It is founded on the principle of 62° of Fahrenheit, being the point at which the human body, in a state of health, is unconscious of either heat or cold, that is, in a state of rest, or when free from any bodily exertion; so that any temperature above 62° shall give a sensation of heat, and any temperature below that point, a sensation of cold. Mr Wilson accordingly places 0 at 62° of Fahrenheit, which will make 150° the boiling, and minus 30° the freezing point of water. All other points on Fahrenheit's scale may be reduced to this, by subtracting 62° for any degree above 0 of Fahrenheit's, and adding 62° for any degree below 0. Fahrenheit's divisions are adopted in this new scale as most convenient; those of Reaumur, the centigrade, &c. being considered too few, and decimal divisions unnecessary.

During some experiments recently made by Messrs Cuthbertson and Singer,

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Singer, on the comparative powers of cylinder and plate electrical machines, it was found that their power may be greatly increased by the adoption of multiplying wheels to communicate motion to those instruments. From the observations hitherto made on this subject, there is reason to conclude, that, by the proper application of a moving power, the quantity of electricity given out by any machine in a determinate time, may be doubled, trebled, quadrupled, and even increased six or tenfold. The discovery of this principle is of the highest importance, as it offers the most effectual and ready means of obtaining a very considerable accumulation of electric fluid; a circumstance of considerable interest in the present state of electrical and chemical inquiry.

Mr Henry, of Manchester, has lately published an Analysis of several varieties of British and foreign salt (muriate of soda), with a view to explain their fitness for different economical purposes. He proves that British salts are no way inferior to foreign salts; and states, that that kind of salt which possesses most eminently the combined properties of hardness, compactness, and perfection, of crystals, will be best adapted to the purpose of packing fish and other provision; because it will remain permanently between the different layers, or will be very gradually dissolved by the fluids that exude from the provision; thus furnishing a slow, but constant, supply of saturated brine. On the other hand, for the purpose of preparing the pickle, or of striking the meat, which is done by immersion in a saturated solution of salt, the smaller grained varieties answer equally well; or, on account of their greater solubility, even better.

Messrs Cuthbertson and Singer have lately published the following comparison of the cylinder and plate exciters in electrical machines. The principal advantages in the cylinder are, 1st, The positive and negative powers are obtained in equal perfection; 2dly, It has but one rubber to keep in order; 3dly, It is less liable (from the security of its form) to accidental fracture, than the plate; 4thly, Its insulation is more perfect; and 5thly, From the peculiarity of its structure, larger multiplying wheels may be employed, and thus a considerable diminution of friction be obtained. The advantages of the plate machines are, 1st, They are less expensive than cylinders of equal power; 2dly, They occupy less room; 3dly, May be constructed of a much larger size, as instanced by Mr Cuthbertson's large machine at Harlem; 4thly, Several plates, to act jointly, may be more easily combined, than several cylinders could; 5thly, The multiplying power may be applied to them to a much greater extent than it could to cylinders, without rendering the motion too rapid; 6thly, Plates of equal diameters may be made to act with a uniform and equal degree of power, a circumstance seldom attained by cylinders.

Some notice has recently been taken of the art of printing from stone, known in Germany by the name of "chemical printing." In the chemical printing office at Vienna, three different methods are employed; but that termed in relief, is most frequently used. This is the general mode of printing music. The second method is the sunk. This is preferred for prints. The third method is the flat, or neither raised nor sunk. This is useful for imitating drawings, particularly where the impression is intended to resemble crayons. For printing or engraving in this method, a block of marble is employed, or any other calcareous stone, that is easily corroded,

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roded, and will take a good polish, It should be two inches or two inches and a half thick, and of a size proportioned to the purpose for which it is intended. A close texture is considered as advantageous. When the stone is well polished and dry, the first step is to trace the drawing, notes, or letters, to be printed, with a pencil. The design is not very conspicuous, but it is rendered so by passing over the strokes of the pencil a particular ink, of which a great secret is made. This ink is made of a solution of lac in potash, which is coloured with the soot from burning wax. This appears to be the most suitable black for the purpose. When the design has been gone over with this ink, it is left to dry, which commonly takes about two hours; but this depends much on the temperature and dryness of the air. After the ink is dry, nitric acid, more or less diluted, according to the degree of relief desired, is poured on the stone, and corrodes every part of it, except where defended by the resinous ink. The block being washed with water, an ink similar to that commonly used for printing, is distributed over it by means of printer's balls, a sheet of paper disposed on a frame is laid on it, and this is pressed down by means of a copper roller, or copper press. The sunk, or chalk method, differs from that termed in relief only in having the stone much more corroded by the nitric acid. In the flat method less nitric acid is used. It is not to be supposed, that the surface is quite plain in this way; but the lines are very little raised, so that they can scarcely be perceived to stand above the ground but by the finger.

M. Tauscher, the botanist, who is employed by Count Alexei Rasumowski, has arrived at Sarepta, on the Wolga, with a rich collection of rare and unknown plants, collected in the steppes or desert plains northward of the Caspian Sea. This traveller has also visited the islands in that sea, where he has found the Indian lotus. The governor of Casan gave M. Tauscher an escort of 100 Cossacks, with one piece of cannon, which enabled him to disperse a troop of 600 Kergises, assembled with the intention of pillaging him. This is the first time that a botanist ever travelled with cannon.

Last summer an experiment of a new kind was tried at Philipsthal, in East Prussia. This was, to split a rock by means of lightning. An iron rod, similar to a conductor, was fixed in the rock, and on the occurrence of the first thunder storm the lightning was conducted down the rod, and split the rock into several pieces without displacing it.

From the report of three professors of Pest, sent to examine into the cause of the earthquake in Hungary, in January last, it appears that the centre from which the shocks were communicated is in the environs of the mountain of Czoka. At their departure, the shocks, though feeble, were still perceptible. The number distinctly felt between the 14th January and 14th February was 1000.

Most of our readers are probably apprised that some years since, the nutmeg and clove-trees were brought from the Molucca islands, and introduced into several of the British settlements in the east; and among others, Bencoolen. Accounts received during the last three or four years from Bencoolen, have furnished, from time to time, the most satisfactory reports of the thriving state of the plantations established at that place, and they have now attained such maturity and extent as to have become an object of national importance, and of emolument to individuals. The recent accounts surpass all former expectations.

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tions. The trees are represented as loaded with fruit; and the younger plantations are in such prosperity, that in the course of a few years, the produce of Sumatra will be competent to the supply of the European market with cloves, nutmegs, and mace. Thus a valuable branch of trade, long monopolized by the Dutch, and considered as necessarily dependent on the possession of the Molucca Islands, has been transferred from a foreign country, and already opens to Great Britain a new source of national and private wealth. The soil and climate of Sumatra are particularly favourable to the clove and nutmeg, and these, as well as the mace of Bencoolen, are found both in appearance and quality to be at least equal to the produce of the Molucca.

# Poetry.

*Lines written on visiting the Ruins of —— Abbey.*

YE mould'ring aisles, and ancient moss-clad walls,
Where the lone owl and bat reign undisturb'd,
Where heav'n-born Contemplation loves to dwell;
Now, while the waning Moon's pale light streams through
Each eastern casement's labour'd arch, and casts
The shadowy frets on some grass-tufted grave,
Pointing in silence to the cold dark bed
Where man, and all his boasted labours end;
Here let me rest beneath thy time-worn shade,
(Fit place for serious thought), in musings wrapt,
Till the wan Moon begins to fade among
The western clouds, and the fair Morn prepares
To ope the gold-fring'd curtains of the East.
How weak are human efforts, frail, and vain;
A few short years that swiftly glide away,
And all this labour'd fabric shall sink down,
And lie concealed in dust. Presumptuous man!
Thus quickly periheth a lifetime's work.

On yonder lofty rock, whose frowning brow
Hangs gloomy o'er the dark, slow, winding wave,
Once a proud spacious castle tow'ring rose,
Whose ruin'd chambers now but serve to shew
Its former grandeur; and whose tenants vain,
Lordly, and rich, and great, in times long past,
Here lie conceal'd beneath these sculptur'd stones.
Tell me, ye Dead, whose lofty marble tombs
Here catch the Moon's pale beams in idle state,
Whose still and leaden slumbers want the aid
Of no narcotic drug to sooth the throbs
Of grief or mortal pain: how have your hopes
All come to this? Your air-built palaces
All toppled down, and all the purpos'd joys
Of many a smiling year, by hope assur'd,
Sunk with yourselves in earth. Ah, where is now
The festive roar of mirth that used to shake
The solid walls of yonder ruined pile?
Scaring the dun-rob'd Night, when she would peep
In silent watch through the now ivy'd casement.
Where now the heav'n-born ray of beauty's eye,
Beaming with soul and love? The warlike breast
Kindles no more with glorious thirst of fame,
As when of yore the marshall'd steel-clad host,
With awful front, went forth to meet the foe;
Or dar'd the wave, and sail'd to distant lands,
To quell the haughty Saracen's fierce pride,
And plant the holy cross on sacred ground.
Low is each warrior's head, and cold each breast,
Whilom that glow'd with love of fair renown;
And crumbled now to dust the nervous arm
That used to wield the falchion or the spear,
And deal destruction round the blood-bath'd field.

Oh,

*September*, 1810.



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Oh, ruthless fate! that surely waits us all,
Whether we dwell beneath the stately dome,
Or lowly cottage roof o'erspread with turf;
Sooner or later, with unerring aim,
To strike all living with thy mortal dart;
And to the dark and noisome grave commit
The senseless livid corpse; cold, and unable then
To hear the deep-drawn sob, the soothing voice
Of love, or friendship's frequent bursting sigh.
How many shapes does tyrant Death assume!
Perhaps ev'n now some hapless mortal treads
The boundless waste of Araby's scorched sands;—
Fainting with thirst and sore fatigue he sees,
Or thinks he sees, the wished-for cooling spring.
Ah, no! 'twas Hope that fondly led him on
To disappointment. Now his aching limbs
And smarting feet refuse to bear him on,
While his parch'd tongue and throat in vain demand
One cup, one little cup of water cold
To shake the feverish thirst that dries his blood.
Despairing, on the sand he sits him down,
While ev'ning shadows flit across the wild,
And in the distant horizon the Sun
Fast sinking, sheds a parting ling'ring ray
On the poor pilgrim, doom'd no more to see
His glories in the western sky, or feel
The hopes and fears his orient beams awake.
No friend to calm his wild distracted mind,
Receive his parting breath, or smooth the path,
The rugged path to dread eternity,
He sinks exhausted on the barren plain.
Tir'd nature struggles yet awhile against
The rude and chilling grasp of death,
And memory conjures up a thousand thoughts
Of former happiness—Untasted joys,
Before his sinking soul rise torturing,
His wife and little children dear call forth
His latest groan; he thinks of home, and dies.
Yet, ravenous fiend, thy power is limited;
Beyond the darksome grave thou canst not go,
That fatal barrier to unsated lust.
Nay, even now, perhaps, the day draws near
When thou thyself shalt die; when sea and earth,
Even the glorious arch of heaven itself
Shall disappear; when time shall be no more;
And 'mid expiring ancient Nature's wreck,
Rous'd from their dark cold graves, the slumb'ring dead,
Amaz'd, new starting into life, shall drink
Oblivion to their former mortal state;
And, on the brink of vast eternity,
Trembling, await their unknown, final doom.
Great God! can such a sinful wretch as man
Thy notice share? who madly still pursues
The vicious follies of this fleeting life,
And much prefers intemperate bacchanals,
And riot lewd, to seeking thee so kind,
And happiness immortal long assur'd.
Teach me, thou Great Incomprehensible,
To live according to thy gracious will;
Let not the helpless worm ungrateful prove,
And willingly offend thy power benign
That cherishes its vile unworthy life.

*Edinburgh.* G. F. G.

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*Lines written at Castlecarry, August 1803, addressed to D. T. Edinburgh.*

How pleasant in this lonely shade to rove,
Ev'n marks of fallen grandeur yield delight;
The vocal notes yet echo in each grove,
To welcome day, and cheer th' approach of night,
When Cynthia from her high meridian height,
And countless sparkling orbs that round her burn,
Upon this scene do shed their glimm'ring light,
The peaceful *mind* here ev'ry care may spurn,
And from the City's noise distracted turn.
Here, no discordant noise the ear doth wound,
Transported from the CITY, a crowded way,
Here rivlets raise a sweetly murm'ring sound,
And whisp'ring zephyr through the meadow plays,
Flocks in the morn do rise with stated gaze,
Times progress chimes from distant village spire,
Unnumber'd things combine the thoughts to raise
Above what noise and hurry can inspire;
And fill the soul with true celestial fire.
What various pleasures wait the rural hour,
When from the madding crowd we retire,
Not all EDINA's charms have half our,
Such sweet delightful thoughts e'er inspire,
In this lone bow'r all nature's beauty Here

Here sweets of happiness are felt and known;
Here *Hector* once attun'd his cheerful lyre;
Here MARY dwelt who rais'd th' enchanting tone;
Tho' alter'd now, alas! sweet *Mary's* gone!!

Here, a poor hapless *rhymer's* thought expands,
With deep regret reflects on years gone by,
Now, way'ring, hark'ring, half enchanted, stands
Contemplating the colours of yon sky,
Which sweetly glitter, dazzling to the eye,
At dawning of the op'ning infant day;—
All, all is fitted to excite the sigh
Delightful, and to shed *one* cheering ray,
Like the sweet blush of the ambrosial *May*.

What, to a mind oppress'd, can pleasure yield?
(The limpid streamlet clear, the blossom'd thorn,
Alternate art and nature, decks each field,
Waving with purple bloom, or yellow corn.)
It is this scene, tho' cits such joys may scorn,
The noisy crowd may feast their eye and ear,
Sad strangers to delight, else they would turn,
And tread such peaceful paths in ev'ning clear,
And ponder nature through the rolling year.

What sweet ideas rise on summer's morn,
Drawn from the dew-o'er-loaded drooping rose,
That soon's the solar rays begin to burn,
Will all its fragrance and its sweets disclose,
The woodland warblers labour to compose,
Man's troubled thoughts, and strive his mind to cheer,
And bid him, joyful, when each day shall close,
Go forth with music's voice upon his ear;
And wander musing by some streamlet clear.

Ah! blest retreat, where hurry, noise and strife,
The calm and peaceful mind can never wound,
The best, the chiefest, choicest joys of life,
In peaceful solitude are only found,—
Now softest zephyrs fan the verdant ground,
And all is silent on the tuneful spray,
The stream alone, makes a sweet murm'ring sound,
[illegible] on its banks a wight doth stray,
[illegible] his artless reed in nature's way.

A. B.

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## SONG.

[illegible] w a brier on yon castle wa',
Upon yon moss-grown tow'r sae high,
On it a lovely rose did blaw,
And op'd its beauties to the eye.

And on yon lovely rosy thorn,
The redbreast sweet wi' dewy wing,
Was wont to hail the early morn,
Or chant each bonny eve o' spring.

But now the lovely bloom is fled,
Its sweets are strewn upon the win',
Nae bloom is there sae bonny red,
But cauld black winter's wither'd stem.

Whare dost thou cour thou little bird,
While the heavy snaw-cloud falls;—
Stead o' thy plaintive strain is heard,
The whistlin' winds thro' ruined halls.

But spring shall clead yon wither'd thorn,
The rose shall lift its head on high,
Yon bird again shall hail the morn,—
But I maun hopeless heave the sigh.

My Celia's gone, is from me torn,
And hope has left me to my doom;—
With sad despair, I sit and mourn,
The bud that never more shall bloom!

*Glasgow.* R. G.

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*Lines to an aged and beautiful Thorn Tree, on the Banks of Esk, near Hawthornden.*

Sequestered plant! that rears thy spreading blow
High o'er the vale of yellow broom below.
How many years successive hast thou seen!
How oft has spring renewed thy leaves so green!
How oft thy blossom's fragrance unconfin'd,
In early morn, has balm'd the summer's wind!
How oft from thee so sweet at closing day
To echo has the blackbird tuned his lay!
And, oh, how oft, beneath thy grateful shade,
Have our forefathers here their love vows paid!
Tho' to the swain thy wrinkled trunk disclaims
The long recording of initiatal names;
Yet shall the sight of thee, in memory raise
The fond ideas of more early days.
The village matron, as she passes by
Towards the happy past, shall breathe the sigh;
For, in her youth, thou wast the courting place,
When love her heart, and beauty filled her face;
Here recollection's momentary charm
Her heart to love long dead again shall warm;
Here shall she stop, in pensive thought, to see
Those joys no more—yet dear the trysting tree!
Perhaps the poet, as he lonely strays
A tracing Esk thro' every hermit maze,
Shall mark thy beauty, and that beauty sing,



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And hail thee favourite of the joyful spring;
Then may'st thou laugh at winter's angry sky,
And desolating time itself defy!
Tho' thou must fall, or dying stand to rot,
Tho' le the spot where thou hast stood forgot,
Nor more be known the future world among,
Yet shalt thou flourish ever green in song.

*Banks of Esk.* J. S.

# Summary of Politics.

THE progress and probable issue of the campaign in Portugal still continues to exercise over the hopes and fears of the public an influence, by no means wonderful, considering the barrenness of almost every other source of political intelligence, as well as the importance of the events that are passing in the obscure corner to which the battle for the "deliverance of Europe" has at length been reduced, by the genius and policy of its conqueror. Even on that narrow theatre, although the ground seems to be gradually sinking from under the position of our own army, and every day to be disclosing the power of our enemy in more and more palpable colours, it is remarkable that no change appears to have taken place in the system of our Commander-in-Chief, who still remains in a state of almost total inactivity, entrenched at Celorico; from which, after calmly viewing the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo, he has, in like manner, been a passive spectator of the siege and surrender of Almeida; and notwithstanding the reduction of these important fortresses, within the visible horizon of his own camp, as well as his confessed inability for offensive operations, even at so favourable a juncture, he seems still resolved to stand the hazard of a battle, after all the enemy's force shall be combined. Now, it appears somewhat extraordinary, that we should wait the attack of the whole French army, when we are sensible that we have no hopes of success against a part of it; and it is no less difficult, under such circumstances, to discover any solid reasons against the policy of an immediate retreat; since, if it be necessary that our troops should remain quietly in a strong station till the country be subdued, they had better be removed at once to Hounslow Heath, where they can lie with much more convenience and safety to themselves, certainly with equal advanta the cause in which they ar gaged.

Such being the present c

of our affairs, which seem to admit of no alternative, but either an immediate retreat, or the same measure at some future period, with the certain loss of many brave and valuable men, the prospect is certainly not such as might naturally be supposed to excite very enlivening reflections among us. Yet such is the irrepressible spirit of delusive confidence, that has so long blinded the sanguine politicians of this country, that the state of the Spanish contest is very generally represented under the most favourable aspect; and we every day hear exaggerated accounts of the insurrections that are said to prevail in all parts of the country, and confident predictions of the ultimate expulsion of the enemy from the peninsula. Those, however, who indulge in these flattering prophecies, would do well to consider, what is proved by the experience of all history, that, in every invaded country, where the regular army is destroyed, all inferior resistance must be speedily crushed. When we are told of the determined spirit of a whole people, to conquer or to die, we ought to remember, that the victory, in such cases, depends not upon the whole people, but upon that small part of the people regularly trained to arms, hardened by vice, and perfected by discipline, whose conduct the public safety committed. While the battle is t to be fought between this veteran body and its antagonist, there is seldom or never any rising, whether general or partial, among the people at large, who wait the event in silent expectation, trusting to their army, and conscious of their own unfitness for the duties of that arduous profession. But when the regular forces are defeated and dispersed, they naturally fly to different parts of the kingdom, and serve as the rallying point for all those who, being discontented with the new dynasty, are willing to trust for better fortune to the chance of arms; and thus there are found bands of people scattered over the country, and associated together for the purpose of resistance in the neighbourhood of fortified towns, mountainous tracts, or other stations easily defensible from the strength of their natural position. Such is, in truth, precisely the present state of Spain. The regular army having been long ago defeated and broken, the wrecks of this force have fled to the towns, the mountains, or whatever security was to be found, from natural or artificial means of defence. Establishing themselves in these strong holds, and collecting together all such as are willing to join their fortunes, they carry on their desultory incursions over a limited circle in the neighbourhood. In the meantime, the arrival of a British force has created a new regular army, to which the enemy, disregarding the system of petty inroads maintained by the remnant of the former, has directed his whole attention; seeing clearly that greater danger is to be apprehended

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apprehended from the establishment of a foreign power in the country, than from the continuance of that irregular warfare which he can at any time repress. This foreign power it is the first object of the enemy to expel; for which purpose, he has collected such a force as must overpower all opposition, leaving the subordinate war of detachments and divisions to its fate. These small bodies of the peasantry may, in the meantime, enjoy the short-lived triumph of temporary success; but when that catastrophe is accomplished, which must surely happen, and when our own troops are as safely landed in this country, as every good citizen ought fervently to wish, the power of the invader will be turned with resistless effect to annihilate every vestige of resistance, and to reduce the whole people to tranquillity and submission. His troops will penetrate into the remotest districts; his authority will be enforced by the law and the sword; and fortress after fortress, occupied by his arms, will serve as so many stations or centres, from which the chains of order and police will be extended over the whole face of the country.

Connected with the sanguine expectation of success from the petty movements which we have just described, is the old outcry now revived, of discontents, desertions, and dysenteries, thinning the ranks of the French armies—delusions which at a less experienced era, having done their little works of mischief, might now have passed away. If there be dysenteries prevailing in the country, it is obvious that they must affect the British and the Spaniards in an equal, or rather a greater degree than the French, who having, as is well known, seen more service than either of the former, must have been more exposed to all the varieties of weather, and of climate; and with regard to discontents and desertions, it is plain, that whether they exist or not, they can have no sensible effect upon the strength of the army, since we see it employed in a succession of important sieges, carrying the terror of its arms over the country, and succeeding in all the higher operations of the military art.

Leaving, however, the concerns of the Spanish war to the discretion and conduct of his generals, the French Emperor seems to be intent upon higher objects, and to have directed the whole course of his policy towards the completion of that system of federal alliance by which he aims at the union of all Europe, under his own ruling influence. We have formerly taken occasion to advert to the gradual developement of this scheme, after the destruction of the old policy of Europe, known by the name of the Balance of Power, and to recommend that in place of vainly struggling against a new order rising from the wreck of former systems, we should be studious to regulate our conduct, not by obsolete maxims, which have long lost their efficacy, if ever they had any,

upon

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upon the affairs of the world, but by that practical wisdom which draws its security from living institutions. The balance of power, whatever were its merits or defects—whether it was the parent of war or of peace—whether upon the large average of human affairs, its grand result has been good or evil—has now perished; but it was not a matter of moral obligation. It was the mere form into which society had been cast by a long train of concurring accidents, and in place of lamenting over its loss, or warring for its restoration, it becomes us to rejoice in the immortality of the principle which, under all the storms of battle and revolution, nature herself has provided for the renovation of the world. The old building under whose mouldering roof we were shaken with so many tempests, is now levelled with the ground on which we stand. But a new structure is plainly rising upon the same spot, and in place of wasting our strength in vain efforts to demolish it for the precarious security of our former fabric, we ought rather to make trial of its protection, and to admire that mysterious harmony by which the same power that brings light out of darkness, can raise some form of order from the midst of confusion and ruin.

The substance of the foregoing remarks, we have formerly submitted to the consideration of our readers, and we are now led to advert to the same subject, by an event which seems to ensure the accession of another kingdom to that formidable league, of which the object is to unite the whole states of Europe under the influence of a common ruler. We allude to the election of Marshal Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, to be Crown Prince of Sweden, an election which bids fair to meet with the general approbation and concurrence of the people, not only from the well known talents of that accomplished man, but from the high station occupied by him in the system, to which it is believed, the nations of the continent must now look for whatever portion of happiness is to be enjoyed by the present generation. By this important act, Sweden becomes an integral member of the great European confederacy, subject to the same influence, embarking in the same course of policy, and wielding her resources for the same interests. Such consequences cannot certainly be favourable to the interest or the views of England, inasmuch as they carry along with them but too obvious a demonstration of her own weakness and the omnipotence of her enemy, in every corner of the continent. But is it possible, at the same time, not to see that they are the necessary result of that ruinous war, which in spite of physical and moral obstacles, still continues to spread embarrassment and misery over so large a portion of the world? We refuse to make peace with the French Emperor because we fear his acquisition of a navy; and by means

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means of war we force him into the premature possession of a navy which the slow operations of peace could never give. We force him to employ the full force of that influence which experience has shewn to be resistless; and in our zeal to deprive him of a navy, we place at his discretion the whole maritime resources of Europe. But is it not clear, that in time of peace, the creation of a commerce must precede the creation of a navy, inasmuch as in such a machine the human instruments are the most material parts, while they are, at the same time, of the most rare and difficult formation; and, indeed, when we consider the many delicate and ingenious arts, the high qualities of mind, the capacity for command, and obedience through their infinite gradations, and all the refinements of moral tuition, which enter the composition of that vast display of power, we may safely pronounce the construction of a navy to be the work of ages. While it ought never to be forgotten, that were it otherwise, it is always in our own power to renew the war whenever we are satisfied that its certain evils are fully counterbalanced by the contingent dangers of peace.

It is impossible to touch upon the subject of peace, or to resign the mind for a moment to the pleasing associations that still impart their attractions to that sacred name, without lamenting the few approaches that seem to prevail in this country towards the spirit of conciliation that must of necessity be the forerunner of that high measure of policy and justice; and it is truly melancholy to see those who have the command of the English press, so wholly given up to the dominion of their passions, as to indulge in continual railing against the Emperor of France, never, in any one instance, attempting to enlighten their readers as to his views or policy.

The French Emperor, whatever else he may be, is a high potentate, and the ruler of a great nation, with whom it is our interest to maintain the relations of peace. His character is known to all Europe. With many it may be a subject of calm condemnation. It is, at least, a theme for no common pen. Some enthusiasts may contemplate his path as the votary of science gazes upon the wild movements of some restless luminary, that threatens every moment to extinguish worlds. He is born for no ordinary things. His views are matters of speculation; but the master-hand of genius is fixed upon his policy. Let it be at least remembered in this country, that five times did he offer us peace, and as often did we refuse it. We offered him the same boon but once. He accepted it, but we drew back—because we would not give up the interest of Russia in Sicily. What a commentary has time furnished upon our policy!

*Historical*

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# Historical Affairs.

## INDIA.

WE are concerned to ſtate, that ſome miſunderſtanding ſeems ſtill to prevail between the civil power and the military in the preſidency of Madras. The deciſion of the Court-Martial, appointed for the trials of Lieutenant-Colonels Doveton and Bell, and other officers of inferior rank, does not ſeem to have proved ſatisfactory to the Commander in Chief on that ſtation, or to the Governor General. The firſt of theſe officers was honourably acquitted. The ſentence was ſent back to be reviſed, and the Court-Martial perſiſted in their former opinion. This deciſion, as well as the principles upon which it was founded, was ſtrongly reprobated by the Commander in Chief, who recommended to Government that Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton ſhould be ſuſpended from his military functions, until his caſe was ſubmitted to the Court of Directors; but that he ſhould be permitted to draw his allowances in the mean time. Lord Minto has ſanctioned what is thus recommended, and cenſured in very ſtrong language the grounds upon which the Court-Martial decided.

A private letter of the 16th April ſtates, that the General Orders iſſued on the ſentence of the Court-Martial had excited great diſguſt in all ranks. The Preſident, General Warde, of the King's troops, had reſigned his Staff appointment, and was about to proceed to England. The officers under accuſation, who had preferred the alternative of being tried by a Court-Martial to quitting the ſervice, had, it was ſaid, in conſequence of the orders of Government on Colonel Doveton's acquittal, requeſted to be diſmiſſed.

Lord Minto continued at Madras at the end of March. The Modeſte had been diſpatched to Calcutta for General Hewitt, who, it was reported, would take the command of the Madras army, until the arrival of Sir S. Auchmuty from England. The Governor-General was expected to return to Bengal ſoon after General Hewitt's arrival.

A large expedition was fitting out at Madras, the deſtination of which was kept ſecret. The prevailing opinion was, that it was intended againſt the Iſle of France. Colonel Cloſe's army, which had been broke up, after occaſioning an immenſe expence, was ordered to re-aſſemble.

The following documents will put our readers in poſſeſſion of the facts that have been ſuffered to tranſpire reſpecting the diſputes with the army:—

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters of the Army, Choultry Plain, March 20, 1810.

G. O. BY MAJOR-GENERAL GOWDIE.

Further extracts from the proceedings of the General Court-Martial which aſſembled at Bangalore on the 1ſt day of November 1809, and of which Major-General Warde is Preſident, are publiſhed to the army.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Doveton, of the 8th regiment N. C. and late commanding the detachment of troops ſerving at the frontier ſtation of Jaulnah, ordered in arreſt, by the Officer commanding the army, on the following charges:

Charge 1.—For conduct ſubverſive of all good order and military diſcipline, and in breach of the rules and articles of war, for the better government of the Company's forces, by having, in violation of his duty, and the great truſt repoſed in him, as commanding a moſt important and critically ſituated frontier ſtation, ſhamefully abandoned the poſt committed to his charge, by moving his detachment from the ſtation of Jaulnah, on the 14th of Auguſt laſt, and with a mutinous and ſeditious deſign againſt the exiſting Government of Fort St George.

2.—For having, previouſly to his march, uſed endeavours to ſtir up and excite the troops, under his command, to join in a mutiny and ſedition againſt the exiſting Government of Fort St George.

3.—For having affixed his name to a mutinous and ſeditious paper, ſtiled the Declaration, expreſſive of the intentions with which the force had commenced their march.

By order of Major-General Gowdie, commanding the army.

T. H. B. CONWAY,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

Oct. 9. 1809.

SENTENCE



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SENTENCE AS PASSED ON THE 5th FEB. 1810.

The Court are of opinion, that the prisoner, Lieutenant-Colonel John Doveton, is not guilty of the charges preferred against him, and do, in the most full and most honourable manner, acquit him of all and every part thereof.

HENRY WARDE.
Major-General and President.

W. Ormsby, Deputy Judge Advocate.

REVISED SENTENCE AS PASSED THE 13th FEB. 1810.

The Court, in obedience to the orders of the officer commanding the army, having reconsidered the whole of the evidence before them; do not find any reason to alter their former opinion.

HENRY WARDE,
Major-General and President.

W. Ormsby, Deputy Judge Advocate.

The officer commanding the army has deeply to lament that he cannot subscribe his approbation to the above sentence; the prisoner has rested his defence on the pretext of having joined the mutiny for the purpose of preventing the excesses of his men.—But the articles of war having expressly excluded such plea, it is impossible to warrant an acquittal in opposition to the very letter of the law itself.

A second ground of the prisoner's defence appears to be a private and confidential letter from Captain Sydenham, the resident at Hydrabad, recommending to Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton to adopt the above conduct. Advice contrary to law can never constitute an authority for criminal acts, let it come from what quarter it may. But the letter in question was altogether unofficial, being marked 'confidential,' and not only not reported to Government, but seemingly carefully concealed by both parties from its knowledge, until the moment it was produced in Court by Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton, as a document of his defence.

A Court-Martial may indeed discharge a prisoner from legal penalty, but how far the party shall be again employed is a separate question. An officer who could conceive himself justified in putting himself at the head of mutiny on the mere suggestions of another, or on any pretext whatever, can never, in the opinion of Major-General Gowdie, be thought fit to be again entrusted with any important command.—He feels himself, therefore, imperiously called on to recommend to Government, that Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton be removed from the exercise of all military functions, until the pleasure of the Court of Directors shall be taken on this case, allowing him, in the mean time, to draw his proper allowances.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Doveton is released from arrest.

The above order to be read at the head of every regiment and battalion on the establishment.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-quarters of the Army, Choultry Plain, March 21, 1810.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council having addressed the subjoined orders of Major-General Gowdie, commanding the army, to be published to the army, they are accordingly published in military orders.

Fort St George, March 21, 1810.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

The officer commanding the army having laid before the Governor-General in Council the proceedings of a General Court Martial on the trial of Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton, and having recommended that Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton shall be suspended from the exercise of his military functions, receiving the pay and allowances of his rank, until the Honourable the Court of Directors shall signify their pleasure upon a case so important and extraordinary; his Lordship in Council has taken the proceedings of the said Court Martial into the most serious consideration, and as well in deference to the recommendation of the officer commanding the army, as from entire concurrence with his sentiments, has resolved to transmit the proceedings to the Honourable the Court of Directors by the earliest opportunity. — His Lordship in Council is further pleased to order, that Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton shall be suspended from the exercise of his military functions, receiving the pay and allowances of his rank, until the pleasure of the Honourable Court shall be known.

The Governor-General in Council cannot, without extreme regret, publish to the army a formal dissent from the judgment of a tribunal so much entitled, from the ends and nature of its institution, to respect, as a General Court Martial; but no establishment, devised and administered by men, can be exempt from human fallibility, and the consequences which must result from a tacit sanction of the principles on which this

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his erroneous judgment must have been founded, appear to the Governor-General in Council so fundamentally subversive of every security which the law has wisely and providentially supplied against the greatest danger with which society can be menaced, that all the subordinate considerations of delicacy towards public bodies, or tenderness towards individuals, which might properly weigh in ordinary cases, must yield to the higher and paramount duty of providing for the permanent tranquillity and safety of the public.

The Governor-General in Council cannot, therefore, too distinctly avow his entire concurrence in the sentiments of the officer commanding the army, on the present occasion, and his Lordship in Council will ever acknowledge the deep obligations of the British Empire at large, as well as of this portion of it, to the firmness and energy with which Major-General Gowdie has, with personal reluctance, no doubt, but with a manly devotion to his public duty, opposed the establishment of false and unmilitary principles, by withholding his confirmation of a sentence from which they would hereafter claim support; and has counteracted their pernicious tendency by a solemn assertion of those civil and military tenets which the Legislature has, on this branch of our public duties, exclusively acknowledged, as conformable with the juster notions of the military character, or compatible with military trust. Those cardinal maxims are, that in every calamitous case of mutiny or revolt, whether partial or general, or "on whatever pretext" that monstrous offence may seek to justify itself, the first obligation of every officer or soldier is to oppose its progress by every effort of persuasion. His second is, to separate himself from the guilty; and the last and most sacred is, to join the standard of his sovereign, his employers, and his duty, and to strain every nerve of zeal, activity, and courage, in subduing the criminal party.

It is in conformity with these just and important principles, and with a lively sense of their powerful and decisive influence on the discipline of armies and safety of the state, that the Governor-General in Council has deemed it expedient and necessary to adopt the firm and judicious advice of the officer commanding the army, and to postpone the indulgence of personal disposition and every other inferior motive to the more sacred care of providing in an extraordinary conjuncture for the interests and security of the public.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

A. FALCONER,
Chief Sec. to Government.

By order of Maj.-Gen. Gowdie,
commanding the army.

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The letters from India communicate some interesting information respecting the movements and intentions of the native Princes and Chieftains. Accounts had reached Bombay of a second engagement between the followers of Ameer Khan and the Berar troops, which terminated to the advantage of the latter. Ameer Khan, it was said, had lost a number of men and artillery, and had also received a severe wound from a spear, in the heat of the engagement. In consequence of his ill success on this occasion, he was abandoned by many of his followers. He was not expected to wait the approach of either of the British detachments in the field. The latest accounts of him stated that he was in the Bopal district, from whence he was supposed to maintain an understanding with the Chief of the Mahrattas.

Major Kelly had been detached from Colonel Martindale's army, and was to pass the Kayne river about the latter end of January. The object of this expedition was to repel an incursion made by Gopaul Sing, who formerly occupied the Korrah district in that province, but was dispossessed by the British Government, in favour of the right owner. Gopaul had obtained some victories, and was proceeding so successfully in his career, that it was found necessary to send a British force against him. Major Kelly having moved from Chatterpore for that purpose, proceeded rapidly to the entrance of the Ghauts; and after a fatiguing march, reached Salyha and Ging, where Gopaul Sing had taken post. The latter, however, being informed of the approach of the British, moved off with all his plunder the day before he arrived at his position. A few days after, Major Kelly having obtained information that a body of Gopaul's adherents had again descended the Ghauts, and taken post at three different places, endeavoured to surprise them. His success, however, was but partial; he pursued them several miles, killed a few, and took some baggage.

His Majesty's ships Cornwallis, Dover, Cornelia, and Ceylon, having on board 400 troops from Madras, have proceeded to the eastward, supposed on an enterprise against some of the Dutch settlements in the Moluccas.

General

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General Malcolm and ſuite ſailed from Bombay, on his miſſion to Perſia, on the 11th January; and on the day following, Major-General Champagny ſailed for Calcutta. General Malcolm's ſuite compriſed Captains Grant and Wauchope, Drs Colquhoun and Corme; Lieutenants Johnſon, Little, Frederick, and Macdonald; Enſigns Fotheringham and Monteath; and Meſſrs William and Babbington. The deſign of ſending a number of Britiſh officers to Perſia, under the orders of General Malcolm, for the purpoſe of inſtructing the Perſian ſoldiers in European tactics, has been for the preſent abandoned. General Malcolm reached Burſhier in March, and was to proceed on his miſſion about the 6th or 7th of April.

The late diſpatches from India announce, that all differences between the committee of ſupercargoes and the Chineſe Government had been finally adjuſted, and that the trade of the Company has, in every reſpect, been reſtored to its former footing.

We have received a detailed account of the operations of the expedition under the orders of Colonel Smith and Captain Wainwright, againſt the pirates in the Perſian Gulph. We deſtroyed 40 large dows, and about 150 ſail of ſmall ones, together with the ſhip Minerva, their prize. It is impoſſible to aſcertain the number of the pirates killed, but it muſt be immenſe. Our loſs was a captain of the 65th regiment, and five men wounded.

Our loſs in the attack on Luſt, compriſed Lieutenant Wild of the 47th regiment, and 10 men killed; Lieutenant Warren of the 65th regiment, Meſſrs Hay and Grey, midſhipmen, and 56 ſoldiers and ſeamen wounded.

We underſtand that private letters from General Hewitt inform his friends and relatives, that he does not mean to return to Bengal from Madras, but to proceed to Europe. We are ſorry to learn, that the principal cauſe of this determination is a declining ſtate of health, brought on at firſt by a ſevere accident, and much increaſed by the vexations ariſing from the recent and preſent diſcontents in the Indian armies.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

The following copy of a diſpatch from the Britiſh Government, to the Governor of Curacoa, explanatory of the policy to be adopted by this country towards the Spaniſh Colonies, appears in the Spaniſh papers, recently received:—

Downing-ſtreet, June 29, 1810.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LAVARD.

SIR—Your diſpatch, with its incloſures, has been received, and laid before the King.

I am commanded by his Majeſty to expreſs his approbation of your conduct in ſending your aid-de-camp, Captain Kelly, to his country, with the intelligence of the events which have recently occurred in the province of Venezuela.

I think it of the utmoſt importance that Captain Kelly ſhould return with as little delay as poſſible to Curacoa, and you ſhould be appriſed of the line of conduct which, under the circumſtances ſtated in your letter, it is his Majeſty's pleaſure that you ſhould purſue in his name.

The great object which his Majeſty has had in view from the firſt moment when intelligence was received in this country of the glorious reſiſtance of the Spaniſh nation, againſt the tyranny and uſurpation of France, was to aſſiſt by every means in his power this great effort of a brave, loyal, and high ſpirited people, and to ſecure, if poſſible, the independence of the Spaniſh monarchy in all parts of the world.

As long as the Spaniſh nation perſevere in their reſiſtance to their invaders, and as any reaſonable hope can be entertained of ultimate ſucceſs to their cauſe in Spain, his Majeſty feels it to be his duty, according to every obligation of juſtice and good faith, to diſcourage any proceeding which may have the effect of ſeparating the Spaniſh provinces in America from the parent ſtate in Europe; the integrity of the Spaniſh monarchy upon principles of juſtice and true policy, being not leſs the object of his Majeſty than all loyal and patriotic Spaniards.

If, however, contrary to his Majeſty's moſt anxious wiſhes, and as he ſtill continues to think, well founded expectations, the Spaniſh dominions in Europe ſhall be doomed to ſubmit to the yoke of the common enemy, either in conſequence of actual force, or of any compromiſe which may leave to them only the ſemblance of independence, an event which his Majeſty, relying on the tried energy and patriotiſm of the Spaniſh people, can in no degree conſider as probable, his Majeſty will feel himſelf bound by the ſame principles which have influenced his conduct for the two laſt years in the cauſe of the Spaniſh nation, to afford every aſſiſtance to the provinces in America,

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America, which may render them independent of French Spain, may afford a place of refuge to those Spaniards, who, in disdaining to submit to their oppressors, may look to America as to their natural asylum, and may preserve the remains of the monarchy for their unfortunate Sovereign, if it shall ever be his lot, under such circumstances, to recover his liberty; his Majesty, in thus explicitly declaring the motives and principles of his conduct, disclaims every view of territory or acquisition for himself.

His Majesty observes with satisfaction, from the papers which have been transmitted to him, that the proceedings in the Caraccas appear in a great measure to have originated in a belief, that in consequence of the progress of the French armies in the South of Spain, and the dissolution of the Supreme Junta, the cause of the Parent State had become desperate. He trusts, therefore, that as soon as the actual state of things shall have been correctly known in that quarter, the general acknowledgment throughout Spain of the Regency, and the unremitted exertions of the Spaniards in defence of their country under that authority, the inhabitants of the Caraccas will be induced to return to their connexion with Spain as an integral part of the Spanish monarchy.

His Majesty is led more particularly to entertain this expectation, from the consideration that the Regency now established at Cadiz appears to have adopted the same wise and general principles, with respect to the provinces in America, as were previously adopted by the Supreme Junta, in establishing the connexion between every part of the Spanish monarchy, upon the most liberal footing, in regarding the American provinces as integral parts of the empire, and in admitting them in consequence to a place in the Cortes of the kingdom.

His Majesty feels confident, that the same generous and enlightened policy which has dictated these measures, will induce the Government of Spain to regulate the intercourse of the American provinces with other parts of the world, upon such a basis as will contribute to their growing prosperity, and at the same time augment all the advantages which the Parent State may justly expect to derive from them.

His Majesty trusts, that this exposition of his sentiments will enable you, without difficulty, to regulate your conduct in any intercourse you may find it necessary to have with the contiguous Spanish provinces in South America: and as his Majesty has directed that a copy of his letter [illegible] be communicated [illegible] overnm[illegible]in, he can have no objection to your making any use of the avowal of these his sentiments which circumstances may appear to you to require.

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The Prince of Brazils packet, Captain Hicks, has arrived from Rio Janeiro. By this opportunity we have advices from that capital of the 19th June, and from Pernambuco of the 2d and 6th of last month. They are, on the whole, as far as relates to trade, extremely favourable. Great advantages were expected from an open trade with the new Governments to the north and south of the Brazils; and it was supposed that the treaty expected from Great Britain, would largely conduce to the internal prosperity of the country.

A letter from Buenos Ayres, of the 27th June, states, that Cisneros, the late Viceroy, and some of the members of the Cabildo, had made an attempt at effecting a counter-revolution, and had been seized by the existing government, and put on board a vessel for Old Spain.

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## SWEDEN.

The intelligence which we have to communicate, under this head, to our readers, was as unexpected as it is important and extraordinary, viz. the election of the prince of Ponte Corvo, (Marshal Bernadotte) to the dignity of Crown Prince of Sweden. The Swedish Diet met, for this purpose, at Orebro, on the 18th of August, and, after a short speech from the reigning Sovereign, Bernadotte was declared to be unanimously elected.

The facility with which this business has been completed, marks more decisively than any other event, the influence of Bonaparte in every quarter of the Continent.

The following is the speech, in which the King of Sweden proposed to the Diet the Prince of Ponto Corvo as a proper person to be chosen Crown Prince:—

"At a period when, after a long session, the last Diet separated, the fairest prospect of peace opened for Sweden; after a long series of severe misfortunes, lasting tranquillity seemed to have been obtained for this kingdom. Three treaties of peace had secured the dominion which remained at the end of a destructive war, and a generous Prince, placed near the throne, promised powerfully to support the constitution formed by the States of the Empire, and every thing promised the well-disposed Swedish citizens certain indemnification for past misfortunes. His Royal Majesty fondly [illegible] in the pleasing hope in which his [illegible]

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subjects indulged on this head, when one of these unexpected blows, with which providence at times destroys the hopes of men, annihilated ours. The Crown Prince Charles Augustus was no more; and his death shrouded the future destinies of Sweden in a dreadful gloom. His Royal Majesty, with a mind deeply affected by a loss universally so severely felt, yet mindful of his royal duty, contemplated the state of public affairs, and felt thoroughly convinced, that for the preservation of the independence of the Swedish Empire, it became indispensably necessary to secure, without the least delay, the succession of the throne, which appeared to him the only means of preserving the tranquillity of the Empire, by a firm and wise government founded on the fundamental laws of the constitution of our country. Deeply impressed with those sentiments, his Majesty perceived with pleasure that the voice of his people, equally aware of the necessity speedily to choose a successor to the Swedish throne, loudly and unanimously declared in favour of the Prince of Ponto Corvo. Brilliant exploits have illustrated his name as a warrior, at the same time that eminent talents mark him one of the most skilful statesmen of our age. Universally admired for the probity of his character and the mildness of his temper, he found opportunities, even in the misfortunes of war, to shew his attachment to the Swedish nation, by the kind and friendly manner in which he treated the Swedish officers and soldiers whom the chance of war subjected to his power. All these circumstances and considerations could not but fix his Majesty's attention, and determine his resolution, when the question was to propose a successor to the Swedish throne.

"Yet his Royal Majesty has not failed to take on this important question, the sense of the states of the empire, and of the secret committee of the council of state; a large majority of the former, and the unanimous opinions of the latter, perfectly coincided with his Majesty's sentiments on this point. His Royal Majesty thinks, that by confiding the future destinies of Sweden to the Prince of Ponto Corvo, his well-earned military fame, while on the one side it secured the independence of the state, will, on the other hand, render it superfluous for him to engage in fresh wars; that his strong mind, tutored by long experience, will maintain national tranquillity and order, and secure to our faithful subjects a long and undisturbed enjoyment of the blessings of peace; and, lastly, that his son will remove in future times that uncertainty of succession to the throne which some late lamentable events have rendered still more important to this country.

"From all these considerations, his Royal Majesty feels obliged to propose to the assembled states of the Empire, his Serene Highness John Baptist Julian Bernadotte, Prince of Ponto Corvo, as Crown Prince of Sweden, and his Royal Majesty's successor to the Swedish throne. His Royal Majesty must, however, expressly add the reservation, that should the said Prince be chosen by the states of the Empire, successor to the Swedish throne, he must, pursuant to the fundamental laws of their kingdoms, before he arrives on Swedish ground, adopt the tenets of the pure evangelical creed, and also a similar assurance, as the states of the Empire formed for the late Crown Prince. His Royal Majesty has now performed the duty prescribed to him by the constitution of the realm, and now expects the resolution of the states. May the choice which they are about to make, secure the glory and prosperity of our beloved country, and thus fulfil the most earnest wish which his Royal Majesty can ever entertain.

"CHARLES."

Letters from Sweden speak of the acquisition both of Finland and Norway to Sweden as a probable, if not a necessary consequence of the nomination of Bernadotte as successor to the throne. It is supposed that the preference given to the French candidate has produced a serious effect on the councils of Alexander, and that in a short time the disposition of the Court of Petersburgh would be publicly announced.

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## SICILY.

The French papers, for this some time past, in noticing the affairs of Sicily, are filled with boastings of the exploits of Murat's flotilla; and it is not a little amusing to hear them tell us of the terror which the warlike deeds of this formidable armada has inspired in our sailors. So far, however, from their having any grounds of vaunting, we are assured, that, in every instance, where they have dared to meet our vessels, they have met with nothing but disaster and disgrace. Eight of the largest gun-boats were sunk on the 10th of June, and 14 more, laden with warlike stores, were captured at the same time. On the 15th, another division was attacked near Catraro, when 33 were taken, and a great many more destroyed. A third division, of 40 sail, was attacked on the 18th, off Squillace, by the Resistance frigate, when 17 were taken and burnt, and the remainder dispersed. On the 21st July, the English and

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and Sicilian gun-boats made a general attack upon the French gun-boats and batteries; the enemy retreated among the rocks, and hauled up their boats, of which many were knocked to pieces. We loft 4 men killed in this affair, and 17 were wounded.

Another very brilliant action was fought on the 25th of July. The enemy's convoy, conſiſting of 60 veſſels, under the protection of ſix heavy gun-boats, was proceeding along ſhore from Naples to Scilla, and was intercepted off Amantea, about 20 leagues from the Straits of Meſſina, by his Majeſty's frigate Thames, the Hon. Captain Waldegrave, and a diviſion of the Sicilian flotilla. The enemy, appriſed of the ſailing of our flotilla, took ſhelter under a ſtrong battery, where he thought himſelf ſecure; but in that advantageous poſition he was attacked with ſuch vigour and effect, that, in five hours, the whole of the convoy was ſunk, burnt, or captured. The captured veſſels, 37 in number, were brought into Meſſina. They were deeply laden with ammunition, ſtores, and proviſions, for the army in Calabria.

Murat has confeſſed that the above flotilla was abſolutely neceſſary for carrying into effect the invaſion of Sicily; and the laſt accounts from his head quarters inform us that the invaſion has been poſtponed for ſome time, if not altogether abandoned.

The Britiſh ſhips of war at Sicily, on the 28th July, were—the Canopus, Cumberland, Victorious, Warrior, Thames, Succeſs, Termagant, Weazle, Swallow, Pilot, Buſtard, Halcyon, and Orenza.

His Majeſty the King of the two Sicilies, having been informed by his Excellency Lieutenant-General Denaro, of the zeal and activity with which his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir J. Stuart has provided for the ſecurity of the city of Meſſina, and the defence of this country againſt the common enemy, has charged Lieutenant-General Denaro, not only to expreſs to Lieutenant-General Stuart his Majeſty's unqualified approbation of all the meaſures adopted for that purpoſe, but alſo to make it known to the public at large.

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On the 4th July, Sir John Stuart iſſued to the army the following

GENERAL ORDERS.

Meſſina, July 4, 1810.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Stuart is aware that it is unneceſſary to call the attention of the army to the great equipments at preſent of the enemy in our front, with the avowed declaration to the world of intended enterpriſe upon the part of this iſland defended by the Britiſh forces—but the General exults that we can reply to the vauntings of our adverſary, by diſplaying to his view the calm with which we prepare to meet his approaches.

The Britiſh officers commanding at the different poſts will be often obliged to appropriate the local reſources of the country for the ſervice of the troops, to the partial privation and inconvenience perhaps of the inhabitants; but the neceſſity of circumſtances, and the reflection that our meaſures are only for their own ſecurity, and to ſuſtain them in defending the rights and intereſts of their lawful Prince, againſt an enemy thirſting for violence and rapine, will, no doubt, enſure a continuance of that zealous and friendly aſſiſtance which the Britiſh troops have ever habitually experienced from the friendſhip of the Sicilian people, but which the objects of our common cauſe may require from them more actively at this moment.

The General, however, deſires that it may ſtill be remembered by officers in command, that every requiſition from the population ſhall be made as heretofore, where poſſible, through the channel of the legal magiſtrates; and that all ſupplies, whether of article or labour, are to be duly and regularly paid for.

Meanwhile the ſucceſsful gallantry of the combined Britiſh and Sicilian flotillas, attached to the ſervice of the army, have already proved anew to the enemy their impotency in every attempt to operate upon an element on which the enterprizes of their nation have been only recorded by ignominious flights, or by diſcomfitures; and ſhould any of their diſordered diviſions reach the ſhores which his Sicilian Majeſty has, in his flattering confidence, committed to Britiſh protection, they will be received by troops, in whom the language of menace excites no emotion but that of contempt; and who never as yet have met their boaſted legions on any terms of equality but to be victorious.

T. CAMPBELL, A. G.

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## SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

On the ſtate of affairs in Spain we are totally unable to form any correct judgment. While we are told by the French, that the people of Madrid are diverting themſelves with bull fights, and other amuſements; that the French troops are every where favourably received by the inhabitants, and are abundantly ſupplied with proviſions and every neceſſary—the intelligence received through the Spaniſh papers, and private letters from that country,

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try, present quite a different picture. They all concur in representing the country as the scene of perpetual commotion, the Spaniards destroying the French as their oppressors, and rising in insurrection in every quarter where there is not a powerful military force to keep them in awe.

The siege of Cadiz proceeds very slowly. From that quarter we learn, that all the works necessary for the defence of the town and the island of Leon, had been completed; that the garrison was numerous, healthy, and well supplied with provisions; and that the Spaniards were daily improving in military discipline and appearance. The French force there, including a reinforcement of 4000 that lately joined, amounts to 19,000, a number not more, it is said, than a quarter sufficient to reduce Cadiz, if the Spaniards stand true to their cause. There are 8000 British, 1500 Portuguese, and 17,000 Spanish regular troops, in the isle of Leon, independent of militia, volunteers, and many thousand idlers, or lookers on. General Graham has proposed several times to attack the French in their intrenchments, but the Junta are so timid, they are afraid to try the issue.

The activity and vigour that has been displayed in the naval department, since the arrival of Sir R. Keats and Captain Cockburn at Cadiz, deserves high praise. Sir R. Keats had not taken the command above a fortnight, when he completely succeeded in shewing to the Regency the prudence of removing the large Spanish ships from the roads, and in completing them for removal.

Fourteen sail of the line in Cadiz Road, were thus disposed of, August 12, 1810.

Falgeneso and Lorenzo, 74 guns each—to the Havannah, with the Bulwark.

Algeziras, 74—at Portsmouth.

Glorioso, 74, Justo, 74, Paulo, 94, Neptuno, 74, and America, 74—gone to Mahon, with the Norge and Blake, August 10.

Principe and St Anna, 112 guns each—to the Havannah, with an escort, about the 14th of August.

Asia, 64—on her passage to Plymouth.

Montanez, 74—at the Caraccas, floating battery.

St Elmo, 74—In Cadiz Road, under orders for Minorca.

Minho, 50—under orders for Vera Cruz.

In consequence of the removal of the Cadiz fleet, our naval force at that port has been reduced. The Temeraire, Admiral Pickmore, had sailed for Palermo, to relieve the Canopus; the Zealous, 74, Captain Boys, for Lisbon; the Eagle, 74, Captain Rowley, to join Sir Charles Cotton, off Toulon; and the Norge and Blake had sailed with five of the Spanish ships to Minorca; leaving at Cadiz the Implacable, Atlas, Achille, and Rodney, besides bombs and smaller vessels.

Matters in Portugal appear to be drawing to a crisis. Dispatches have been received from Lord Wellington, announcing the fall of Almeida, on the 27th of August, after a defence of only two days; thus giving the French General the full command of his troops; and it will now shortly appear, whether he means to carry on his war of sieges, or to commit the fate of the campaign to one decisive blow, by an attack upon Lord Wellington's army.

It appears, that during the siege of Almeida, the magazine of the besieged blew up, by which accident about 500 men were killed and wounded, and the church, and nearly half of the buildings, were destroyed. General Cox, the Governor of the place, also lost an arm by the explosion.

Lord Wellington continues, in the meantime, to occupy nearly the same position as formerly. His head-quarters are at Celorico, and the out-posts of his cavalry at Alverca. On the 28th some skirmishes took place with the enemy's cavalry, in one of which Captain Lyon, of the 16th, was wounded; and a small party of the royal dragoons made a successful charge, killing several of the enemy, and taking some prisoners.

A letter from an officer of high rank in Lord Wellington's army, contains this remarkable passage:—"No man can doubt the courage of the British army; but no man can say that the physical strength of one man, opposed to ten men, can overcome so great a superiority in numbers."

Some letters, written from the British army to a naval officer at Oporto, stating the great danger to which they were exposed from the accumulating numbers of the French forces, and indicating that our army was on the eve of retreating from Portugal, produced great alarm, and caused a requisition to the admiral on the station to provide for the escape of the British residents at Oporto. Lord Wellington, in consequence, issued the following proclamation:—

"It having come to my knowledge that certain persons have been sent by the enemy into the interior of the kingdom, with letters and messages for different individuals, cities, and towns; all such persons shall be arrested as criminal, and sent, with the letters with which they may be charged, to my headquarters.

"Those who shall receive letters from the

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the enemy's army, and not apprehend the bearers of them, shall be considered as accomplices, and subjected to the most rigorous punishment.

"WELLINGTON.

"Headquarters, Aug. 1, 1810."

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From the following proclamation it would appear, that the Portuguese are not disposed to risk much for the common cause; and Lord Wellington, accordingly, threatens to "compel the careless and indolent to make the necessary efforts to preserve themselves from the dangers which threaten them, and to save their country."—

PROCLAMATION BY LORD WELLINGTON,

"Lord Viscount Wellington, Marshal General, &c.

"The time which has elapsed during which the enemy has remained on the frontiers of Portugal, must have proved to the Portuguese nation what they have to expect from the French. The inhabitants of some villages have remained in them, confiding in the promises of this enemy, and hoping that by treating the enemies of their country, they might conciliate and mollify them, and inspire them with humane sentiments, that their property would be respected, their females preserved from brutal violation, and their lives secured.

"Vain hopes! the inhabitants of these submissive places have suffered all the evils which a cruel enemy could inflict; their property has been plundered, their habitations burnt, the women atrociously violated, and those whose age and sex did not provoke the brutal violence of the soldiers, have fallen victims to the imprudent confidence which they placed in promises made only to be broken.

"The Portuguese must now see that no other means remain, to avoid the evils with which they are threatened, but a determined and vigorous resistance, and a firm resolution to obstruct, as much as possible, the advance of the enemy into the interior of the kingdom, by removing out of his reach all such things as may contribute to his subsistence, or facilitate his progress. This is the only and most certain means to prevent the evils with which this country is threatened. The army under my command will protect as large a portion of the country as is possible; but it is obvious that the people alone can deliver themselves by a vigorous resistance, and preserve their goods by removing them out of the reach of the enemy. The duties, therefore, that bind me to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, and to the Portuguese nation, oblige me to make use of the power and authority with which I am furnished, and compel the careless and indolent to make the necessary efforts to preserve themselves from the danger which threatens them, and to save their country.

"In conformity with this, I make known and declare, that all magistrates, and persons in authority, who shall remain in the villages or towns after having received orders from the military officers to remove from them; and all persons, of whatever class they may be, who shall maintain the least communication with, or aid and assist in any manner, the enemy, shall be considered as traitors to the State, and tried and punished as such an enormous crime requires.

"WELLINGTON.

"Headquarters, Aug. 4, 1810."

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## FRANCE AND HOLLAND.

We are informed, by letters from France, that the ports into which, by the Trianon decree, (a copy of which we inserted in our last number), the importation of colonial produce is permitted, are Ostend, Rouen, Rochelle, Nantes, and Bourdeaux. The following is a copy of the licenses, by which the French Government allows such importation:—

[From Aug. 1810—for six months.]

"To sail from [the name of the port the vessel is lying at], for England, and the ports of the north, and return; the captain and consignees to fulfil the regulations of the customs, and paying the usual duties.

"The vessel's cargo, on sailing, to consist, 1-6th of her tonnage, or 1-8th of the value of the cargo in wines and brandies; the remainder 5-6ths optional in wines, brandies, vinegar, seeds, vegetables, and fruits, and of any kinds of articles of French manufacture, or of the French soil, allowed to be exported.

"Returning, she may bring timber for ship building, the same as before allowed: Further, mahogany, indigo, and other dyeing materials; pepper, nutmegs, cinnamon, together, to the amount of the cargo exported or to be exported from France. The price of the goods so exported to be regulated according to their price at the place of destination, and the value of the return cargo to be regulated at the current price of the place where it has been taken in."

In



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In the licenſes granted by Bonaparte to the American veſſels, the following are the chief paragraphs:—

"We have authoriſed, and do authoriſe by theſe preſents, ſigned with our own hand, and delivered under the numbers ——, the American veſſel named ——, (name of the veſſel, and quantity and qualities of each commodity to be here ſpecified) to carry into any of our ports of France, cotton, fiſh oil, dye ſtuffs, ſalt fiſh and cod, coffees and ſugars of French iſlands in America and Aſia, cocoa, ſpices of all kinds of the Dutch iſlands, all the merchandizes and colonial productions of the two Indies, with the exception of tobacco and all articles whereof the importation into France is prohibited; under the obligation that there ſhall be exported by the ſaid veſſel from any of our ports of France, an equal value to that of the ſaid produce and merchandize, and according to the price current at the port where the veſſel ſhall arrive; the value to be exported ſhall principally conſiſt of half at leaſt of French wines and brandies, and the other half in woollens, ſilks, hemp, and linen cloths, and other productions of our manufactures.

"Be it underſtood, 1. That the ſaid veſſel ſhall be exempted from the formality of the certificate of origin.—2. That the captain be the bearer of a letter from our conſul to our miniſter of foreign relations. 3. That he ſhall bring with him the American journals of the day of his departure from the United States.—4. That previous to the landing of the produce and merchandize in France, the preſent permit ſhall be ſent from the port of arrival, of verification, to our Board of the General Direction of the cuſtoms."

An imperial decree of the 12th September, in regulation of the currency of France, orders, that, from the date of the decree, the gold coin of 48 livres Tournois ſhall be valued at 47 francs 20 cents.; the gold coin of 24 livres Tournois at 23 f. 55 c.; the ſilver coin of 5 livres Tournois at 5 livres 60 cents.; and the ſilver coin of 3 livres at 2 francs 75 cents.

In addition to the reſtraints on the preſs in France, to the liberty of which, Bonaparte is of neceſſity an enemy; an order was iſſued on the 3d Auguſt, limiting the number of news-papers to one in each department, with the exception of that of the Seine. The following is a copy of this order, which could not be reliſhed in any country poſſeſſing even the ſhadow of freedom:—

1.—There ſhall be only one journal in each of the departments, with the exception of that of the Seine.

2.—This journal ſhall be under the authority of the Prefect, and cannot be publiſhed but with his approbation.

3.—Nevertheleſs, the Prefects may proviſionally authoriſe in our great cities, the publication of papers containing advertiſements in the nature of poſting-bills, or hand-bills, relative to ſales of articles of merchandize and immoveable property; and journals treating excluſively of literature, the ſciences, arts, and agriculture. The ſaid publications muſt contain no articles foreign to their object.

4.—Our Miniſter of the Interior ſhall, on the 1ſt September next, make a report to us upon the ſaid advertiſing journals; the publication of which may be definitively determined.

In recent communications from Holland, it is ſtated that at Antwerp there are at preſent twenty ſhips of the line, 15 of which are ready for ſea, and the others in a ſtate of great forwardneſs. Admiral De Winter had been at that port for ſome time, ſuperintending or puſhing forward the operations. On the 3d September three new gun-boats were launched, of the largeſt ſize. A great number of men were employed in building theſe veſſels, and were working extra hours in order to proceed with the greateſt rapidity.

The number of French troops in Holland are ſtated to be but few, and it is ſaid they conduct themſelves moſt exemplarily; returning to quarters regularly at nine o'clock in the evening. In ſome of the principal towns there are no ſoldiers, but their abſence is ſupplied by the douaniers. The Dutch troops, it is ſtated, have all been marched out of their native country to Spain, with the exception of a few regiments, who only wait to be completed in order to follow their companions.

The collection of the duty of 50 per cent impoſed on colonial produce in Holland, which has been reduced to 40 per cent, has been commenced with ſome ſeverity; not a place in the country is left unexamined by the cuſtom-houſe agents, as they are allowed half the value if they diſcover any goods of this deſcription concealed.

In order to prevent articles of colonial produce riſing to an exorbitant height in Holland, the government has thought proper to publiſh a price current, according to which, all theſe commodities are to be ſold. The beſt roaſted coffee, coſts 44 ſtivers per lb.; beſt raw coffee, 33 ſtivers; hyſon tea, 6 guilders; and other kinds, 4 guilders the lb.;

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lb.; Carolina rice, from 7 to 8 ſtivers per lb.

## TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

The intelligence we received leaves us ſtill uninformed as to the actual ſtate of the war at preſent carrying on between theſe two countries. The articles dated Peterſburgh repreſent the Ruſſians as conſtantly victorious, while the accounts from Conſtantinople as uniformly lay claim to ſucceſs on the part of the Turks.

Some German papers, received lately, hold out a proſpect of peace being ſpeedily concluded between the belligerents, by the Porte ceding to Ruſſia the provinces on the left bank of the Danube.

It is reported that Alexander has taken alarm at the late election of a French Marſhal as ſucceſſor to the throne of Sweden, and that conſiderable changes has already, or is about to take place in the cabinet of St Peterſburgh. It has been even ſtated, that overtures have been made from that court to this country. This, however, for the preſent, appears to have no other foundation than mere conjecture, and is only cheriſhed by thoſe who feel intereſted in hearing of new allies, and freſh ſubſidies; and we doubt very much, whether the Emperor of all the Ruſſias will ever again be recognifed in this country as the *magnanimous Alexander.*

## MUNGO PARKE.

We feel much ſatisfaction in communicating the intelligence contained in the following extract, reſpecting this celebrated traveller. We truſt that the hopes which it holds forth will be ſpeedily realized:—

Extract of a letter from Colonel Maxwell, dated Government-houſe, Senegal, 6th July 1810, to the Secretary of the African Inſtitution.

"I have juſt received information from Goree, that Mr Laporte, of that iſland, was, on the 27th of March laſt, at C——, and had there met with a Toucaloor, who informed him, that a month before, he had ſeen Mr Mungo Parke, in a village, the name of which has eſcaped the memory of Mr Laporte; that he was very well, but alone, having loſt all his companions; that he intended to return to the coaſt by Galam to Senegal, it being a ſhorter route from where he was than by the Gambia. If he really is in exiſtence, and had been ſeen by the Toucaloor, he probably adopted this reſolution owing to the diſturbed ſtate in which the upper part of Gambia is, on account of war between the ——.

"It is much lamented that Mr Laporte was not more preciſe in his inquiries; there was another inhabitant of Goree with him, who, he ſays, has more particulars than himſelf, as he ſpeaks the language of the Toucaloor; this perſon, Mr Pignand, has not yet returned from Gambia. I will tranſmit to you the earlieſt intelligence on the ſubject which I receive. If this rumour is true, I ſhall feel particularly delighted to have the pleaſure of receiving Mr Parke, and to forward him to his native land."

## *STATE OF THE BRITISH NAVY.*

AT SEA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ships of the line | 96 |
| From 50 to 44 guns | 13 |
| Frigates | 136 |
| Sloops and yachts | 122 |
| Bomb veſſels | 5 |
| Brigs | 141 |
| Cutters | 92 |
| Schooners and ſmaller veſſels | 51 |
| Total | 594 |

IN PORT AND FITTING.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ships of the line | 24 |
| From 50 to 44 guns | 5 |
| Frigates | 31 |
| Sloops and yachts | 37 |
| Bomb veſſels | 1 |
| Brigs | 41 |
| Cutters | 8 |
| Schooners and ſmaller veſſels | 27 |
| Total | 174 |

GUARD SHIPS, HOSPITAL SHIPS, PRISON SHIPS, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ships of the line | 32 |
| From 50 to 44 guns | 5 |
| Frigates | 9 |
| Sloops, &c. | 4 |
| Schooner, &c. | 2 |
| Total | 52 |

ORDINARY AND REPAIRING FOR SERVICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ships of the line | 71 |
| From 50 to 44 guns | 14 |
| Frigates | 66 |
| Sloops | 47 |
| Bomb veſſels | 8 |
| Brigs | 15 |
| Cutters | 2 |
| Schooners | 5 |
| Total | 228 |

BUILDING.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ships of the line | 37 |
| Frigates | 15 |
| Sloops | 2 |
| Brig | 1 |
| Total | 55 |

GRAND TOTAL, 1113.

SCOTTISH

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# Scottish Chronicle.

## HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24.

THIS day came on before the Court, the case of Peter Hewghan, late clerk to the Collector of Excise at Kirkaldy, accused of forging Excise debentures. The pannel was, as our readers will recollect, tried some time ago. The libel was restricted to a particular statute, which enacted, that the forging of debentures, subjected the pannel to seven years transportation. The Jury returned a verdict, finding, that Hewghan had not forged the debentures, but that he had uttered them. His Counsel insisted that no punishment could follow, as uttering was not mentioned in the statute. The Court ordered informations upon this point, which were delivered in for both parties. Their Lordships delivered their opinions at considerable length, and unanimously found that the pannel must be acquitted. After a suitable exhortation from the Lord Justice-Clerk, he was dismissed from the Bar.

The pannel was no sooner dismissed, than a petition was presented and read to the Court, praying to apprehend him on a charge of forging another debenture. The Court immediately granted the warrant craved, and he was recommitted to prison.

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The Court then proceeded to the trial of William Lawson, officer of Excise at Duddingstone, and David Smith, salt manufacturer at Magdalene Salt Pans, accused of the murder of Richard Ewan, officer of Excise, on the 18th of May last. No objection was made to the libel, and the pannels having pleaded *not guilty*, a Jury was chosen, and the trial proceeded.

A number of witnesses were examined on the part of the prosecutor, and the declarations of the pannels were also read, (which were remarkably consistent with each other). From these it appeared, that, on the 18th of May, an Excise Court was held at Dalkeith, which the pannels and the deceased went to attend. Upon their arrival in Dalkeith, they went into Morrison's inn, and had a refreshment; and afterwards went to the Court, where Mr Smith was acquitted of a fraud alleged against him.—The pannels and the deceased came back to Morrison's, where they dined; the company consisting of 13 or 14 people. Mr Smith wished to go away early; but, as the deceased was evidently in liquor, they stopped for him, and between eight and nine o'clock, they left Dalkeith to go to home, Lawson leading Ewan, who was by that time much intoxicated. They went first on the common road from Dalkeith to Musselburgh, but returned to the Duke of Buccleuch's gate to get through the parks. After a considerable altercation with the woman at the gate, they were allowed to pass, and went by the stables through part of the policy. The deceased was then in such a weak state that he fell repeatedly, and was at one time carried a considerable way on Lawson's back, who at last was unable to proceed. Ewan was laid down on the grass, and Lawson went to endeavour to find a road out of the park, while Smith staid by Ewan.—Lawson was unable to find his way out, and, being quite fatigued, all the three fell asleep. After sleeping several hours, Lawson and Smith awoke, and endeavoured to arouse Ewan, but did not succeed. Lawson then proposed to go to Dalkeith for help, which he did, and Smith stopped with Ewan.

The above particulars are taken principally from the declarations of the pannels, as no person saw the parties after they went into the Duke's policy.—The only person who heard any thing, was a groom at the stables, who about ten, and afterwards at twelve o'clock at night, heard people, as if quarrelling, a little way from the stables; but the dogs disturbed him so much that he could not hear what passed.—Next morning the under-groom found some things about the grounds, which belonged to the deceased and the pannels, particularly two broken sticks, and the deceased's hat, which was torn.

Lawson arrived at the house of David Torrance, sheriff-officer in Dalkeith, about four in the morning, and begged of him to go and get Ewan conveyed to a place of safety, as he was dying with cold. Torrance immediately went to the guardhouse, where he got two soldiers of the Galloway militia,

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militia, and proceeded to the place, where they found Ewan, with Smith sitting beside him. One of the soldiers took Ewan on his back, and, in that manner, he was conveyed to Torrance's house, but was accompanied no farther than the stables by Lawson and Smith, who left them, after the former had given Torrance 5s. to pay the soldiers, and promised to pay whatever more might be wanted. On their arrival at Torrance's house, the deceased was set on a chair, but died in a few minutes, without having spoke. Torrance sent for Mr Skeddon, surgeon in Dalkeith, who endeavoured to draw blood, but did not succeed. The body was afterwards examined, about ten o'clock, by Dr Graham, and Mr Scott, surgeon, who were of opinion that the deceased's death was occasioned by external violence, to which opinion they adhered, on a subsequent examination which was ordered by the Sheriff. Their opinions were principally grounded on the circumstance of the deceased being bruised on the back part of the body, by blows, as they imagined, from the neck almost to the heels—This was the substance of the evidence for the prosecution.

In favour of the pannels, it appeared, from most respectable witnesses, and also from their own declarations, that, the moment they heard of the death of Ewan, they went to Dalkeith, and immediately afterwards to Edinburgh, to the Sheriff's Office. They were desired to go home, till called for; and, when summoned to attend, emitted the declarations which had been read, and were admitted to bail.—It was also sworn to, by several witnesses, that the deceased was sometimes in the habit of getting intoxicated, on which occasions he was exceedingly helpless, and could not get home without assistance: That a perfect friendship and good understanding subsisted between him and the pannels; and that Lawson often did duty for him, and many times had helped him home, when in a state of intoxication.—To the characters of both pannels witnesses of the greatest credit were adduced; who, from long knowledge and experience, testified as to their quietness of disposition, and peaceable and orderly behaviour, upon all occasions.

As exculpatory evidences, two medical gentlemen were produced, viz. Mr Bell, surgeon, and Mr Fyfe, anatomist, who underwent long examinations, and gave their opinions on the questions put to them by the Court and Counsel in a manner highly satisfactory. They were examined principally on the appearances which dead bodies exhibit, found in situations similar to that of Mr Ewan's.

After the evidence was gone through, Mr J. H. Mackenzie declined charging the Jury on the part of the prosecution, observing shortly, that he had not made out his case, and that the pannels ought to be acquitted. The Counsel for the pannels said nothing; and the Lord Justice-Clerk desired the Jury to inclose, and the Court would wait their return. Accordingly, in about half an hour, which is nearly as soon as the form of returning a written verdict will admit, they returned their verdict, all in one voice, finding the pannels *not guilty*; on which, after a suitable advice from the Lord Justice-Clerk, they were dismissed from the Bar. This trial excited considerable interest, and the Court-room (the Court of Exchequer, the Justiciary Court being now painting) was much crowded.

Counsel for the prosecution, J. H. Mackenzie, James Wedderburn, and William Horne, Esqrs.; Agent, Mr Hugh Warrender. For the pannels, Francis Jeffrey and John Reid, Esqrs.; Agent, Mr Steedman, writer.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 27.

This day came on before the Court, the trial of John Cameron, ship carpenter, lately residing in the Citadel, Leith, accused of the murder of Mary Macinnes, or Cameron, his wife, on the 20th of July last.

It appeared from the evidence, that the prisoner, a ship-carpenter in Leith, had been often heard by the neighbours quarrelling with his wife; that on the morning when she was found dead, the neighbours were awakened betwixt one and two o'clock, by the cries of a person in great distress, and a noise resembling struggling and fighting, and tossing the furniture about; after the noise had subsided, smothered groans were heard, and a smell of burning was felt; the neighbours knocked very loud at the door, but no answer being given, they were obliged to force it open, when the deceased was found burnt to death, near the kitchen grate. There was a piece of tobacco, with a bit broke off it, lying on the floor, and an empty bottle, which might hold about three gills, standing on the table. The prisoner was in bed, along with his child, in another room. On turning the clothes off him, he turned round, and asked what was wanted. No direct answer was returned, the prisoner being merely desired to lie still. He accordingly laid his head down on the pillow, but shortly afterwards arose, and asked how they came to break open his door without a warrant, and that he would make them answer for it. The prisoner was then taken into custody by soldiers. One of the witnesses

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witneſſes ſaid, that he aſked the priſoner what was become of his wife? The priſoner anſwered, "She is with one of her neighbours taking a ſmoke." Witneſs replied, "I doubt you have given her an infernal ſmoke." He then laid himſelf quietly down upon his pillow. None of the perſons preſent told the priſoner what had happened to his wife. The ſame witneſs communicated what had happened, to the deceaſed's father, who, on his coming to the houſe, ſaid to the priſoner. "John, John, what is this, you have been doing? Long looked for is come at laſt. You have often attempted it, and now you have done it." On which the priſoner aſked, "What is it? What is it? I know nothing about it;" and on being told the child's clothes were not to be found, he ſaid, "O, I ſuppoſe they have been burnt too."

Some of the witneſſes ſtated, that the deceaſed was greatly addicted to drinking.

Mr Duncan jun. and Mr Charles Anderſon, ſurgeons in Leith, ſtated that, upon opening the head and body, they found no ſymptoms to lead them to ſuppoſe that any external injury had been ſuſtained, except burning. The ſtomach bore an evident ſmell of ſpirits; and, on examining the throat, there appeared no marks of ſtrangulation. They were of opinion, the deceaſed had died in conſequence of burning, and had not been killed firſt, and then ſet fire to.

The priſoner's declaration was then read, from which it appeared, that he had been married to the deceaſed about a year and a half ago; they had lived in good terms together till Chriſtmas laſt, when he diſcovered that ſhe was addicted to drinking, and that ſhe had uſed improper freedoms with a foreigner, whom he at one time found in bed with her. On the night of her deceaſe, after leaving her father's houſe, they went home together quite ſober and happy; and when he got home, he went to bed with his child, the deceaſed ſaying ſhe wanted a ſmoke, and that ſhe would go out for a light, as there was no fire in the houſe. After this he fell aſleep, and knew no more of the matter until he was awakened, and told his wife was dead. A great number of witneſſes were then examined on the part of the priſoner, who had been acquainted with him for a ſeries of years, and gave him a very high character for ſobriety, decency, and honeſty, and that he was rather religiouſly inclined.

Maurice Crawford, clerk to Mr Freebairn, inſurance broker, Leith, depoſed, that the priſoner's firſt wife was his ſiſter, with whom he lived very happy; having been invited one evening to Cameron's houſe, he found the deceaſed lying in bed drunk, and her huſband abſent.—Had heard the priſoner frequently ſay, that the deceaſed uſed his firſt wife's child very ill, and one night about 12 o'clock, he came to witneſs's houſe with the child, and told him that he was obliged to fly his own houſe, as his wife wanted to beat it—he ſtaid all night.

Helen Lyon recollected the deceaſed coming into her maſter's ſhop that evening ſhe died, and purchaſing a candle and a halfpenny worth of tobacco. She called for a gill of ſpirits, and gave a part to the witneſs, a part to her miſtreſs, and drank part herſelf. She then got another gill, which was put into a ſmall green bottle, and carried by her up ſtairs. The deceaſed had gone away without taking her candle with her; witneſs went up with it, when ſhe ſaid that ſhe had been trying to light her fire, but was afraid ſhe could not do it. The deceaſed came down afterwards to her maſter's ſhop, and lighted the candle. This was a little paſt 11 o'clock, when the witneſs went to bed, after which he heard ſome groans, but no ſcreams.

The evidence having been concluded, Mr Mackenzie addreſſed the jury on the part of the crown; and Mr Forſyth on the part of the priſoner. After which, the Lord Juſtice Clerk ſummed up the evidence in a very able and impartial manner.

The jury returned a verdict, unanimouſly finding the libel *not proven*; and, after a ſuitable and impreſſive exhortation from the Lord Juſtice-Clerk, the priſoner was diſmiſſed from the bar.

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TUESDAY, AUG. 28.

This day came on before the Court, the trial of James Inglis, private ſoldier in the Edinburgh militia, charged with the wilful murder of Simon Simonſon, a Daniſh priſoner, by firing his muſket, upon the 27th of July laſt, through a window of Greenlaw, kept as a depot for priſoners of war, by which the ſaid Simon Simonſon was mortally wounded in the head, and afterwards died. The parnel pleaded *not guilty* of murder, and that he ſhot Simonſon in execution of his duty.

It appeared by the evidence, that the priſoners at Greenlaw had been for ſome days, and particularly upon the day ſtated in the libel, very riotous and diſorderly, and had frequently pelted the ſentinels with ſtones, pieces of wood, bones, &c. from the window of the houſe: that ſeveral of the ſoldiers had been ſtruck with theſe, and had not only complained to the officer and ſerjeant of the guard, but had threatened to fire into the houſe

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ouſe upon the priſoners, if the throwing ontinued: That Inglis, upon the evening of he 27th, was poſted upon the ſouth ſide of he houſe, without the palliſade, and the entinels to the right and left of him heard im repeatedly call to the priſoners to keep back from the windows; that he complain-d to the keeper of the priſon that he could not ſtand upon his poſt, for ſtones, bones, and ſticks, thrown at him by the priſoners; that the jailor went into the priſon to challenge the priſoners, and put them upon their guard; that when in the act of doing ſo, Inglis fired in through the windows of the ſtair-caſe of the third flat, by which the deceaſed was mortally wounded. It was declared by the officers commanding the detachment, and the ſerjeants, that frequent complaints had been made to them by the men, of being annoyed by the priſoners, and that they took every ſtep in their power to prevent it, and find out the perſons offending, but that ſtrict orders were given not to fire upon ſuch occaſions, but to call the ſerjeant of the guard; (it did not appear that the pannel had been informed of this order) and that by the general orders read to the detachment, a ſentinel was entitled to fire when the priſoners were eſcaping, or attempting to eſcape. It was ſworn by one of the priſoners, that he and the deceaſed were ſtanding quietly together, converſing at the window, and that they neither ſpoke nor threw at the ſentinels. Inglis, in his declaration, admitted he had not called the ſerjeant of the guard, nor received orders to fire, but that he was ſeverely pelted by the priſoners from the ſtair-caſe window of the third flat; that he repeatedly called to them to keep back from the window; that they laughed at him, and ſaid he had no ball in his piece; that he cocked, and preſented, but not wiſhing to fire, recovered his arms; and that it was not till after repeated inſults that he at laſt fired; and that he conſidered himſelf entitled to do ſo, being inſulted on his poſt.

Inglis is a young man, about 20 years of age, and had not been full twelve months a ſoldier, and his Captain gave him the character of a ſteady quiet man.

The Jury were charged on the part of the Crown by Mr Mackenzie, and on the part of the pannel by Mr Wilſon; when the evidence had been ſummed up in an impartial manner by the Lord Juſtice Clerk, the Jury retired, and, in a ſhort time, returned a verdict againſt the pannel, of *Culpable Homicide.*

Counſel for the Crown, J. H. Mackenzie and James Wedderburn, Eſquires—Agent, Mr H. Warrender. For the pannel, James Wilſon, and John Tawſe, Eſquires—Agent, Mr John Chriſtie.

Next day, while the Jury had retired to conſider of their verdict, on the caſe of Fraſer and Moſſman, James Inglis was brought to the bar.—Mr John Tawſe, Counſel for Inglis, ſhortly addreſſed the Court in mitigation of puniſhment, principally on account of his youth and inexperience as a ſoldier, and the probability there was, that he had miſtaken his orders.—Their Lordſhips delivered their opinions upon his caſe at conſiderable length, and he was ſentenced to be tranſported beyond ſeas for the ſpace of 14 years, under the penalty of death, if he ſhould return to this country before the expiry of that period.

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WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29.

This day came on the trial of David Fraſer, porter in Leith, and Robert Moſſman, carter, Graſſmarket, Edinburgh, charged with breaking into the warehouſe of John Anderſon, merchant in Leith, on the 10th of July, and ſtealing therefrom twenty buffalo hides, and twelve tanned ſmaller hides, and five boxes of raiſins, the property of the ſaid John Anderſon. The pannels pleaded *not guilty*; and, no objections being made to the relevancy of the libel, a jury was choſen, and the trial proceeded.

John Anderſon, merchant in Leith, ſaid, his warehouſe is in Mitchell Street. On the 10th July, he employed David Fraſer as a porter, and ſent him with ſome goods to the ſhore; but did not ſee him till next day, when he paid and diſmiſſed him. Soon after, he miſſed twenty buffalo hides, and forty-one tanned ſkins, and five boxes of raiſins; and, finding a bar removed from a window, he ſuſpected his warehouſe was robbed. On the 13th, he received a letter from Mr Elder, tanner in Dalkeith, ſtating that he had ſeized ſome hides, which he ſuſpected were ſtolen. In conſequence of this information, he went to Dalkeith, and found the hides were his property; but there were not ſo many as had been ſtolen from him. Witneſs identified the hides, which he knew by being foreign and double ſtamped. He alſo identified five boxes of raiſins. He ſaid, that Fraſer was employed on the day before the robbery, in carting buffalo hides: that he (Fraſer) engaged not a Leith but an Edinburgh carter, which he believes to be the pannel, Moſſman. Fraſer was in the warehouſe for ſome time by himſelf, and had a full opportunity of ſeeing where the hides were, which were weighed and laid aſide for a purchaſer, and laid on the floor. Witneſs carries on buſ-

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neſs under the firm of James Anderſon and Co.

William Waddell, carter in Edinburgh.—The witneſs knows the pannels. Moſſman called him up on the morning of the 11th, with his horſe and cart, to leave ſome goods with him; he accordingly roſe, and found the goods ſpecified in the libel on it. The witneſs had no accommodation for the goods, but they were laid down near Hamilton's Folly, where the witneſs had his ſtable—they took one of the boxes of raiſins with them. Witneſs met the pannels again in the evening, and he went with them into the houſe of one Allan, in the Pleaſance, where the raiſins were brought in and ſold to Allan for 6d. per lb. and Moſſman got part of the money from Fraſer. Next morning he went to Dalkeith, in company with Fraſer, where the hides were offered for ſale, firſt to Mr Thorburn, and afterwards to Mr Elder, who refuſed to buy them, as he ſuſpected they were ſtolen. They ſoon left Dalkeith, with the hides, for Edinburgh, and ſtopped at a public houſe at Danderhall, to get ſome refreſhment, when they were overtaken by a man from Mr Elder, who wiſhed him to return to Dalkeith, which he did, and the hides were counted and delivered to Mr Elder. Fraſer did not return to Dalkeith. While at Dalkeith, one Haſtie aſked where the hides had come from, when Fraſer ſaid they came from Jedburgh, but the witneſs ſaid they came from Noblehouſe, which he found was a miſtake, as he did not know where they came from.

James Elder, tanner in Dalkeith, recollects Fraſer coming to Dalkeith, and offering him ſome buffalo hides for ſale.—Waddel, the carter, brought them to his tan-work; and, on aſking where they came from, Fraſer ſaid they came from Jedburgh. Witneſs did not like the appearance of the ſeller, which was Fraſer, and ſuſpected they were not fairly come by. They did not, in his opinion, ſeek a fair price. He ſent for Mr Haſtie, a neighbour, to look at the men, who was alſo ſuſpicious of them. He again aſked them where they came from? when Waddel ſaid they came from Noblehouſe. The witneſs told them, he ſuſpected them, and ſaid, he would ſend for a ſheriff-officer, on which they went away. He did ſend for Torrance, the ſheriff-officer; but, in the mean time, he ordered his ſervant to mount a horſe, and go after them, which he did, and brought Waddel back to Dalkeith, when witneſs took the hides into his cuſtody. Suſpecting the hides to belong to Mr James Anderſon, leather merchant Leith, as he had before ſeen ſuch hides in his warehouſe, he wrote him a letter informing him of the circumſtance of his having detained the hides. The witneſs identified the hides.

David Torrance, ſheriff-officer in Dalkeith, was called on as a witneſs, but failing to appear, was ordered by the Court to be fined 100 merks Scots.

William Crab, ſervant to Mr Elder, ſaid he went after the cart with the hides at his maſter's deſire, and brought the cart back to Dalkeith, but Fraſer did not return with it, although the witneſs ſaw him in the houſe at Danderhall with Waddel, drinking porter.

Abraham Forreſt, grocer, Graſſmarket, remembered buying a box of raiſins from Fraſer, at 6½d. per lb. which he thinks was a fair price. The raiſins were afterwards taken from his ſhop by a ſheriff-officer.

David Allan, grocer in Pleaſance, remembers Waddel, the preceding witneſs, bringing the pannels to his houſe, from whom he bought four boxes of raiſins, for which he paid 40s. which Fraſer put into his pocket. The raiſins were afterwards taken from his ſhop by a ſheriff-officer.

The declarations of the pannels were then read, which cloſed the evidence for the Crown. Fraſer, in his delaration, admitted the commiſſion of the crime libelled, and ſaid that Moſſman had received 8s. and Waddel 5s. 6d. when the raiſins were ſold to Allan. Moſſman admitted that he went with Fraſer to Leith with his cart, and drove the goods to Waddel's ſtable, and alſo that he was preſent when ſome raiſins were ſold to a grocer at the head of the Pleaſance, but that he only got three ſhillings of the price from Fraſer as the hire of his cart, which, he ſaid, was all the money he received.

The Jury were addreſſed on the part of the proſecution by J. H. Mackenzie, Eſq. and by John Wood, Eſq. for the pannels, and the evidence was ſummed up by the Lord Juſtice Clerk, in his uſual able and impartial manner.

The Jury were then incloſed (the Court continuing ſitting), and returned a verdict, unanimouſly finding the pannel Fraſer *guilty*; and alſo finding, by a plurality of voices, the pannel Moſſman *guilty*.

Mr Wood, Counſel for the pannel, moved an arreſt of judgment, on the ground that the libel ſpecified the articles ſtolen belonged to John Anderſon, whereas the firm of the company was James Anderſon and Co. The Court delayed the conſideration of this point till the 1ſt of November next.

Counſel

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Counsel for the Crown, J. H. Mackenzie and James Wedderburn, Esquires—Agent, Mr H. Warrender. For the pannel, John Wood and John Borthwick, Esquires—Agent, Mr George Veitch, W. S.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30.

This day came on before the Court, the trial of John Symons, surgeon in the 51st, or Edinburgh regiment of militia, charged with the wilful murder of John Boyd, engraver in Edinburgh, by stabbing him with a sword in the Candlemaker-row, Edinburgh, upon the night of the 2d day of August last. Pannel pled—Not Guilty.

James Sinclair, police-officer, was stationed in the Candlemaker-row, on the night of the 2d of August, heard no noise; found a man lying on his back at the corner of the square in Merchant-street. Witness called for his two neighbouring watchmen, and a young man came up, and upon looking in the man's face, he said he was a Mr Boyd, who lived in the Candlemaker-row. Witness's comrades carried him to the watch-house, and the witness went for a surgeon; saw no blood on the body.

John Forsyth, police-officer, was stationed at the foot of the West-bow, on the night of the 2d of August; was called by James Sinclair, to assist him to raise a man lying in Merchant-street, who he said was the worse of liquor. Witness, upon seeing him, said he was dead, and opening his clothes, saw blood flowing from his breast. A young man of the name of Paton came up, and looked at the body, said he knew who the person was, and advised the witness to carry him to the watch-house. The deceased was lying on his back at the west end of Merchant-street, about two yards from the gutter of the Candlemaker-row.

Andrew Inglis, surgeon, made out a report upon inspecting the body of the deceased, along with Dr Farquharson; report read; found no external marks, except a wound on the left side, about an inch and a half in width, had passed through the lungs and heart, and occasioned the death of the deceased; the wound was in the back part of the side, about an inch behind the left arm. Witness particularly examined the body, and there was no appearance of blows or bruises. Witness knows the pannel Symons; visited him the day after he was apprehended; there were marks of at least four blows on his head, and he also complained of bruises on the body; but as the witness did not afterwards attend him, does not know what symptoms appeared afterwards. Has no doubt that such blows and bruises may have stunned Symons, and made him insensible.

William Farquharson, surgeon, inspected the body of John Boyd, along with the preceding witness; adhered to the report now shewn him in court.

Captain Robert Watson, Edinburgh Militia.—The pannel supped at the witness's house in Buccleugh place on the evening of the 2d of August; left it about a quarter before 12 o'clock; there were several gentlemen and ladies present, and the pannel was perfectly sober; he bore an excellent character in the regiment, and was not at all given to quarrelling, and is a very sober man.

Lieutenant Ronaldson, Edinburgh Militia; supped with the pannel at Capt. Watson's house on the night of the 2d of August; there were Paymaster Paterson, Capt. Watson, and some others present; the pannel and the witness left Capt. Watson's house 20 minutes before 12 o'clock; proceeded down Bristo-street and Candlemaker-row; when opposite Paterson's inn, observed three men standing at the door, one of whom darted across the street, and struck Mr Symons, he thinks with a stick, but, owing to the darkness of the night, cannot say. Witness and Symons turned round, and asked him what he meant? He made no reply, but seized Mr Symons by the neckcloth. Mr Symons told him, if he did not let go his hold, he would run him through the body; but he did not strike him. The man then struck Mr Symons with his fist several times upon the head. Witness then went up to his two companions, and desired them to take away their friend without farther scuffle; his companions immediately came forward, and took him off at that time. Mr Symons then went to Paterson's inn, in order to ascertain their names; but Paterson's people would not open the door. Mr Symons and witness then walked down the Candlemaker-row, and a man came up and said, You have been insulted by some blackguards. Mr Symons said, Yes, you are the blackguard. The man said, No; and to convince you I am not, I will take you by the arm, and escort you as far as the West Bow, where I lodge. Mr Symons desired him to go about his business; but he persisted in accompanying him, and took the first opportunity of knocking Mr Symons down with his fist. They had walked a good way from Merchant-street, almost to the entry into the Cowgate. Mr Symons, on recovering himself, immediately ran up the street after him. Witness remained on the



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the ſpot; but finding Mr Symons did not return, he proceeded up the ſtreet, and met Mr Symons coming running down. They then ran acroſs the Graſsmarket, and ſtopped in the Weſt Bow, where Mr Symons took the witneſs by the arm; they then proceeded towards the Caſtle; Symons ſaid he was afraid one of his jaw-bones was broken. On arriving at the Caſtle-gate, Symons got very ſick, and vomited all the way to his room. Witneſs left him after ſeeing him to bed. Before Mr Symons purſued the man, he did not ſee him draw his ſabre; when he returned he told the witneſs he had drawn his ſabre, and did not know what he had done. The witneſs ſaw only one man ſtrike; the man who came up the ſecond time had no ſtick, and it was near the entry to the Cowgate where he ſtruck Mr. Symons. The man who ſtruck the firſt time appeared to be the ſame man who ſtruck the ſecond time. Mr Symons uſed no violence to the man who came up the ſecond time, and ſaid nothing to provoke him, merely declining his company, and deſiring him to go away. Mr Symons' breeches were marked with what appeared to the witneſs the marks of feet; witneſs and Symons were perfectly ſober; has been five years in the corps, and Symons bears the beſt of characters in the regiment; witneſs never knew him quarrel.

Robert Paton, painter in Edinburgh, was examined, and ſtated ſome circumſtances of an unintereſting nature.

Ann Clark, daughter of Archibald Clark, chairman, reſiding in Brown's ſquare, knew the deceaſed John Boyd; ſaw him on the evening of the 2d of Auguſt coming through the arch from Brown's ſquare to the Candlemaker-row; this was about twelve o'clock. Saw two officers coming down the Candlemaker-row, and they came againſt him, or he againſt them. Either Boyd or they, ſaid, Hold off, you b——r, and they anſwered the ſame. Boyd then ſaid, There's a challenge for you, and ſtruck one of them. One of the officers ſaid, Never mind him, he is drunk; and they paſſed on.

John Davidſon, upholſterer, recollects, in company with David Hunter, of having met the deceaſed and Paton on the 2d of Auguſt, about 12 o'clock at night, betwixt Brown's Square entry and Mrs Paterſon's inn. Hunter offered Mr Boyd a glaſs of ſpirits, and they knocked at Mrs Paterſon's door; ſhe aſked who was there? anſwer was made, Mr Boyd. Mrs Paterſon opened the door, but would not admit them. It was a very dark and rainy night. Paton and Hunter were under the witneſs's umbrella. Two officers came down the row; firſt word the witneſs heard was one of the officers ſaying he had a good mind to run him through the body. Witneſs went forward to one of the officers, and ſaid, If any thing had been done, not to make any quarrel upon the ſtreet. Officer gave a civil anſwer, and ſeemed to be diſpoſed to be peaceable; but Boyd darted paſt, and gave one of them a ſevere blow. The officers, being linked in one another's arms, ſeparated; ſaw no ſword drawn; and as the night was dark, and a threat made to draw a ſword, witneſs went off. Boyd appeared to have been drinking, and ſaw no provocation given by the officers. Boyd and Paton had been differing about ſome cloth, which Boyd had ſwinging in his hand, which might have probably touched the officers. Boyd had no ſtick. The night was ſo dark it was hardly poſſible to ſee acroſs the ſtreet. Neither of the officers deſired the witneſs to take away Boyd.

The pannel's declarations were then read to the Jury.—In the firſt declaration he ſtated, that he came down the Candlemaker-row with Lieutenant Ronaldſon about a quarter before 12 o'clock on the night of the 2d of Auguſt; when oppoſite Paterſon's inn, two men were walking, who appeared to be rather intoxicated; one of them ſtruck the declarant a blow on the back of the neck, and he turned round and ſeized the man, and knocked him down; knocked at Mrs Paterſon's inn, to inquire who the man was, but could not get admittance; proceeded onwards: ſome perſon came up, and ſaid he had ſeen ſome blackguards ſtrike the declarant; declarant ſaid he was the blackguard, and deſired him to go away; this the man denied, and offered to eſcort him to the Weſt Bow, and ſeized the declarant's arm, and walked a little way; he then offered to ſeize the declarant's ſword, which he reſiſted; and the man then ſtruck him a blow on the face, which knocked him down, and then run off, after kicking the declarant. When the declarant recovered, he drew his ſabre, and followed the man to the weſt corner of Merchant Street, where he attempted to give the man a blow with the ſabre. He endeavoured to wreſt the ſabre from the declarant; gave him another blow, and then again ran of; and, in running, he came againſt a man, and then fell upon his back; that the declarant then intended to have given the man a cut upon the arm, ſo that by that means he might diſcover him; but, in doing ſo, the man parried off the ſabre, and it went into his ſide, and then the declarant

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clarant ran off; that neither he nor Lieutenant Ronaldson were intoxicated; and that when attacked in Merchant Street, the man kicked him in the belly several times before he ran off; that the declarant called several times for help; but, after ſtabbing ſaid man, he did not give any alarm, not being aware that the wound he had given him was of any ſerious conſequence.

In his ſecond declaration, Mr Symons corroborates his former ſtatement, with this variation, that, when attacked in Merchant Street, he was kicked ſeveral times in the belly, inſtead of blows, as formerly mentioned; that next morning he ſent for Colonel Inglis, to inform him of what happened, and that he was much hurt by the bruiſes and blows he had received.

Here the counſel for the crown declared their caſe cloſed.

The counſel for the priſoner ſtated, that however painful the duty, he would now be under the neceſſity of calling witneſſes to prove the quarrelſome diſpoſition of the deceaſed.

Several witneſſes were then examined, as to the character of the pannel, and they all ſpoke in the moſt favourable terms of him.

The Lord Juſtice-Clerk ſaid, he thought it his duty to inform the Jury, that upon application from the priſoner to be admitted to bail, a remit had been made to Drs Munro and Law, who reported, that from the ſtate in which he was, his life would be endangered, unleſs he was removed from priſon. The priſoner was then allowed to leave the gaol, in cuſtody of an officer, and upon his finding bail to appear upon his trial, under a penalty of L. 500.

The counſel for the pannel having cloſed the evidence in his exculpation, the Jury were charged by Mr M'Kenzie, on the part of the crown, and by Mr John Clerk, in a moſt able ſpeech, for the pannel.

The evidence was ſummed up by the Lord Juſtice-Clerk, when, after recapitulating the leading features of the caſe, he was of opinion that the charge of murder was by no means brought home to the priſoner; that what he had done was altogether in ſelf-defence, and the natural impulſe of the moment, from being attacked, beat, knocked down, and ſo grievouſly inſulted, as it appeared from the evidence he had been. In theſe circumſtances, he thought the Jury could have no difficulty in returning a verdict of not guilty, or, at leaſt, finding the pannel guilty of juſtifiable homicide; in either of which caſes, his complete acquittal would be the conſequence.

The Jury having retired for about an hour, returned with a verdict of Not Guilty; upon which the pannel was aſſoilzied ſimpliciter, and diſmiſſed from the bar.

Counſel for the crown, J. H. M'Kenzie, and James Wedderburn, Eſquires; Mr H. Warrander, Agent.—Counſel for the pannel, John Clerk, and Francis Jeffrey, Eſquires; Agent, Mr H. Watſon, W. S.

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On the 12th of Auguſt, a moſt dreadful ſtorm took place at Liverpool. It was ſeen approaching from the north-eaſt, about half-paſt twelve o'clock at noon, in the form of a large denſe cloud of moſt tremendous blackneſs, and viſibly ſurcharged with electric matter. Soon after it came down in the greateſt flood of rain we ever witneſſed, mixed with hailſtones of aſtoniſhing ſize and quantity, and accompanied with the moſt awful burſts of thunder and flaſhes of lightning. The ſtorm laſted for above an hour and a half; but, from the appearance of the clouds, we ſhould not ſuppoſe that it has ſpread to any great extent.

On the morning of the 13th of August, an extraordinary high tide, accompanied with a boiſterous north wind, and very tempeſtuous ſea, ſwept away about thirty-ſix yards in length of the outer wall of Clifford's Fort, at Tynemouth, which has ſtood ſince 1746. Some maſſes of ſtone were carried, by the force of the waters, near thirty yards from the ſcite of the wall. It alſo tore up and carried away ſome hundreds of tons of earth and gravel, to the eaſtward of the fort, and deſtroyed the blocks lately erected for laying down the frame of a new ſhip on his Grace the Duke of Northumberland's premiſes. Such a tide has ſcarce been known ſince the new year's gale of 1767.

That magnificent ſtructure, the Bell Rock Light-Houſe, which will afford ſo much ſecurity to the navigation of the eaſt of Scotland, we are happy to learn, is now nearly finiſhed. It was founded about three years and a half ago, when the contractors did not expect to finiſh it in leſs than ſix years. The maſon work is now completed, the capital of the column, which was hewn and put together in Edinburgh, having been removed to the rock about ſix weeks ſince. The lantern, which was alſo conſtructed in Edinburgh, will very ſoon be put up, and it is expected the light will be diſplayed ſome time next month. This light-houſe is the fineſt ſtructure of the kind upon our coaſt. It is built on the plan invented by Smeaton, and adopted on the conſtruction of the Edyſtone. The Bell Rock being larger, its baſe is of a greater diameter, and its

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its height is more conſiderable; from the top of the maſon work to the baſe, it is 108 feet.

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Rear-Admiral Otway is appointed to the command on the Leith ſtation, in the room of Sir Edmund Nagle, promoted.

The Rev. Dr Andrew Grant, one of the miniſters of Canongate, has received a preſentation to be miniſter of the College Church, in room of Dr Thomas Macknight. A call was moderated on the 13th of September.

The ſilver arrow was ſhot for by the Company of Archers, Paiſley, on the 24th of Auguſt, and won by Mr John Kinroſs.

The Peebles ſilver arrow was ſhot for at that place, on the 25th of Auguſt, by the Royal Company of Archers, and won by Captain Milne, R. N.

The Senate of the Univerſity of Edinburgh, has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Benjamin Cracknell, M. A. of Weymouth.

On the 12th of September, the Univerſity of Edinburgh, conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on the following Gentlemen:

Of Scotland.—John Lorimer, Andrew Murray, James Anderſon, James Grierſon, William Burns Peacock, Charles Gordon, James Barclay, Adolphus Roſs, Andrew Nicoll, James Dempſter, and Peter Scott.

Of England.—Joſeph Scott, John Gordon Smith, J. G. Gullifer, Abraham Solomon, and John Martin.

Of Ireland.—George Reed, George Gumbleton Rogers, Edward Barlow, William Fitton, Arthur Johnſtone, Thomas Lucas, Eugene O'Callaghan, and Auſten Dickinſon.

Of Surat.—John Ramſay.

Of Barbadoes.—George Sanders.

On the 3d September, William Creech, Eſq. bookſeller, was choſen maſter of the Merchant Company of Edinburgh, for the enſuing year.

Major-General Colin Campbell, is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar, and Lieutenant-General Drummond, Governor of Dumbarton Caſtle, in room of Lieutenant-General Loftus, appointed Lieutenant of the Tower of London.

## BIRTHS.

Aug. 13. Mrs Cochrane, George's Square, of a ſon.

—. At Outfield Houſe, Mrs Wallace, of a ſon.

—. At Edinburgh, the Lady of John M'Dougall, Eſq. of Kilmun, was ſafely delivered of a ſon.

14. At Exeter Barracks, Devonſhire, Lady Iſabella De Chabot, the Lady of the Viſcompte De Chabot, Major in the 9th light dragoons, ſon to the Compte de Tarnac, of a ſon. Her Ladyſhip is fourth ſiſter to his Grace the Duke of Leinſter.

21. Mrs Inglis, George's Square, of a ſon.

—. At Ludgate Cottage, in the county of Kent, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Tucker, Aſſiſtant Adjutant-General, of a daughter.

28. At Beaumont Cottage, the Lady of Sir Robert Wilſon, of a daughter.

24. The Lady of Lieut.-Col. M'Murdo, of a ſon.

26. The Lady of Major-General Thewles, of a daughter.

At Edinburgh, the Lady of Sir Charles Monk, of Belſey Caſtle, of a daughter.

In Baker-ſtreet, London, the Hon. Mrs Fergusſon, of a ſon.

At London, the Lady of T. Hope, Eſq., of a daughter.

At London, the Lady of Major-General Croſbie, of a daughter.

The Lady of Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, K. B., of a ſon.

At Hill-houſe, Suſſex, the Lady of James Campbell, Eſq. Royal Navy, of a ſon.

Sept. 1. At Blair's Lodge, the Lady of Sir George Atkinſon, phyſician, Hillſborough, of a daughter.

5. The Lady of L. H. Ferrier, Eſq. of Belleſide, of a daughter.

6. The Lady of Colonel Buller, Coldſtream guards, of a daughter.

7. At London, Madame Catalani, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

Aug. 7. At London, Lieutenant-Colonel Colquhoun Grant, of the 15th King's Huſſars, to Miſs Richards, of Dorſetſhire.

12. At Edinburgh, James Tytler, Eſq. younger of Woodhouſelee, writer to the ſignet, to Miſs Elizabeth Carmichael, eldeſt daughter of Maurice Carmichael, Eſq. of Eaſtend.

13. At Little Horſted, Suſſex, Sir George Clerk, of Pennycuick, Bart. to Miſs Maria Law, ſecond daughter of Ewen Law, Eſq. and niece to Lord Elſenborough.

—. At London, J. Egerton, Eſq. of Gray's Inn, to Mrs Forbes, of Welbeck-ſtreet, daughter of the late Colonel Sir John Cumming, and widow of Arthur Forbes, Eſq. of Culloden.

14. The Rev. John Fergus, miniſter of the Relief Congregation, Eaſt Kilbridge, to Miſs

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Miſs Jean Faichney, eldeſt daughter of Mr John Faichney, merchant, Paiſley.

15. At Edinburgh, Andrew Steele, Eſq. writer to the ſignet, to Marion, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Bell, Eſq. late of Netherhorſburgh.

—. At Heligoland, Mr Adolphus Schroder, merchant, of that iſland, to Miſs Elizabeth Johnſton, of this city.

16. At Haddington, Mr Thomas Dick, writer in Edinburgh, to Eliza, eldeſt daughter of Mr George Hay, Haddington.

—. At Glaſgow, Mr Andrew Young, manufacturer, to Mary Lydia, eldeſt daughter of John Kemp.

18. At Linkwood, near Elgin, William Innes, Eſq. W. S. to Miſs Brown, eldeſt daughter of George Brown, Eſq. of Linkwood.

20. At Drumcroſs, Robert Bachope, Eſq. factor to the Marquis of Douglas, at Kinniel, to Miſs Margaret Calder, youngeſt daughter of the late Alex. Calder, Eſq. of Drumcroſs.

—. Mr James Miller, agent and ſeedſman, Glaſgow, to Catharine, only daughter of Mr John Findlay of Newlands, Cathcart.

21. At Edinburgh, the Rev. David Watſon, miniſter of Luchars, to Miſs Suſan Rankine, daughter of the late Capt. Rankine, Barnſmuir.

—. Mr James Watſon, ſeedſman, Glaſgow, to Miſs Elizabeth Rae Hillhouſe, ſecond daughter of Mr John Rae Hillhouſe, manufacturer, Old Kilpatrick.

24. James Foulis, Eſq. younger of Woodhall, to Agnes, daughter of John Grieve, Eſq. Ramſay Garden.

—. At Gunſgreen Houſe, Hugh Veitch, Eſq. town clerk of Leith, to Miſs Mary Robertſon, daughter of the deceaſed Alexander Robertſon, Eſq. of Prendergueſt.

—. At Inverneſs, the Rev. Donald Roſs, miniſter of Kilmuir, Skye, to Miſs Roſe Bethune, third daughter of the Rev. Angus Bethune, late miniſter of Alneſs, Roſs-ſhire.

26. Peter Macadam, Eſq. merchant, Glaſgow, to Margaret, daughter of the late Mr William Milligan.

27. At Kilmarnock, Mr John Camming, leather merchant, to Miſs Iſabella Girdwood, daughter of Mr John Girdwood, Corſtorphine.

—. At Parkhall, Stirlingſhire, Thomas Andrew, Eſq. of Gillanderſland, to Suſan, eldeſt daughter of the late John Learmonth, Eſq. merchant in Leith.

—. At London, by the Dean of Saliſbury, Viſcount Falmouth, to Anne Frances, eldeſt daughter of Henry Bankes, Eſq.

27. At Annfield, near Glaſgow, Mr James Robertſon, merchant, to Chriſtina, ſecond daughter of Mr John Cuthbertſon, Glaſgow.

30. At Dumfries, John Gregory, Eſq. from Jamaica, to Margaret, eldeſt daughter of John Milligan, Eſq. late of Charleſtown.

Lately, at Liverpool, Lieutenant-Colonel William Douglas, of his Majeſty's 98th regiment, to Marianne, daughter of Thomas Tatterſall, Eſq. of Everton Hill.

At London, Dr Faulkner, Phyſician to the Forces, to Mrs Aſſiotti, widow of George Aſſiotti, Eſq. Deputy Commiſſary-General for North Britain.

At London, Robert Hunter, Eſq. of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Jane Grant, daughter of the late Dr Robert Grant of Inverneſs, Fellow of the Royal College of phyſicians, Edinburgh.

Lately, the Hon. Thomas Mullins, ſecond ſon of Lord Ventry, to Mrs Archer, widow of the late Major-General Archer.

Lately, at Ditchling Church, Suſſex, Maſter Wm. Edwards, aged 18, to Miſs H. Herriot, aged 12 years and 8 months. The bride, who was born when her mother was upwards of 50 years old, is in an advanced ſtate of pregnancy.

Henry Paterſon, jun. Eſq. to Anna, eldeſt daughter of Sir Thomas Turton, Bart. M. P.

The Hon. Philip Sydney Pierrepont, youngeſt ſon of the Earl of Manvers, to Georgina, only daughter of the late Herbert Gwynne Brown, Eſq. of Imley Park, Northampton.

At London, R. Curran, Eſq. eldeſt ſon of the Right Hon. J. P. Curran, Maſter of the Rolls in Ireland, to Miſs Wiyſel, of Yorkplace.

SEPT. 3. At Blackſtoun, Captain Aytoun, 92d regiment, ſon of Major-General Aytoun, Inchdarny, to Anna, daughter of the late Alexander Napier, Eſq. of Blackſtoun.

6. At Forglen Houſe, David Monypenny, Eſq. of Pitmilly, advocate, to Miſs Maria Sophia Abercromby, third daughter of Sir George Abercromby, of Birkenbog, Bart.

10. The Rev. David Duff, A. M. miniſter of Moulin, to Miſs Grace Maclagan, at the houſe of her uncle, James Macinroy, Eſq. Levan, near Greenock.

11. At Leith, John Paterſon, Eſq. banker, Edinburgh, to Miſs Jane Kerr, daughter of William Kerr, Eſq. merchant, Leith.

DEATHS.

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DEATHS.

SEPT. 1809. At Madras, Lieut. George Yule, of his Majesty's 69th regiment.

FEB. 4. 1810. At Calcutta, Sir Alexander Seton of Abercorn, Bart.

APRIL, 5. At Montreal, Colonel Daniel Robertson, late of the 60th regiment.

21. At Bengal, in the 86th year of his age, Cuthbert Thornhill, Esq. late attendant of the port of Calcutta, and one of the oldest European inhabitants of Bengal. Captain Thornton had traded to almost every part of India; and at Judda, a port in the Red Sea, he became acquainted with Mr Bruce, the celebrated Abyssinian traveller, by whom he is honourably mentioned in his works.

28. At Pictou, Nova Scotia, Hector M'Lean, Esq. late of Kingerloch.

JUNE 10. At the Cape of Good Hope, Dr James Macfarlan, surgeon to the 93d regiment.

JULY 8. At Madeira, Barbara, second daughter of Sir Henry Hay Makdougall, Bart. of Makerstoun.

11. At Cadiz, Lieutenant William Innes, of the 94th regiment, eldest son of James Innes, Esq. of Kerse; a promising and amiable young man.

18. In the neighbourhood of New York, Mr John Knox, of the house of Knox and Lawrie, merchants there, son of the late Mr James Knox, Charles Street, Edinburgh.

22. On his passage from Lisbon, Lieut.-Colonel Drummond, of the 3d or Old Buffs.

25. At Pinhel, in Portugal, of excessive fatigue, Captain R. Browne, of the 1st battalion 88th regiment of foot, a few hours before the place was entered by a party of the enemy.

AUG. 5. Six days after the birth of a son, in the 22d year of her age, Lady St John Mildmay, wife of Sir Henry St John Mildmay, Bart.

—. At Dunse, Mr Thomas Murray, many years surgeon in that place, greatly regretted by his family, and numerous friends and acquaintances.

6. At Edinburgh, Miss Ann Honeyman, youngest daughter of the late Pat. Honeyman, Esq. of Græmsay.

7. At Carlisle, much and deservedly respected, the Rev. George Thomson, A. M. aged 65; 35 of which he had been minister of the dissenting meeting-house in Abbey-street. He was the author of "The Spirit of General History," which is esteemed a judicious and compact summary of the principal events transacted in Europe from the sixth to the sixteenth century.

8. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr George Panton.

—. At his seat, Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, Frederick Augustus Berkeley, Earl of Berkeley.

—. At Aberdeen, in the 58th year of his age, Mr Alexander Gibson, sen.

—. At Ellon, the Rev. Thomas Tait, minister of the gospel there.

9. In Dumfries-shire, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with great fortitude, Mrs Miller, younger of Dalswinton, leaving behind her the regret of all who had ever enjoyed her acquaintance.

10. At Roehampton, the Hon. Catharine Isabella Vansittart, second daughter of Lord Auckland, and wife of the Right Hon. Nicolas Vansittart.

—. At Wrights-houses, Mr Alexander M'Donald, late farmer in Wester Hailes, in the 80th year of his age.

11. At Perth, Miss Margaret Wilson, youngest daughter of the late George Wilson of Hilton, Esq.

—. At Killundine, Argyllshire, Mr Hugh Campbell.

12. At Dumfries, Thomas Williamson, Esq.

—. At Edinburgh, in the 83d year of her age, Mrs Jean Brown, widow of Dr Robert Mercer of Scotsbank, physician in Selkirk.

13. At London, Major Silvester Ramsay, late of the Hon. East India Company's service.

—. At Skaill, near Stromness, William Watt, Esq. of Breckness, in the 81st year of his age.

—. At Venice, the French General Menou, so well known by the campaign in Egypt. He appears to have been a favourite of Bonaparte, for he protected him on his return to France against all his officers, who attributed the necessity of evacuating that country to his mismanagement. Like his friend Bonaparte, he changed his religion, married an Egyptian woman, wore the turban, and took the name of Abdallah Menou. Bonaparte made him a count, and governor of Venice, but never entrusted him with any military command, where active operations were going on.

14. At Manse of Maderty, in the 20th year of her age, much and justly lamented, Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. James Ramsay, minister of that parish.

15. At Edinburgh, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with becoming fortitude and resignation, Mrs Marion Baxter, aged 90, wife of Robert Lucas, grocer, High Street. She has left a family of seven children

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children, deeply to deplore their irreparable loss, and she will long live in the remembrance of her numerous friends and acquaintances.

15. At Edinburgh, Captain Thomas Hewan, late of the 4th dragoons.

16 At Gayfield Place, John Crawford, Esq.

—. At Lauder, Mr Robert Romanes, writer there, much and justly regretted.

18. At Upper Lasswade, Mary James Mackenzie, sixth daughter of Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq. W. S.

19. In Tavistock-row, Covent-Garden, London, Mrs Johnstone, wife of Mr Johnstone, of the Drury-Lane Company.

—. At Huntly, Mr Alexander Thomson, surgeon.

20. In the Royal Naval Hospital, Stonehouse, of a decline, Edward Hampden Rose, author of several pieces which have appeared in the newspapers under the signature of "A Foremast Man."

21. At Inverness, Simon Fraser, Esq. of Farraline, Sheriff-depute of Inverness-shire.

—. Lady Hawke, who has been in a declining state of health ever since Lord Hawke met with his accident.

22. At Newlands, near Glasgow, in his 69th year, Mr Macarthur, senior.

—. At Glasgow, Robert Cross, Esq.

23. In the parish of Dalmellington, William and James Macwhirter, brothers, having each attained to upwards of fourscore years of age.

24. At Dumfries, Mr William Brand, teller in the Bank of Scotland's Office there.

—. At Bank House, Lady Ogilvy, universally regretted.

25. At Craiglockhart, Mr Thomas Scott, farmer, aged 79 years.

—. Captain John Bushby, of the royal navy.

26. At Edinburgh, Mr James Findlay, writing-master and accountant.

—. At Strathmartin, William B. Laird, Esq. son of Admiral Laird of Strathmartin.

—. At Ramsgate, in the 84th year of his age, Sir Alexander Munro of Novar, one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs in England.

—. At Moffat, John Murray, son of Mr Murray, Flemington.

—. At Cheltenham, Sir Ralph Woodford, Bart.

—. At Portsmouth, Major Innes, of the 94th, or Scotch Brigade, who came home in his Majesty's ship Milan, from Lisbon: he had landed but a few hours. This officer had often distinguished himself in his country's battles. He was a subaltern of the grenadier company of the 94th regiment at the storming of Seringapatam, when Captain Hay, (brother of the present Brigadier-General Hay, of the Scots Royals,) and one subaltern were killed; and Mr Innes and another subaltern, all of one company, were badly wounded. His long services in the East Indies brought on a liver complaint, and his active services at Cadiz produced a dysentry, of which disease he died, in the prime of life. His honourable remains were interred, with military honours, in Portsmouth Garrilon Chapel.

27. At Kirkcudbright, Mary, eldest daughter of the deceased James Dalyell, Esq. of Barncrosh.

28. At his seat at Ince. Blundell, near Liverpool, in the 87th year of his age, Henry Blundell, Esq. deservedly regretted.

—. At his house at Drumsheugh, Francis Earl of Moray.

—. At Mr Hay's, Lerwick, Shetland, Charlotte F. Macdonell, only daughter of Captain John Macdonell, 6th Royal Veteran Battalion.

30. At Edinburgh, Miss Susan Balfour, the youngest and last surviving daughter of the late John Crawford Balfour of Powmill, Esq.

31. At Newhaven, near Edinburgh, Dr Hector M'Lean, sincerely lamented by all who knew him.

Lately, at Port-au-Prince, in the island of St Domingo, Captain Robert Gibson, of the Favourite of Greenock, universally regretted.

Lately, at Madresfield, Worcestershire, Emma Susanna, Viscountess Deerhurst, wife of Lord Viscountess Deerhurst, and daughter of Lord Beauchamp.

In the 70th year of his age, Borlase Lord Viscount Cullen.

At Banff, in the 81st year of her age, Mrs Donaldson, relict of Mr James Donaldson of Allachie, and aunt to the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls.

The Duchess Dowager of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, in the 79th year of her age.

At London, C. E. Beresford, Esq. Secretary to the Commissioners of his Majesty's Stamp Duties.

At Comber, in Ireland, Rollo Gillespie, Esq. formerly a Captain in his Majesty's 17th regiment of foot. His conduct was distinguished by promtitude and courage, which were particularly displayed after the landing of our troops at the Helder.

Mr William Mills, farmer of House of Muir.

At Leith, Mr William Balleny, merchant.

Colonel

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Colonel Walſh, of the 56th regiment. He was driving his gig on the road from Farnham to Guildford, the ſhafts broke, and the horſe taking fright, he was thrown out, his arm broken, his ſhoulder diſlocated, and the wheel having paſſed over his head, he died ſoon after.

At Bath, Mrs Carruthers, relict of the late General Carruthers, of the marines.

At Great Ealing, aged 78, William Knox, Eſq. formerly Under Secretary of State.

At Newport, Iſle of Wight, John Kirkpatrick, Eſq. banker.

At Scilly, after a long and ſevere illneſs, Captain Charles Williams, Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Hornet. He was one of the few ſurvivors who received their wounds in the gallant action, by Sir Edward Pellew, in the Nymph frigate, when ſhe captured La Cleopatra, French frigate, the firſt ſhip of war taken after the beginning of the Revolutionary war, ſince which time he ſerved with great gallantry in the Egyptian expedition, in the Weſt Indies, Africa, &c. He was an excellent officer.

The Hon. E. Bouverie, Member of Parliament for Northampton, uncle to the Earl of Radnor.

At Paiſley, Mr Hugh Fulton, nurſery and ſeedſman, in the 92d year of his age.

SEPT. 1. At Dunmore Park, Stirlingſhire, Helen Walker, ſecond daughter of Mr Andrew Wilſon, fleſher, Edinburgh.

2. At Edinburgh, Paul Minchin, Eſq. Rear-Admiral of the Red.

—. At Forthſide, near Stirling, Andrew Wallace, Eſq.

3. At Borrowſtounneſs, Mrs Anne Fervier, relict of the deceaſed Dr Thomas Glen, phyſician in Edinburgh.

—. At Fala Houſe, Mrs Janet Law, wife of Dr Colin Lawder.

4. At Leigh, Sir Francis Baring, Bart. in his 74th year. He was phyſically exhauſted, but his mind remained unſubdued by age or infirmity to the laſt breath. His bed was ſurrounded by nine out of ten, the number of his ſons and daughters, all of whom he lived to ſee eſtabliſhed in ſplendid independence. Three of his ſons carry on the great commercial houſe, and which, by his ſuperior talents and integrity, he carried to ſo great a height of reſpect—and the other two ſons are returned from India with fortunes. His five daughters are all moſt happily married, and, in addition to all this, it is ſuppoſed he has left freehold eſtates to the amount of half a million. Such has been the reſult of the honourable life of this Engliſh merchant.

6. At Edinburgh, Mr James Davidſon, writer.

—. At the Manſe of Tyrie, much and juſtly regretted, the Rev. William Fraſer, in the 69th year of his age, and 38th of his miniſtry.

— At Lullingſtone Caſtle, Kent, in the 78th year of his age, Sir John Dixon Dyke, Bart.

7. At Edinburgh, Robert Sands, Eſq.

9. In London, Duncan Campbell, Eſq. of Morven, Hanover pariſh, Jamaica.

—. At London, Caroline Henrietta, daughter of the Hon. George Napier. It is requeſted that the relations of the family will accept this as a proper notification of her death.

11. Mrs Janet Rutherford, ſpouſe of Captain James Norman, in the ſervice of the Honourable Eaſt India Company.

*Price of Stocks.*

| 1810. | Bank Stock. | Omnium. | 3 per cent. Conſols. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 27. | 260¼ | 2¼ diſc. | 68¼ |
| Sept. 3. | —— | — diſc. | — |
| 10. | 260 | 3⅛ diſc. | 68 |
| 17. | 260⅛ | 4¼ diſc. | 67⅛ |

*Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.*

| 1810. | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Oats. | | Peaſe. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. |
| Aug. 27. | 78 | 118 | 32 | 44 | 20 | 35 | 50 | 55 |
| Sept. 3 | 76 | 114 | 30 | 42 | 20 | 36 | 44 | 50 |
| 10. | 76 | 110 | 30 | 42 | 20 | 38 | 48 | 54 |
| 17. | 70 | 112 | 30 | 42 | 22 | 34 | 48 | 55 |

*Prices of Oat, Peaſe, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per peck.*

| 1810. | Oatmeal. | | | Peaſe and Barley Meal. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bolls. | Price. | | Bolls. | Price. | |
| Sept. 4. | 290 | 21 | 20 | 50 | 17 | 16 |
| 11. | 220 | 21 | 20 | 40 | 17 | 16 |
| 18. | 290 | 20 | 19 | 30 | 16 | — |
| 25. | 300 | 20 | — | 43 | 17 | 16 |

*Prices of Grain at Haddington.*

| 1810. | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Oats. | | Peaſe. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. |
| Aug. 31. | 31 | 48 | 27 | 35 | 22 | 27 | 26 | 33 |
| Sept. 7. | 31 | 49 | 27 | 32 | 23 | 27 | 24 | 30 |
| 14. | 32 | 50 | 28 | 34 | 23 | 27 | 25 | 35 |
| 21. | 32 | 48 | 28 | 33 | 22 | 26 | 25 | 34 |

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THE

# SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

# *Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,*

## FOR OCTOBER 1810.

*With a View of the West Front of the New Buildings in Parliament-Square.*

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## State of the Barometer, &c.

From the 26th Sept. to the 25th October 1810, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

| 1810. Sept. | Barom. | Therm. M. | Therm. N. | Rain. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | 30.26 | 43 | 62 | —— | Cloudy |
| 27 | 30.1 | 48 | 64 | —— | Clear |
| 28 | 29.9 | 50 | 63 | —— | —— |
| 29 | 30.02 | 51 | 62 | —— | —— |
| 30 | 30.05 | 51 | 64 | —— | —— |
| Oct. 1 | 30.13 | 53 | 66 | —— | —— |
| 2 | 30.2 | 51 | 65 | —— | —— |
| 3 | 30.22 | 54 | 65 | —— | —— |
| 4 | 30.35 | 40 | 62 | —— | —— |
| 5 | 30.25 | 47 | 52 | —— | Cloudy |
| 6 | 30.05 | 50 | 62 | —— | —— |
| 7 | 30. | 51 | 60 | —— | Clear |
| 8 | 30.02 | 53 | 62 | —— | —— |
| 9 | 30.11 | 40 | 58 | —— | —— |
| 10 | 30.2 | 48 | 60 | 0.02 | Showers |
| 11 | 30.1 | 45 | 56 | —— | Cloudy |
| 12 | 30. | 36 | 60 | —— | —— |
| 13 | 30.11 | 40 | 58 | —— | —— |
| 14 | 30.32 | 38 | 60 | —— | —— |
| 15 | 30.2 | 38 | 57 | —— | —— |
| 16 | 29.98 | 40 | 54 | —— | —— |
| 17 | 29.7 | 46 | 55 | 0.01 | Showers |
| 18 | 29.49 | 48 | 58 | 0.05 | Rain |
| 19 | 29.6 | 40 | 50 | 0.09 | —— |
| 20 | 29.5 | 41 | 52 | 0.04 | —— |
| 21 | 29.55 | 42 | 58 | 0.21 | Rain |
| 22 | 28.95 | 46 | 53 | 0.76 | —— |
| 23 | 29.48 | 43 | 48 | —— | Clear |
| 24 | 29.9 | 38 | 51 | —— | —— |
| 25 | 30.25 | 34 | 51 | —— | —— |

Quantity of Rain,.....1.18

## High Water at Leith, For Nov. 1810.

| Days | | Morn. H. | Morn. M. | Even. H. | Even. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Th. | 1 | 4 | 45 | 5 | 8 |
| F. | 2 | 5 | 35 | 6 | 2 |
| Sa. | 3 | 6 | 36 | 7 | 4 |
| Su. | 4 | 7 | 42 | 8 | 21 |
| M. | 5 | 8 | 58 | 9 | 39 |
| Tu. | 6 | 10 | 14 | 10 | 47 |
| W. | 7 | 11 | 17 | 11 | 46 |
| Th. | 8 | — | — | 0 | 12 |
| F. | 9 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 59 |
| Sa. | 10 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 41 |
| Su. | 11 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 19 |
| M. | 12 | 2 | 38 | 2 | 55 |
| Tu. | 13 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 31 |
| W. | 14 | 3 | 49 | 4 | 7 |
| Th. | 15 | 4 | 25 | 4 | 43 |
| F. | 16 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 21 |
| Sa. | 17 | 5 | 42 | 6 | 3 |
| Su. | 18 | 6 | 36 | 6 | 56 |
| M. | 19 | 7 | 26 | 7 | 58 |
| Tu. | 20 | 8 | 33 | 9 | 8 |
| W. | 21 | 9 | 45 | 10 | 16 |
| Th. | 22 | 10 | 45 | 11 | 4 |
| F. | 23 | 11 | 43 | — | — |
| Sa. | 24 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 30 |
| Su. | 25 | 0 | 53 | 1 | 15 |
| M. | 26 | 1 | 37 | 1 | 59 |
| Tu. | 27 | 2 | 22 | 2 | 45 |
| W. | 28 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 30 |
| Th. | 29 | 3 | 52 | 4 | 16 |
| Fr. | 30 | 4 | 40 | 5 | 4 |

## Moon's Phases for November, 1810.

*Apparent time at Edinburgh.*

| | D. | M. | H. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Quart. | 4 | 28 | | 4 morn. |
| Full Moon | 11 | 0 | | 6 morn. |
| Last Quart. | 19 | 41 | | 5 morn. |
| New Moon | 26 | 18 | | 7 even. |

November 3.—Gunpowder Plot, 1605.
13.—Court of Session sits.
24.—Sun enters Sagittarius, 40 min. past 9 evening.
30.—St Andrew's day.

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THE

# Scots Magazine,

AND

# EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

## *FOR OCTOBER*, 1810.

### *Description of the West Front of the New Buildings in Parliament Square.*

IN our number for August last, we gave a view of the East front of the new range of buildings for the accommodation of the College of Justice. The present view exhibits the West end, which looks towards the High Street. This part of the building will contain a magnificent new library room, 136 feet in length, with other apartments, for the accommodation of the Faculty of Advocates. It will contain also a new Signet Office, with Hall, Library Rooms, and other accommodations for the Writers to the Signet. When the present jail and other old buildings adjoining shall be removed, this front will be in full view of the High Street, and will exhibit a noble specimen of Grecian architecture.

### *Biographical Notice respecting the late Thomas M'Grugar, Esq.*

IN the Obituary of the Scots Magazine for April last, we announced the death of Thomas M'Grugar, Esq. Advocate, with a short notice of his character,—a correspondent having since favoured us with a copy of a letter which he wrote and addressed to a friend, within a very few days of his death, we now lay the same before our readers, not only as an interesting memorial of the writer, but as exhibiting a striking instance of affecting simplicity and of genuine superiority of mind, on the approach of the last and most awful crisis.

TO ANDREW STEELE, ESQ. W. S.
*26th Feb.* 1810.

DEAR SIR,

THIS will be delivered to you soon after my last breath is expired. As we have always lived on a footing of friendly intercourse, and as I have no male relation, in or near town, to attend to my funeral, or carry my head to the grave, I earnestly request that you will take the trouble of performing this office for me.



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I beg it, therefore, as a particular favour, that on receipt of this, you will call at my house in Gosford's Close, where you will find my sister, with whom you may concert what measures should be taken on this occasion, and who will furnish you with what money may be required.

I hope you will find it convenient to perform this last office of friendship to a man who always had a friendly respect for you.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your sincere friend,
THOS. M'GRUGAR.

*(Written by his Sister).*

Mr M'Grugar died this morning half past 10.
*March 7.*

The dates shew that Mr M'Grugar survived this mental exertion only a few days, and his dying request was performed by the friend to whom it was addressed, in a manner creditable to both. His remains were consigned to the earth, in presence of a numerous, select company, among whom were to be found some of his professional brethren of the first eminence, who there signified their respect for a man whose merits were not sufficiently known to be universally acknowledged, and who has afforded another proof of a fact already well established, that good talents, a competent share of professional knowledge, as well as great science, joined with inoffensive manners, inflexible integrity, and persevering application, are insufficient, without the co-operation of other circumstances of a less personal nature, to procure for the possessor a just share of the enviable distinction of pre-eminent celebrity and popular fame. *Zeno's Letters* on the reform of the Scotch Burghs, written by this gentleman while he was secretary to the association for promoting that laudable and patriotic purpose, will at least save his memory from oblivion, so long as the cause for which he was the strenuous advocate, shall excite the attention of his fellow citizens; and his supplement to the three volumes of the Dictionary of Decisions, consisting of cases omitted by the former compilers, was favourably received by the public, as an useful addition to the stock of professional knowledge. Mr M'Grugar died in his 46th year, and was son of Mr M'Grugar, merchant in Edinburgh.

O. W.

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*Letters occasioned by Dr Edmondston's History of the Zetland Islands.*

## LETTER VI.

To the Editor.

SIR,

THE list of Shetland amphibia includes only the Seal and the Otter.

Of the former, two species are found; the Common, and the Great Seal. The points of specific difference between these having never been sufficiently established, it might have been expected, that Dr Edmondston, possessing "frequency and ease of observation," would have particularly illustrated them. This, however, he has not done; and I therefore venture to recommend more detailed specific descriptions of the Great and Common Seals, as valuable improvements to a second edition of his book.

The Shetland otter, we are told, "partakes of the character and habits of the common and of the sea otter." The Sea Otter (Mustela *lutris*) is characterized by Linnæus as having the hind-feet hairy; the Common Otter (M. *lutra*) as having them naked. Only this last species (now named *Lutra vulgaris*) is to be found among the islands; and

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and it certainly never partakes of the character of the other. Mr Neill, in his Tour to Orkney and Shetland, has undoubtedly fallen into a blunder in marking the Mustela *lutris* as a native.

Dr Edmondston seems very willing to believe, that Dr Barry, the historian of Orkney, has committed a mistake in mentioning the White Shark, Squalus Carcharias, as having been occasionally cast ashore in that country. Barry is, however, perfectly correct; although our author may very possibly "never have heard of an animal *in Zetland* that answered the description." Mr Simmons, an active and intelligent naturalist, who visited Orkney about ten years ago, was there presented with the jaw-bones of one of the white sharks, which had been cast ashore, it is believed, in Sanda; and he carried them with him to Edinburgh. The jaws are of a very different structure from those of the shark tribe generally found in our seas.

I now hasten to a conclusion, without entering on the other departments of natural history. I have pointed out about a dozen of mistakes in ornithology. In doing so, I think I have rendered some little service to students of British natural history; and notwithstanding the author's uncommonly angry epistle in July last, I have confidence enough in his candour to expect that these will be rectified in his promised "Ornithologia Zetlandica," or that he will take care to bring forward satisfactory evidence of his being in the right.

After the general testimony which I have borne, in Letter IV., in favour of Dr Edmondston's book, I feel it requisite only to add, that those parts of the subject connected with the usual studies of a physician, seem to me to be very ably treated. I allude to the history of the diseases prevalent among the inhabitants of the islands, and likewise to the account of the distempers to which the domestic animals of Shetland are liable.

*Oct.* 1810. ORCADENSIS.

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## *Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.*

*October.*—During the whole of the preceding month, and till the middle of this, the weather has been uncommonly fine. Little or no rain has fallen: the mercury in the barometer has generally stood 30 inches high; and the thermometer has varied from 56° to 68°. Such weather has been very favourable for the labours of harvest, and there is every prospect of plenty throughout the land. In the Western Highlands, in general, the crop is, this year, superior to what is commonly produced. In the island of Arran it is double.

15—18.—Some strong westerly breezes brought rain, and were accompanied with a good deal of lightning, without thunder.

25.—The general warmth which has prevailed for many weeks, has made some apple-trees in this neighbourhood produce a second show of blossom, which is now expanding, to be nipt in the first frosts.

*Water.* — The late uncommon drought has produced a scarcity of water in Edinburgh, which has more than ever evinced the necessity of introducing a supply by an additional pipe of large caliber. The Crawley Spring, near Glencorse Manse, is both copious and of excellent quality, and it flows from a level, which is understood to command the whole New Town. It seems to be generally wished, therefore, that the city should be supplied from this source. An additional reservoir will not be unacceptable to the citizens. Indeed, it

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it would be a pity to contaminate the waters of this fountain with the porter-looking liquid which at present issues from the puddled tanks employed for collecting water.

N.

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*Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Sciences, and the Fine Arts.*

THE conclusions drawn by Mr Davy, in his late publication on the Muriatic Acid, will serve to extend and enlighten the theory of chemistry to a greater extent than any of the brilliant discoveries formerly made by this illustrious chemist. The following are his conclusions:

1*st.* That the oxymuriatic acid is (as far as our knowledge extends) a *simple substance*, which may be classed in the same order of natural bodies as oxygen gas; being determined, like oxygen, to the positive surface in voltaic combinations, and like oxygen, combining with inflammable substances, producing heat and light.

2*dly.* That its combinations with inflammable bodies are analogous to oxides and acids in their properties and powers of combination, but they differ from them in being, for the most part, decomposable by water.

3*dly.* That hydrogen is the basis of the muriatic acid, and oxymuriatic acid its acidifying principle.

4*thly.* That the compounds of phosphorus, arsenic, tin, &c. with oxymuriatic acid, approach in their nature to acids, and neutralize ammonia and other salifiable bases.

5*thly.* That the combination of ammonia with phosphorus, acidified by oxymuriatic acid, is a peculiar compound, having properties like those of an earth, and is not decomposable at an intense red heat.

6*thly.* That oxymuriatic acid has a stronger attraction for most inflammable bodies than oxygen; and that on the hypothesis of the connection of electrical powers with chemical attractions, it must be highest in the scale of negative power; and that the oxygen, which is supposed to exist in oxymuriatic acid, has always been expelled by it from water or oxides.

The French chemists questioned the accuracy of the inferences drawn by Mr Davy from his electro-chemical researches, respecting the nature of the alkalies and the earths; maintaining that the metallic bodies obtained from these substances, in place of being simple, as asserted by Mr Davy, were compounds of the alkalies and earths with hydrogen; or, in other words, that the new bodies were *hydrurets*. Of this opinion were Gay Lussac, Thenard, and most of the French chemists. Berthollet, among the rest, warmly contested the correctness of Mr Davy's inferences, and maintained the accuracy of the French conclusions. At a meeting, however, of the French National Institute in the end of June, Messrs Gay Lussac and Thenard, read a notice containing the results of a great variety of experiments on the new metals; from all of which they concluded, after a most rigorous investigation, that Professor Davy was perfectly correct in his inferences; and, with a degree of frankness honourable to themselves, renounced their former opinion, that these new metals are hydrurets.

It is well known to mathematicians, that the doctrine of solid angles was left in a very imperfect state by Euclid, and has been scarcely at all advanced by subsequent geometers; one of the latest commentators on Euclid, Professor Playfair, having remarked, that "we have no way of expounding, even in the simplest cases, the ratio which one of them bears to another." Dr. Gregory,

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Gregory, of the Military Academy, has recently invented a Theory of Solid Angles, which is at once simple, satisfactory, and universal in its application. By means of this theory, the relative magnitudes of solid angles may be ascertained, not only when they are of the same class as those formed by the meeting of three planes, those by the meeting of four planes, the vertical angles of cones, &c. but angles of one class may be compared with those of another, with respect to magnitude; and their mutual relations be determined by processes as obvious and elementary as the usual operations in plane trigonometry.

Mr William Walton, who has been long resident in St Domingo, is engaged in drawing up a statistical account of what is called *Hispaniola*, to distinguish it from *Hayti*, now governed by three chiefs, viz. Christophe, Petion, and Philippe Dos, a relation of Toussaint. This gentleman, whose research has been general, and whose labours promise to be of great utility to our trade, has, among other curiosities, brought over a specimen of South American mythological sculpture, of great singularity; it is an idol of granite, of the hardest texture, and represents a disk gently curved at the bottom, so as to enable the image to roll, on which reposes a ring, out of which issues a sort of phallic stem, that is crowned with a fierce human head, and some appendages, that it is difficult to discover the meaning of; it is a mass balancing the head, that is divided into four compartments, by a cross. The head is capped by an ornament, representing a thunderbolt, or two tridents linked together by a bar. The whole is worked with great correctness and truth, like the Egyptian idols, but the character of the head is Mexican. He has also a specimen of their earthen-ware, very hard baked, being the legs of a vase that represent a monkey's head; the whole much like Etruscan, or early Greek, and manifesting great regularity in the mould, as well as a systematic style of art that is very original, but approaches more to the Egyptian than any other.

An account of the great Sandstone Crystals, discovered by Dr Fox, at digging the Canal at Bristol, has lately been presented to the Geological Society.

The Copenhagen medal for last year has been adjudged by the Royal Society, to Mr Edward Troughton, for the account of his method of dividing astronomical instruments, printed in the last volume of the Philosophical Transactions.

It appears, by some recent experiments, that tiles are greatly improved, and rendered impervious to water and frost, by being rubbed over with tar before they are laid on the roof.

*To take out Writing*—When recently written, ink may be completely removed by the oxymuriatic acid, (concentrated and in solution.) The paper is to be washed over repeatedly with the acid; but it will be necessary afterwards to wash it also with lime water, for the purpose of neutralizing any acid that may be left on the paper, and which would considerably weaken it. If the ink have been long written, it will have undergone such change as to prevent the preceding process acting. It ought therefore to be washed with liver of sulphur (sulphuret of ammonia) before the oxymuriatic acid is applied. It may be washed with a hair pencil.

M. de Saussure lately made a series of experiments on the combustion of several sorts of charcoal. He found that Cornish plumbago, burned in oxygen gas, yields nothing but carbonic acid gas, and oxide of iron, without any mixture of water,

or

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or of hydrogen gas. The purest charcoal next to plumbago, is that produced by decomposing the essential oil of rosemary in a red-hot tube. In its combustion, it did not form any notable quantity of water; but it gave out some oxicarburetted hydrogen, though in too small a quantity, for the composition of the acid gas to be sensibly modified by it. From this experiment it appeared, that 100 parts of carbonic acid contain 27-11 of carbon, and 72-89 of oxigen. The combustion of anthracite, previously exposed to a red heat, furnished too perceptible a quantity of water and of hydrogen for the results of this process to be calculated with accuracy, and compared with the preceding. The combustion of box charcoal, too, dried by long incandescence, furnished an appreciable quantity of water and oxicarburetted hydrogen.

The experiments of Pictet, made with two mirrors, in the focus of one of which he placed a burning body, and thus set fire to combustible substances in the focus of the other, had been made more than a hundred years before. Lambert, in his Pyrometry, says, on the authority of Zahn, that the experiment of collecting heat from a charcoal fire by a mirror of eighteen inches diameter, and reflecting it to the distance of twenty or twenty-four feet, to a smaller mirror of nine inches, which so concentrated the rays, that tinder and matches were kindled by them, had long ago been made at Vienna. The work of Zahn was published in 1685. Pictet's experiment with ice, which surprised him so much, is described in the same work. The author continues thus, "If, instead of fire, I placed cold water in the focus of the mirror, it diffused an agreeable coldness even in the height of summer: and if, instead of water, I used ice, very considerable cold was produced at the distance of ten or twenty paces."

Mr Wood, of Richmond, Virginia, has published a new Theory of the Diurnal Rotation of the Earth, demonstrated from the properties of the Cycloid and Epicycloid, with an Application of the Theory to the Explanation of the Phenomena of the Winds and Tides. Two gentlemen in Richmond having laid a wager on the question, Whether the top and bottom of a cart, or carriage wheel, in motion, move with equal or unequal velocities? The consideration of it led Mr Wood to consider, that every point of a carriage wheel moving along a right line in a horizontal plane, describes a cycloid, —a leading property of which curve, is for the generating point to describe unequal arcs in equal times, and that any point in the upper semicircle of the wheel, must therefore move with greater velocity than the corresponding and opposite point in the under semicircle. This he applies to the motion of the earth; the motion of any point on the earth's surface, with the exception of the two poles, being compounded of two motions, a rotatory motion round the axis of the earth, and a progressive motion along the plane of the ecliptic, will also describe a curve of the cycloidal, or rather epicycloidal species, possessing a similar property with the common cycloid, generated by a carriage-wheel. The cycloidal motion on the points of the earth's surface being established, several important consequences obviously present themselves relative to the fluids which encompass the earth, the phenomena of tides, trade-winds, &c. The effect which the difference in the gravity of bodies produces upon the matter and fluids on the surface of the globe, is 306 times greater than the effect produced by the attraction of the moon, and 1372 times greater than any effect produced by the sun.

*Extracts*

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*Extracts from the Chronicle of Fife, or Diary of John Lamont of Newton. Edinburgh*, 1810. 4*to. Constable & Co.*

(Continued from p. 659.)

*Genealogical and Miscellaneous Notices.*

1649, Apr. 26.—THE Earle of Angus maried (for his seconde wife) lady Jeane Weyms, my Lord Elchos eldest daughter; the mariage feast stoode at the place of the Weyms, in Fyfe.

1649, Jun. —Andro Lawmonthe, from England, wha tolde that his eldest sister, Janet L. was maried upon a minister in Yorke shyre, called Mr Constable; as also, that his uncle, Mr Walter, was maried with ane olde gentellwoman therby.

1649.—The Laird of Cammo, in Fyfe, solde Fafield to Jho. Balfoure of Halesses.

1649.—This summer all sort of graine in this kingdome was exceiding dire; the wheatt at 17 libb. the boll, the pease at 16 lib. the oatts at 12 lib. the beare att 14 lib. the bolle. The wheat, pease, that came over sea, att 18 libb. the bolle; this was the ordinar price in the shyre of Fyfe, bot at a greater reatt at Leith, Edenbroughe, and else where.

1649. — This summer ther was very many witch[s] taken and brunt in severall parts of this kingd. as in Lothian and in Fyfe, viz. in Enderkething, Aberdoure, Brutellande, Doysert, Dumfermling.

1649, Aug. 9.—The Lady Enderleith (daughter to the Earle of Weyms) for her second husbande, maried Herry Male, second sonne to the Lord Panmure, in Angus; the mariage feast stood in her fathers house att the Weyms.

1649.—This yeare, William Alexander, (brother to Tho. Alex. of Dreameldrie), sold his rowme of Bayre-hills, (to ane Ayton there), and came and dwelt att St Androus, where his wyfe was a litell distracted, bot afteruarde recovered. After this they left Sant-Androus, and came and dwelt in Dreameldrie, in his brothers house, in Oct. 1649.

1649, Novemb. 10.—The Lady Elcho, daughter to the Lord Burley, dyed, in the Weyms, and was interred the 22 day, at ther parish church; the which day, the Earle of Weyms, her father in law, dyed.

1649.—This yeare David Lesley, L. Generall to the forces standing for the tyme in this kingdome, bought the lands of Abercrombie and St Menons, in Fyfe, from James Sandelands L. Abercrombie, a ryotous youth, wha spent ane olde estate in the space of 4 or 5 yeares.

1649.—The Lord Linton, eldest sonne to the Earle of Traquare, maried the Lady Seaton, (daughter to the leatte Marquesse of Huntlie, that was executt at the crosse of Edenbroughe the forsaid yeare, as is spoken before), a woman excommunicat by the church of Scotlande for being a papist. The minister of Daicke, being ane olde man, did marie thir forsaid persons privatlie, without proclamatione of ther bands, according to the custome, for which, shortlie after, he was excommunicate, and his church declared vacane, and he, by the state, banished. The said Lord Linton depairted out of this life Dec. 1650, at his owne house in Louthian.

1649, Decemb.—Ane Mistris Hendersone, sister to Fordell Hendersone, in the presbetrey of Dumfermling, (sometymes lady of Pittarro), being debated by many to be a witch, was apprehended and caried to Edenbroughe, where she was keiped fast; and after her remaining in prison for a tyme, being in health att night, upon the morne was founde dead. It was thought, and



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and spoken by many, that she wronged her selfe, ether by strangling or by poyson; but we leave that to the judgment of the great day.

1650, Jan. 13.—Robert Maitlande, the Laird of Lundie, in Fyfe, meadde his repentance (in his owne seatte) for having hand in the leate engagement against Englande. Mr Ja. Magill, minister of Largo, did receave him, and presentlie after the covenant being reade, he did sweare the same, and, in the afternone, did subscribe it before the session.—The day before, he did subscribe the peaper emitted by the Gener. Assemb.

1649.—A litell before this, the Earle of Kelly made satisfactione in this maner, in Petten-Weyme, and was receiued by Mr George Hamiltone, m. of Newburne, and afteruarde his owne minister.

1650, Apr. 23.—The Earle of Weyms, in Fyfe, (before called L. Elcho), married, for his seconde wyfe, Lady Elenor Fleymen, daughter to the Earle of Weightoune. The mariage feast stoode at Kummernadde, in the west countrie, on of her fathers dwelling houses. She came home to the Weymes the 2 of May folowing; and depairted out of this life (without children) the 20 Apr. 1652.

1650, Apr. 25.—Young Newtoune, in Fyfe, surnamed Lesley, maried old Nawchtons eldest daughter. The mariage feast stood at Nawghten, in Fyfe, (his father was killed att Dundie, by the English, Sept. 1, 1651). 1652, He sold Corbeewood, to some men in Stratherne, for . . 5500 ma.; he was to receive the money at 3 or 4 severall terms.

1650.—This yeare, Major Brymer, wha maried the young Lady Brunton, sister to Gen. Leslie, Earle of Levin, bought the Wester-Newton, in Fife, from Robert and Andro Duries. It stood him 18 thousande marke, whereof Robert Durie receaved eght, and the said Andro receaved the other ten, out of which he was to pay the debt that was contracted by his umq[ll] father.

1650.—This yeare Jhone Pitcairne, a branch of the house of Foorther, bought the lands of Pitcairne, in Fyfe, from the Laird of Foorther, who maried a daughter of the Laird of Lugtons.

1650, July 30.—The Lord Lythgowe (surnamed Livistone), maried the Lady Glames, in Angus, daughter to the Lord Panmure.

1650, Aug. 16.—Young Pitloure (surnamed Pitcairne), maried Alisone Rig, Eathernies second sister. The mariage feast (such as it was) stood at Eathernie.

1651, June 10.—Young Durie married the Lord Balvayrdes eldest sister; the mariage feast stood att Nett-hill, nire to Faklande.

*(To be continued.)*

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*Letters written on a Tour through Scotland. From the Italian.—Paisley and Glasgow.*

(Continued from p. 655.)

I AM just returned from Paisley. Curiosity induced me to go to that small city immediately on my arrival, having heard it spoken of with admiration, even in London. It owes this high reputation to the rapidity with which it has risen, and to the kind of life spent by its inhabitants, who are all indiscriminately employed in manufacture. The insurmountable objection, besides, which is made in England, to shewing the machine which works the cotton, increased my wish to make this little excursion, as the manufacturers here feel no such jealousy; and, by means of Mr Hog, the banker, to whom I was recommended, I was allowed to see and examine

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examine the mechanism with all the attention necessary to make me comprehend it. I will say nothing, however, but that it is constructed on the same principles, and produces the same effect as that for the working of silk, of our invention; but which, I know, with certainty, to be copied from the English, and which you may have seen at Vicenza, and elsewhere. In that Paisley machine, called a cotton-mill, are employed about 250 persons, for the most part girls, from ten to sixteen years old, with wages to each, of not less than two shillings and sixpence a-week, nor more than four. Their gain corresponds nearly to that of the women employed in other manufactures; and that of the men, being from six to eight shillings a-week, we may fix the price of labour in this country at three shillings and sixpence for the one sex, and seven shillings for the other. Compare this price of manual labour, which should not differ much from what is general throughout the kingdom, with that of England, and you will find the reason why Scotland makes rapid strides in manufactures; nor will you be surprised that the English nation should see this rapid progress with inquietude, and sometimes with jealousy.

Twenty-five years ago, Paisley was only a poor dirty village; and, as all remember, that fifteen years ago, it had but 4,000 souls, so all know that now it has upwards of 20,000. Every house in the town and neighbourhood has a loom, because all, men and women, are employed in weaving, or in preparing materials for weaving. For this purpose, they have machines, simple, and commonly ingenious; they are constructed in the town, and belong to the merchant, who gives the employment; the labourers being paid at so much each piece, except at the cotton-mill, where they are paid by the week: they cannot, indeed, be paid otherwise, since the employment consists more in attention, than in activity or skill, as the girls employed have only to observe, when the threads entrusted to them break, to attach them again, and to keep the parts of the machine in motion, by polishing and anointing them.

The principal manufactures of Paisley are muslins, calicoes, veils, and gauzes. The last, particularly, are of the greatest beauty, and nothing inferior to those of France. In fact, the greater part of the gauzes sold in London are from this town, which makes use of the silk of China and Italy. The proprietor of the greatest of these gauze establishments, who was also the first that set on foot this species of industry, has told me, that when he introduced it fifteen years ago, he was obliged to pay double the wages that are paid now. The only means of inciting the people to extraordinary occupations, is to seduce them by extraordinary profits; and, in new attempts, those particularly which depend on the action of the people, the speculator who does not know how to begin with losing, need little hope to end with gaining. My Paisley friend reduced the price about five years ago, and, since that time, the undertaking has yielded a fortune proportionate to the expence, the difficulty, the hazards originally incurred. The people made some murmur at the innovation; they then accommodated themselves to circumstances; became more active, and less vicious, because they were now in a condition to gain what was necessary for life, and no more.

From cotton, in Paisley, they manufacture muslins, the price of which is a third less than some, not of better quality, that are sold in London.

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The population of Paisley interests the sensibility of a traveller, not only by the constant occupation to which he sees them devoted, but likewise by the simplicity, and, at the same time, the elegance of their manners. The town abounds with most beautiful women; these, in the morning, and during the day, are quite retired and occupied in their trade, without shoes and stockings, as is usual over all Scotland, and poorly dressed. These same women, in summer, about eight in the evening, meet and walk through the long neat street, which forms, as it were, the whole of the place, divided into bands, dressed with so much elegance and decency, that they excite a wish to prolong one's stay,—which the Scotch vivacity, far superior to the English, promises to render agreeable and diverting. In fact, after the walk, almost every evening, there is a dance. At the honr of ten, all go to sleep; and the day which succeeds is like the preceding, equally occupied, and delightful; although the town has no theatre, nor that public place so much a favourite with the English, among whom it is common, called a bowling-green; nor, indeed, any other spectacle, which collects and entertains the people. It is important, however, to know, that this people is satisfied, and completely tranquil. Mr Hog, and his worthy friend Dr Jeffries, whose agreeable company I shall long remember, assured me, that nothing can be more warm and tender than those social affections which, taking their natural origin in domestic life, thence diffuse themselves, bind all this people together, and make them, as it were, one family. They added, that there was no example of a crime being committed in the town; that any, which had rarely occurred, was in the adjacent country, and not the work of natives, but of some strangers accidentally introduced for the labours of agriculture. After all this, it is still more important to know, that so perfect an order of public conduct is not derived from regulations of police; indeed, I may say, that in this town there is no police. One only, of those magistrates who are called bailiffs, destined to collect the taxes, and to arrest the disturbers of the peace of the community, is all the authority maintained in Paisley, under the superintendence of the sheriff of the county, who resides at the distance of more than a mile.

This order is wholly the effect of occupation, and still more of liberty, combined with and regulated by the respective interests of the labourers and of those who employ them. These interests, supported by reciprocal wants, not by the force of laws, made the first steps be taken; the common advantage established and confirmed them; example, in the end, produced habit; so that one who should now endeavour to interrupt it, would not perhaps be able. The order derived from authority, from precepts, is always forced and precarious.

I spent twenty-four hours, which appeared to me very short, in that abode of industry, of peace, and of liberty; and then, having returned to Glasgow, I applied to all those to whom I was recommended, that I might overlook nothing of what is to be seen. That city, too, unequivocally announces the rapid progress which Scotland is making. Not only many of the houses, but many of the streets, are totally new, built of fine stone, but almost all on the same plan, and many even by the same measurement; which, besides shewing that there is, in these quarters, no modern trace of genius for the fine arts, although the Scottish writers say that there is

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is no nation naturally more inclined to architecture, produces also a tiresome monotony, and is apt to lead into confusion and mistake. I prefer, indeed, the streets, or at least the buildings that are more ancient: these have something in them; many, in particular, placed upon arcades, forming a piazza, display a magnificence and solidity, which, though irregular, and often rude, affords something with which the eye may occupy and employ itself. The town-house, the university, the vast Gothic cathedral, would deserve mention, had I not resolved to speak only incidentally of material objects. I shall conclude the subject, therefore, by repeating the opinion which I formerly expressed at Turin, how much it contributes to convenience and magnificence, to have the streets of a city broad, and in a right line; but that it is mean, and perhaps inconvenient, to have the houses of the same height, and nearly in the same style; and government, which ought to attend to the former, should leave the latter to the choice of the citizens.

Glasgow, with about 50,000 persons, of which its population consists, is a town wholly employed in manufactures and business; in fact, it is with reason considered as the second city in Scotland, for beauty, for vastness, for wealth. There are manufactures of every kind, and many of them, particularly the different branches of weaving, succeed quite as well as those of England, and certainly are sold cheaper. Affairs are carried on more in company than in England; both because the merchants here are less rich, and because, trade being in its infancy, they are not so bold. Hence, however, results the advantage, that affairs are better managed, since, the greater the number interested, the more easy it is to find able men, who possess the requisite qualifications. It produces also another advantage, which is of a moral nature, and, in my opinion, of no less importance to the public good; and that is, that the citizens, united in interest, are also united in mind, and form that friendly and social harmony, without which, it is dangerous, or, at least, uncomfortable, to live together.

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### *The Observer. No. VIII.*

Our proper bliss depends on what we blame.
POPE.

WHO knoweth, says an authority to which we owe reverence, what is good for man in this life. The remark is most pertinent and just. Those things in which we seek our felicity, and believe that we are sure to find it, prove often, when attained, productive to us only of loss and misery, while events which have been bewailed with all the bitterness of sorrow, have not less frequently brought in their train the most unexpected advantages. It is not to be conceived, indeed, with the imperfect knowledge which we possess, both of ourselves and of the various possible combinations of things, that, supposing our fortunes to be perfectly at our own disposal, we would be able always, or often, to make the best and most proper choice. It is therefore an unspeakable ground of consolation to us, that this world and its affairs are under the superintendence of a Providence as wise as it is benignant, which directs every thing in the lot of each individual in a manner infinitely better than he could have done it for himself, proceeding in all its measures upon a perfect knowledge both of the capacities of every one, and of the whole of his destination. Short-sighted, however, as we are, and prone to impatience, we are extremely apt to murmur

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murmur at what we are unable rightly to comprehend. Bent only upon the accomplishment of our own schemes, we forget that there is a higher wisdom always active in our behalf; and when we would be great and distinguished, are inconsolable at those results of our measures by which heaven would retain us in the paths of virtue.

This subject receives a very happy illustration from the following little story of the sixth century. From the strong impression which it bears of the superstitious spirit of the times in which it was written, it may appear in some respects more like a fable than a true history. But as the narrative is lively, and the moral which it teaches is so excellent and important, I think I shall do an agreeable service to my readers, by presenting it here for their perusal.

In the time of the Emperor Justin the elder, says Paul, there lived in Thebais one named Eulogius, a stone-cutter, of poor condition, but very rich in virtue. This man, who had at that time no other wealth than what he gained by the labour of his hands, spared not to store up treasures of good works, as pledges in heaven. He feared God, was devout, chaste, sober, abstinent, courteous, peaceful, and eminently charitable. It was remarkable, that notwithstanding the severity of his toil, he fasted most part of his time even to sunset, and with the little money he got by the sweat of his brow, relieved the poor. Not satisfied with doing good to the needy persons of his own parish, he went forth, like Abraham, to meet pilgrims, washed their feet, and furnished them, under his humble roof, with every accommodation which his slender resources could afford. This compassion extended even to beasts. It seemed as if nothing could escape his bounty; and it was incomprehensible how he could find the means of bestowing so much in so low a state of poverty.

It happened that a holy hermit, called Daniel, who lived in great reputation for the excellent endowments of his soul, passing along that way, sojourned in the poor cottage of Eulogius, where he was received like an angel from heaven. Daniel was highly pleased with the eminent perfection which he found in his host, and enflamed by the love of his virtues; but he could not reconcile it to his notions of the Divine justice, that so much worth should languish in poverty; nor did he perceive the wisdom of the dispensation which had limited so extremely the means of usefulness, where there had been given so uncommon a disposition to beneficence. Upon his return to his monastery, he set himself, therefore, to exercise great devotion, such as fasting for three whole weeks together, with intention to obtain from God an ample estate for Eulogius. As he went on urging this suit with unwearied importunity, and complained, as has been often done by others, that riches were given in excess to so many sinners to puff up their pride and foment riot, while so deserving a man had his hands tied up by poverty from doing good, it was intimated to him from heaven, that he should desist from his indiscreet request; for that if Eulogius were to be freed from poverty, he would forsake his conscience. To this admonition, Daniel, through a goodness wholly blind, not attending, but persevering pertinaciously in his entreaty, as he entertained a certain conviction that no possible harm, but rather much benefit, must arise from the granting of his prayer—it pleased God to give him a very sensible proof of its temerity and impropriety. For this purpose it was permitted that Eulogius should suddenly

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denly become rich. Digging in the earth, he found a very valuable treasure; the effects of which upon his mind were so immediate, that he might seem to have buried his piety at the same moment that he drew from the ground this beginning of his wealth.

Eulogius was from that time changed into another man. He who had been before perpetually singing the praises of God amidst the wants of poverty, now groaned under the burden of his gold, grew pensive, sad, and suspicious. He forgot his duty and himself, to pore over his riches, and to meditate the best means of turning them to account in the great theatre of the world. At length he resolved to steal out of his country where he was very well known, and to travel to Constantinople, the common mart of all nations, where he might with more freedom appear in his new condition. He had the discretion, the first thing that he did, to take proper steps for having himself polished a little, and for the removal of that rudeness and air of rusticity which he had necessarily contracted in his original mean way of life. Thus prepared, and being of a good understanding and handsome presence, possessing moreover, the means of ingratiating himself with those who could best promote his interests, he managed matters so well, that, advancing step by step in that department of the public service to which he attached himself, he in a few years attained to the dignity of Captain of the Guard to the Emperor. Quite intoxicated, then, with so remarkable a flow of good fortune, he looked no longer back upon his first estate, but to hide its defects, nor thought of ancient friendships but with the view of blotting out every trace of them from his memory. He neither knew God nor man but as it suited his own purposes and interests. Dazzled with the splendor of his situation, he forgets entirely his frailty and his dependence: prayer is a trouble to him; fasts are torments; ceremonies of the church, amusements only, or constraints. This eclipse of devotion is attended by a desperate exorbitance in every kind of dissipation. His days and his nights are spent in the pursuit of pleasure—which he seeks for through all the channels of sensuality and profligacy, feasting, gaming, and unlawful love.

It should have been formerly mentioned, that such was the high confidence which the good hermit had in the stability of his friend's virtue, that, in urging his petition for riches to him, he had not hesitated to engage that he would answer for the event with his own body and soul. While Eulogius, therefore, was engulphed in those vast delights, the holy man, who knew not all the while what was become of him, had one day a frightful vision, in which he saw himself suddenly brought before the tribunal of God. He seemed to stand trembling before this awful throne, environed by angels, who held in their hands instruments of terror. The Judge, sitting with incomparable majesty, cast upon him a look of anger, and pointing to a man buried in roses and wasted with riots, said unto him, 'Is this, then, the care thou hast had of thy brother's soul.' Afterwards turning to the angels, the ministers of his justice, 'Strike, said he, and spare not this respondent.' The poor man, half dead with fear, presently understood that the outcast shewn to him was Eulogius, who, having found great riches by his means, was now leading at Constantinople a life of riot and debauchery. He immediately threw himself at the feet of the Judge, humbly beseeching him, with many tears,

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tears, to suspend the rod of his indignation, and to grant him a little space that he might rescue himself from merited suffering by bringing back his friend to duty.

With this view he hastened to the place where he was, and found him in that ample city, the first of the eastern empire, in glorious equipage, perpetually near the king's person, or so overwhelmed with visits, affairs and pleasures, that it was a whole month before he could, with his utmost endeavours, obtain an opportunity of speaking to him. At length it pleased God that he should be admitted one day into his cabinet, when, after having requested that the attendants might be removed, on account of the importance of the business which he had to treat, he presently made himself known, putting Eulogius in mind of his former poverty, acquainting him that it was through his prayers that he had arrived at his present height of fortune, and boldly upbraiding him for his ingratitude and infidelity towards God. Eulogius, amidst the splendor with which he was now environed, could ill bear to be reminded of the original meanness of his condition. He impatiently broke off the discourse, and driving the good man with insult out of his cabinet, asked the servants what they meant, to bring into his presence a fool and melancholy lunatic. This gave occasion, in effect, to the unfortunate father being so loaded with blows that he thought he should have been slain in the place. Yet, all bloody as he was, he made the best of his way out of the chamber, and lifting up his eyes to heaven, humbly besought God that he would send to Eulogius not more riches and honours, but disgrace and poverty, knowing that these were the only means to reduce him to reason.

This quickly came to pass as he wished. For the emperor Justin dying, Eulogius was no longer in favour. Incensed on that account, against the reigning prince, Justinian, he took part in a rebellion which was now set on foot, and which seemed to threaten by its consequences the ruin of the whole eastern empire. This having been at length subdued, and the authority of Justinian fully established, Eulogius, who had been deeply engaged with the unsuccessful party, found it necessary to save his life by flight, and all his goods were confiscated. In so forlorn a state, he had no other alternative but to resume his former occupation, making the obscurity connected with it a veil for his crimes. The hermit, Daniel, happening afterwards to meet him, and perceiving him much milder and more tractable than he was at Constantinople—'In what circumstances do I find you, Eulogius, said he, having been the king in a tragedy, what part play you now?' To which, all covered with shame, Eulogius replied that his ingratitude had abused the blessings of God and men, yet for all that had not lessened their goodness, and that if father Daniel would once again pray for him, not to have him restored to the court, where he had too long lived in the death of his innocence, but that a little might be taken off from the sharpness of his poverty, he would be grateful for it all the days of his life. The hermit answered. 'Confide not in me, my friend, the experience of your follies has made me wiser than I was. Though poverty be irksome, it is an evil necessary for you. Remain in the condition to which you were destined by your birth, and ask not riches again, which would only serve to nourish in you vanity and vice.' M.

*On*

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*On the Literature of the Negroes! From the French of Gregoire, formerly Bishop of Blois.—Paris,* 1808.

WILBERFORCE, in concert with the members of the society, who are occupied in promoting the education of the Africans, founded a species of college for them at Clapham. The first children settled there were twenty-one, sent by the Governor of Sierra Leone. I visited this establishment in 1802, to ascertain, by myself, the progress of the scholars, and I found that there existed no difference between them and Europeans, but that of colour. The same observation has been made, 1st, at Paris, in the college *de la Marche*, where Coesnon, an old professor in the University, had collected a number of negro children. Many members of the National Institute who, like me, have examined and followed the pupils through the habitual details of life, in private courses, in public exercises, will confirm my testimony; 2d, It has been made by Brissot, at the negro school in Philadelphia; 3d, It has been made at Boston, by the French consul Giraud, on a school of four hundred blacks, educated separately.

The learned Secretary of the Academy of Portugal, Corrêa de Serra, instances many well informed negroes, advocates, preachers, and professors, who, at Lisbon, at Rio Janeiro, and in the other Portuguese possessions, have distinguished themselves by their talents. In 1717, the negro Don Juan Sertino taught the Latin language at Seville; he lived 117 years.

Lobo, Durand, Demanet, who resided a long time, the first in Abyssinia, the others in Guinea, consider the negroes as possessing a lively and penetrating disposition, a sound judgment, taste, delicacy.

Many writers have collected brilliant repartees, replies truly philosophic, made by negroes. Such is the following, related by Bryan Edwards, of a slave fallen asleep, whom his master waked, saying, *Do you not hear your master calling?* The poor negro opens his eyes, and presently shuts them again, saying, *Sleep has no master.*

Stedman knew a negro who could repeat the Coran by heart; the same thing is told of Job-ben-Solomon, son of the Mahometan King of Bunda, on the Gambia. Solomon, taken in 1730, was carried into America, and sold in Maryland. A train of extraordinary adventures led him into England, where his air of dignity, the mildness of his character, and his talents, raised to him friends, and among others Sir Hans Sloane, for whom he translated various Arabic manuscripts. After having been received with distinction at the Court of St James's, the African Company made him be sent back to Bunda in 1734. An uncle of Solomon's, embracing him, said, "You are the first whom, for 60 years, I have seen return from the American Isles." Solomon wrote to his friends in Europe, and in the New World, letters which were translated and read with interest. His father being dead, he succeeded to him, and made himself beloved in his kingdom.

The son of the King of Nimbana, who came into England to study, had pursued with brilliant success various branches of science, and learned Hebrew, in order to read the Bible in the original. This young man, who excited the greatest hopes, died shortly after his return into Africa.

Ramsay, who spent 20 years among the negroes, ascribes to them the mimetic art to such a degree, that they might rival, he says, our modern Roscii.

Stedman,



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Stedman, who believes them capable of great progress, and who ascribes to them, particularly, a poetical and musical genius, enumerates their string and wind instruments to the number of eighteen; and yet we do not see in his list the famous *balafo*, formed of twenty long flat pieces of hard wood, continually diminishing, and which resounds like a little organ.

The following is a more particular account of negroes who have eminently distinguished themselves in the walks of literature and science:

*Annibal.*—The Czar Peter I. in the course of his travels, had occasion to know the negro Annibal, or Hannibal, whose education was cultivated, and who, under that monarch, became in Russia a Lieutenant-General, and a Director of Engineering; he was decorated with the red ribbon of the order of St Alexander Newski. Bernardin St Pierre, Colonel La Harpe, and Levesque, the historian of Russia, knew his mulatto son, who was reckoned an able man, and, in 1784, was Lieutenant-General in the corps of the Artillery; he it was who, under the orders of Prince Potemkin, minister at war, began the establishment of the harbour and fortress of Cherson, near the mouth of the Dnieper.

*Amo*, Antony William, born in Guinea, was brought very young to Amsterdam in 1707, and given to the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, who presented him to his son, Augustus William. The latter sent him to study at the Universities of Halle in Saxony, and of Wittenberg. In the first, 1729, under the presidency of Chancellor Ludwig, he maintained a thesis, and published a dissertion *de jure Maurorum.*

Amo was versant in astronomy, and spoke Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Dutch, and German.

He distinguished himself so much by his character and talents, that the rector and council of the University of Wittenberg thought proper, in 1733, to pay a public homage to him, by a congratulatory epistle; they observe, that Terence was also an African; that many martyrs, doctors, and fathers of the church, have been born in that country, where letters were flourishing, and which, on losing christianity, relapsed into barbarism.

Amo delivered with success private courses, which are praised in the same epistle; in a public programma by the Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy, it is mentioned, that this learned negro, having examined the systems of the ancients and moderns, selected and taught what was best in each.

Amo, having become a doctor, maintained, in 1744, at Wittenberg, a thesis, and published a dissertation upon sensations, considered as absent from the soul, and present to the body of man. In a letter written to him by the President, he is called *vir nobilissime and clarissime*; thus the University of Wittenberg had not those absurd prejudices respecting difference of colour, which are entertained by so many men who call themselves enlightened.

It appears that abstract discussions had a particular charm for our author, since, having become a professor, he proposed, in the same year, a thesis analogous to the preceding, on the distinction to be established between the operations of the mind and those of the senses. The Court of Berlin had conferred upon him the title of Counsellor of State; but after the death of the Prince of Brunswick, Amo, falling into a deep melancholy, resolved to leave Europe, in which he had lived for thirty years, and to return into his natal soil at Axim, on the Gold Coast. He was there visited by

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by the learned traveller and physician, David Henry Gallandat, who speaks of him in the Memoirs of the Academy of Flushing, of which he was a member.

Here Amo, now about 50 years old, led the life of a monk; his father and mother still lived, and his brother was a slave at Surinam. Some time after, he left Axim, and fixed at Chama, in St Sebastian, a fort belonging to the Dutch company.

I have made vain attempts to discover if Amo published any other works, and at what period he died.

*Derham*, James, a slave at Philadelphia, was yielded by his master to a physician who employed him in preparing drugs. During the American war, he was sold by the physician to a surgeon, and by this last, to Dr Robert Dove, of New Orleans. Derham, who had not been baptised, wished to be so, and joined himself to the English church. He speaks gracefully the English, French, and Spanish. In 1788, at the age of 26 years, he became the most distinguished physician of New Orleans. "I conversed with him upon medicine," says Dr Rush, "and found him very well informed. I expected to be able to give him instructions for the treatment of diseases; but I learned more from him than he could learn from me." The Pennsylvanian Society, established in favour of the negroes, thought it their duty, in 1789, to publish these facts, which are also related by Dickson. I am ignorant if Derham is the inventor of the specific which cures the bite of the rattle-snake; but this discovery is certainly due to a negro on whom the General Assembly of Carolina bestowed liberty, and decreed an annuity of a hundred pounds sterling. Blumenbach, travelling in Switzerland, saw, at Yverdun, a female negro who had been quoted as the most skilful person in the country, in the art of midwifery. He recollects, on this occasion, that Boerhaave and de Haen have extolled the capacity of many negroes for medicine. The name of Derham may be honourably added to this list.

*Fuller*, Thomas, born in Africa, and residing at four miles from Alexandria, in Virginia, who could neither read nor write, made himself be admired, by his prodigious aptitude for the most difficult calculations. Among the trials to which his talent was put, we may mention the following. One day, he was asked how many seconds a man aged 70 years, so many months and days, had lived: he replied, in a minute and a half. One of the interrogators takes his pen, and after having figured a long time, insists that Fuller had made the numbers too great. No, said the negro to him, the error is on your side, for you have forgotten the leap years: the calculation was then found correct. There are other examples of negroes who made, mentally, very complicated calculations, for which Europeans were obliged to recur to the rules of arithmetic.

*Bannaker*, Benjamin, a negro of Maryland, established at Philadelphia, without any encouragement but his passion for acquiring knowledge, without any books but the works of Ferguson, and the tables of Tobie Mayer, applied himself to astronomy. He published, for the years 1794 and 1795, in 8vo. at Philadelphia, astronomical almanacks, in which are calculated and presented the different aspects of the planets; the table of the motions of the sun and moon,—of their risings,—of their settings, and other calculations. Bannaker received his liberty. In a congratulatory letter addressed to him by the president of the united states, Jefferson, retracting,

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retracting, in some measure, what he had said in his notes on Virginia, rejoices to see that nature has bestowed upon black brethren talents equal to those of other colours; he thence concludes that their apparent want of genius is owing only to their degraded condition in Africa and America.

Imlay says that he was acquainted, in New England, with a negro learned in astronomy, and who had composed *Ephemerides*. He does not name him. If this be Bannaker, here is an additional testimony in his favour; if it be another, here is an additional testimony in favour of the negroes.

*Othello*, published in 1784, at Baltimore, an "Essay against the slavery of the Negroes."—"The European powers," says he, "ought to combine in order to abolish this infernal trade; and yet it is by them that desolation has been carried into Africa; they declaim against the Algerines; they curse the inhabitants of Barbary, who inhabit a corner of this part of the globe, where ferocious Europeans buy men and carry them off to be tortured; and nations calling themselves Christian, sink into the character of robbers. Is not your conduct, adds Othello, when compared to your principles, a sacrilegious irony? To dare to speak of civilization and of the gospel, is to pronounce your anathema. The superiority of power produces in you only a superiority of brutality, of barbarism; weakness, which demands protection, seems to provoke your inhumanity; your fine political systems are stained by outrages to human nature, and to the Divine Majesty.

"When America rose against England, she declared that all men have the same rights. After having manifested her hatred against tyrants, can she have apostatized her principles? We must bless the measures taken in Pennsylvania, in favour of the negroes; but we must execrate those of South Carolina, which lately prohibited their being taught reading. To whom then shall these unhappy persons apply. The law either neglects or oppresses them."

Othello paints in glowing colours the grief and the sighs of children, of relations and of friends, dragged far from the country in which they were born,—a country always dear to their hearts, by the recollection of a family, and local impressions; so dear, that one of the articles of their superstitious credulity is to imagine, that they will return to it after death. To the happiness which they enjoyed in their native land, Othello opposes their horrible condition in America, where naked, famished, destitute of instruction, they see all evils accumulate on their heads; he hopes that at length their cries will rise to heaven, and that heaven will hear them.

Very few works can be compared to that of Othello, for the strength of reason and the warmth of eloquence; but what can reason and eloquence do, against avarice and guilt?

*(To be continued.)*

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*Speech of Mr Erskine (now Lord Erskine), in Defence of Lord George Gordon. From Ridgway's Collection of Erskine's Speeches. London*, 1810.

(Concluded from p. 672.)

IT seems that Lord George ought to have foreseen that so great a multitude could not be collected without mischief. Gentlemen, we are not trying whether he might or ought to have foreseen mischief, but whether he wickedly and traitorously *preconcerted and designed it*. But if he be an object of censure for not foreseeing it, what shall we say to Government, that took no step to prevent

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prevent it,—that issued no proclamation, warning the people of the danger and illegality of such an assembly?—If a peaceable multitude, with a petition in their hands, be an army,—and if the noise and confusion inseparable from numbers, though without violence, or the purpose of violence, constitute war,—what shall be said of that Government, which remained from Tuesday to Friday, knowing that an army was collecting to levy war by public advertisement, yet had not a single soldier,—no, nor even a constable to protect the state?

Gentlemen, I come forth to do that for Government, which its own servant, the Attorney-General, has not done.—I come forth to rescue it from the eternal infamy which would fall upon its head, if the language of its own advocate were to be believed. But Government has an unanswerable defence. It neither did nor could possibly enter into the head of any man in authority to prophesy—human wisdom could not divine, that wicked and desperate men, taking advantage of the occasion, which, perhaps, an imprudent zeal for religion had produced, would dishonour the cause of all religions, by the disgraceful acts which followed.

Why, then, is it to be said, that Lord George Gordon is a traitor, who, without proof of any hostile purpose to the government of his country, only did not foresee,—what nobody else foresaw,—what those people, whose business it is to foresee every danger that threatens the state, and to avert it by the interference of magistracy, though they could not but read the advertisement, neither did, nor could possibly apprehend?

How are these observations attempted to be answered? Only by asserting without evidence, or even reasonable argument, that all this was colour and deceit. Gentlemen, I again say, that it is scandalous and reproachful, and not to be justified by any duty, which can possibly belong to an advocate at the bar of an English court of justice, to declaim, without any proof, or attempt of proof, that all a man's expressions,—however peaceable,—however quiet,—however constitutional,—however loyal,—are all fraud and villany. Look, Gentlemen, to the issues of life, which I before called the evidence of Heaven—I call them so still—Truly may I call them so—when out of a book compiled by the Crown from the petition in the House of Commons, and containing the names of all who signed it, and which was printed in order to prevent any of that number being summoned upon the Jury to try this indictment, *not one criminal, or even a suspected name is to be found amongst this defamed host of petitioners.*

Gentlemen, you have now heard, upon the solemn oaths of honest disinterested men, a faithful history of the conduct of Lord George Gordon, from the day that he became a member of the Protestant Association, to the day that he was committed a prisoner to the Tower. And I have no doubt, from the attention with which I have been honoured from the beginning, that you have still kept in your minds the principles, to which I entreated you would apply it, and that you have measured it by that standard.

You have, therefore, only to look back to the whole of it together;—to reflect on all you have heard concerning him;—to trace him in your recollection through every part of the transaction;—and, considering it with one manly liberal view, to ask your own honest hearts, whether you can say, that this noble and unfortunate youth is a wicked and deliberate traitor, who deserves, by your verdict, to suffer a shameful

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and ignominious death, which will stain the ancient honours of his house for ever.

The crime which the Crown would have fixed upon him is, that he assembled the Protestant Association round the House of Commons, not merely to influence and persuade Parliament by the earnestness of their supplications, but actually to coerce it by hostile rebellious force —That finding himself disappointed in the success of that coercion, he afterwards incited his followers to abolish the legal indulgences to Papists, which the object of the petition was to repeal, by the burning of their houses of worship, and the destruction of their property, which ended at last in a general attack on the property of all orders of men, religious and civil,—on the public treasures of the nation, and on the very being of the government.

To support a charge of so atrocious and unnatural a complexion, the laws of the most arbitrary nations would require the most incontrovertible proof. Either the villain must have been taken in the overt act of wickedness, or, if he worked in secret upon others, his guilt must have been brought out by the discovery of a conspiracy, or by the consistent tenor of criminality; the very worst inquisitor that ever dealt in blood would vindicate the torture by plausibility at least, and by the semblance of truth.

What evidence, then, will a Jury of Englishmen expect, from the servants of the Crown of England, before they deliver up a brother accused before them to ignominy and death? What proof will their consciences require? What will their plain and manly understandings accept of? What does the immemorial custom of their fathers, and the written law of this land, warrant them in demanding?—nothing less, in any case of blood, than the clearest and most unequivocal conviction of guilt. But in this case the act has not even trusted to the humanity and justice of our general law; but has said, in plain, rough, expressive terms—*proveably*—that is, says Lord Coke, not upon conjectural presumptions or inferences, or strains of wit, but upon direct and plain proof—"For the King, Lords, and Commons," continues that great lawyer, "did not use the word *probably*, for then a common argument might have served; but *proveably*, which signifies the highest force of demonstration." And what evidence, Gentlemen of the Jury, does the Crown offer to you in compliance with these sound and sacred doctrines of justice?—a few broken, interrupted, disjointed words, without context or connexion,—uttered by the speaker in agitation and heat,—heard by those who relate them to you, in the midst of tumult and confusion,—and even those words, mutilated as they are, in direct opposition to, and inconsistent with, repeated and earnest declarations, delivered at the very same time, and on the very same occasion, related to you by a much greater number of persons, and absolutely incompatible with the whole tenor of his conduct. Which of us all, Gentlemen, would be safe, standing at the bar of God, or man, if we were not to be judged by the regular current of our lives and conversations, but by detached and unguarded expressions, picked out by malice, and recorded, without context or circumstances, against us? Yet such is the only evidence, on which the Crown asks you to dip your hands, and to stain your consciences, in the innocent blood of the noble and unfortunate youth who now stands before you;—on the single evidence of the words you have heard from their witnesses, (for of what but words have you heard?).

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heard?) which, even if they had stood uncontroverted by the proofs that have swallowed them up, or unexplained by circumstances which destroy their malignity, could not, at the very worst, amount in law to more than a breach of the act against tumultuous petitioning (if such an act still exists); since the worst malice of his enemies has not been able to bring up one single witness to say, that he ever directed, countenanced, or approved rebellious force against the legislature of his country. It is, therefore, a matter of astonishment to me, that men can keep the natural colour in their cheeks, when they ask for human life, even on the Crown's original case, though the prisoner had made no defence. But will they still continue to ask for it after what they have heard? I will just remind the Solicitor-General, before he begins his reply, what matter he has to encounter. He has to encounter this:—That the going up in a body was not even originated by Lord George, but by others in his absence. That when proposed by him officially as Chairman, it was adopted by the whole Association, and consequently was their act as much as his. That it was adopted, not in a conclave, but with open doors, and the resolution published to all the world. That it was known of course to the ministers and magistrates of the country, who did not even signify to him, or to any body else, its illegality or danger. That decency and peace were enjoined and commanded. That the regularity of the procession, and those badges of distinction, which are now cruelly turned into the charge of an hostile array against him, were expressly and publicly directed for the preservation of peace, and the prevention of tumult. That while the House was deliberating, he repeatedly entreated them to behave with decency and peace, and to retire to their houses; though he knew not that he was speaking to the enemies of his cause. That when they at last dispersed, no man thought or imagined that treason had been committed. That he retired to bed, where he lay unconscious that ruffians were ruining him, by their disorders in the night. That on Monday he published an advertisement, reviling the authors of the riots: and, as the Protestant cause had been wickedly made the pretext for them, solemnly enjoined all who wished well to it to be obedient to the laws. (Nor has the Crown even attempted to prove, that he had either given, or that he afterwards gave secret instructions in opposition to that public admonition.) That he afterwards begged an audience to receive the King's commands;—that he waited on the Ministers;—that he attended his duty in Parliament;—and when the multitude,—amongst whom there was not a man of the Associated Protestants,—again assembled on the Tuesday, under pretence of the Protestant cause, he offered his services, and read a resolution of the House to them, accompanied with every expostulation, which a zeal for peace could possibly inspire. That he afterwards, in pursuance of the King's direction, attended the magistrates in their duty; honestly and honourably exerting all his powers to quell the fury of the multitude: a conduct which, to the dishonour of the Crown, has been scandalously turned against him, by criminating him with protections granted publicly in the coach of the Sheriff of London, whom he was assisting in his office of magistracy; although protections of a similar nature were, to the knowledge of the whole Privy Council, granted by Mr Fisher himself, who now stands in my presence unaccused and unreproved, but who,

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if the Crown that summoned him durst have called him, would have dispersed to their confusion the slightest imputation of guilt.

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*Letters of Dr Young and the German Poet Klopstock. From Smith's Fragments. 2 vols. 8vo. Bath.* 1810.

I. FROM DR YOUNG TO KLOPSTOCK.

*Wellwyn, Feb.* 4.

I CANNOT lay down my pen without telling you, how much my heart sympathises with yours in your very, *very* severe loss.* I am but too well qualified to do so, because it is not long since a similar affliction befel me. I say *not long*, though many years have since elapsed. But the wound was so deep, that it appears to me still recent, and it often bleeds, as if I had but yesterday received it. May the Almighty God support you, in his great mercy, with many, many other blessings.

*Fatis contraria fata rependens.*

II. THE SAME TO THE SAME.

*April* 12, 1761.

I THANK you for the melancholy, yet pleasing sight of your dear wife's monument. I read in it the Christian character of her husband. Its last word was the common salutation of the primitive Christians when they met each other, *Resurrexit*. Should not our hearts burn within us at the blessed sound? That word carries in it all our hope and joy. We shall soon bury all our other hope and joy, never to rise again. And shall beings that have no end prize any thing that has? Christ is indeed the truth, and the world a lie. Infidels believe it, and are undone.

I love your faith and virtues; I admire your genius; I deplore your loss; I pity your distrees; I pray for your prosperity, and shall be ever proud of your commands; being, most cordially,

My Dear Sir,
Your most obedient,
and most humble servant,
E. YOUNG.

* The death of his wife.

III. KLOPSTOCK TO CRAMER.

*Hamburg, Dec.* 5.

THIS is my Meta's dying day,* and yet I am composed. Can I ascribe this to myself, my Cramer? I sleep very little, at other times I cannot do without sleep; and yet I am not ill,—often well. Thanks be to the God of comfort for all the favour he has shewn to me! Thank our God with me, my Cramer.

I will now try to give you a more circumstantial account. Her sufferings continued from Friday till Tuesday afternoon, about four o'clock; but they were the most violent from Monday afternoon about eight. On Sunday morning, I supported, first myself, and then her, by repeating, that without our Father's will, not a hair in her head could fall; and more than once I repeated to her some lines from my last ode. One time I was so much affected, as to be obliged to stop at every line. I was to have repeated it all to her, but we were interruuted.

Some affecting circumstances I must omit; I will tell you them some other time.

When I began to fear for her life, (and I did this sooner than any one else), I from time to time whispered something in her ear concerning God, but so as not to let her perceive my apprehensions. I know little of what I said; only, in general, I know that I repeated to her how much I was strengthened by the uncommon fortitude graciously vouchsafed

* A week after her death.

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vouchsafed to her; and that I now reminded her of that to which we had so often encouraged each other —perfect resignation. When she had already suffered greatly, I said to her with much emotion, "The Most Merciful is with thee." I saw how she felt it. Perhaps she now first guessed that I thought she would die. I saw this in her countenance. I afterwards often told her (as often as I could go into the room, and support the sight of her sufferings) how visibly the grace of God was with her. How could I refrain from speaking of the great comfort of my soul.

I came in just as she had been bled. A light having been brought near on that account, I saw her face clearly for the first time after many hours. Ah! my Cramer, the hue of death was on it! But that God who was so mightily with her, supported me too at the sight. She was better after the bleeding, but soon worse again. I was allowed but very little time to take leave of her. I had some hopes that I might return to pray with her. I shall never cease to thank God for the grace he gave me at this parting. I said, "I will fulfil my promise, my Meta, and tell you, that your life, from extreme weakness, is in danger." You must not expect me to relate every thing to you. I cannot recollect the whole. She heard perfectly, and spoke without the smallest difficulty. I pronounced over her the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. "Now the will of Him who inexpressibly supports thee,—His will be done!"—"Let Him do according to His will," said she, "He will do *well*." She said this in a most expressive tone of joy and confidence. "You have endured like an angel. God has been with you. He will be with you. His mighty name be praised! The Most Merciful will support you! Were I so wretched as not to be a Christian, I should now become one." Something of this sort, and yet more I said to her, in a strong emotion of transport. Eliza says, we were both full of joy. "Be my guardian angel, if our God permit." "Who would not be so?" said she. I would have hastened away. Eliza said, "Give her your hand once more." I did so, and know not whether I said any thing. I hasten away—then went into my own room and prayed. God gave me much strength in prayer. I asked for perfect resignation; but how was it, my Cramer, that I did not pray for her, which would have been so natural? Probably, because she was already heard above all that I could ask or think!

After I was gone out, she again asked Eliza whether it was likely she might die, and whether her death was so near? Once she told her that she felt nothing. Afterwards she felt some pain. She said to Eliza that God had much to forgive in her, but she trusted in her Redeemer. On another occasion, Eliza said to her, that God would help her; she answered, "into Heaven." As her head sunk on the pillow, she said, with much animation, "it is over." She then looked tenderly on Eliza, and with yet unfixed eyes, listened while she thus prayed. "The blood of Jesus Christ cleanse thee from all sin." O sweet words of eternal life! After some expressions of pain in her countenance, it became again perfectly serene, and thus she died.

I will not complain, my Cramer! I will be thankful that, in so severe a trial, God has so strengthened me.

At parting, she said to me very sweetly, "Thou wilt follow me." May my end be like thine! O might I now, for one moment, weep on her bosom! For I cannot refrain from tears; nor does God require it of me.

*October* 1810.



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IV. KLOPSTOCK TO GIESECKE. *

*Hamburg, Dec. 20.*

ELIZA and I are sitting opposite to each other, and both writing to you. She is copying my letter to Cramer for you. I forgot to mention what follows, in my letter to Cramer. Should I in future recollect any thing else, I will write it to you.

Twice or thrice my Meta looked at me, without speaking a word, and then to heaven, in such a manner, that it is utterly impossible for me to describe it. I understood her perfectly. I cannot tell you with what a mixture of sorrow, of confidence in God, and of certainty that she was dying, she looked from me to heaven. Never, never,—though often in sorrow and in joy have I looked up with her to heaven,—never did I see her *so!* The situation of a dying person is so singular, it seems to belong neither to this world nor the next. I should have much to repeat, if I could with any degree of accuracy remember what from time to time I whispered to her, though in a very few words; knowing that she understood my meaning. Had not her sufferings so pierced my soul, I should have been more master of myself, I should have been able to act more on design, and have remembered more.

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*Specimens of the Penal Code of China. From Tsa-tsing-leu-lee; being the Fundamental Laws, &c. of that Empire: published at Pekin, and Translated by Sir George T. Staunton, Bart.—4to. London,* 1810.

(Continued from p. 662.)

*Labourers in the imperial palace remaining there after the conclusion of their work.*

WHEN labourers of any description are employed in the imperial palaces, whether in the domestic or state apartments, the officer of government, who has the superintendence of their work, shall give in an exact statement of the name and family-name of each person to the officers on guard at the several gates, and also to the superior officers in waiting; when any such individual enters the palace for the first time, his name and his person shall be identified at the gate, and an exact notice taken of his figure and appearance.

In the course of the hour *Shin* (between three and five in the afternoon,) the number of persons, as well as the figure and appearance of each, being found to correspond with the register, they shall all depart through the identical gates by which they had been admitted.

If any of them wilfully remain within the palace contrary to this regulation, they shall be liable to the punishment of death, by being strangled after the usual period of imprisonment.

*Shooting or throwing missile weapons at an imperial palace.*

All persons who shall shoot arrows or bullets, or fling any bricks or stones, towards the imperial temple, or towards any imperial palace, whether a place of residence, or appropriated to purposes of state only, with any apparent possibility of hitting such place or building, shall, in each case, suffer death, by being strangled at the usual period; if towards the temple of imperial sacrifices, the offender shall be punished with one hundred blows, and perpetual banishment to the distance of three thousand lee.

If any person within any of the buildings above mentioned is wounded by such means, the offender shall, in every such case, be beheaded at the usual period.

*Soldiers*

* An intimate friend of the poet's

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*Soldiers serving by substitutes.*

When any individual of the military profession, instead of personally joining the army when summoned, sends a substitute, whom he has hired to assume his name and serve for him, the substitute shall be punished with ninety blows, and the individual who hired him with one hundred blows, and the latter shall be compelled to take a station in the ranks instead of the former.

*High-treason.*

High-treason is, either treason against the state, by an attempt to subvert the established government, —or treason against the sovereign, by an attempt to destroy the palace in which he resides, the temple in which his family worships, or the tombs in which the remains of his ancestors are deposited.

All persons convicted of having been principals, or accessaries, to the actual or designed commission of this heinous crime, shall suffer death by a slow and painful execution.

All the male relations, in the first degree, at or above the age of sixteen, of persons convicted as aforesaid, namely, the father, grandfather, sons, grand-sons, paternal uncles, and their sons respectively, shall, without any regard to the place of residence, or to the natural or acquired infirmities of particular individuals, be indiscriminately beheaded.

All the other male relations, at or above the age of sixteen, however distant their relationship, and whether by blood or marriage, shall likewise suffer death, by being beheaded, if they were living under the same roof with the treasonable offender at the time the offence was committed.

The male relations, in the first degree, under the age of sixteen, and the female relations, in the first degree, of all ages, shall be distributed as slaves to the great officers of state.

The property of every description belonging to treasonable offenders, shall be confiscated for the use and service of government.

The female relations of such criminals, who shall have been previously married into other families, and also those females, who, although affianced to such criminals, or to the sons and grand-sons of such criminals, shall not have been taken home and married, shall always be excepted from the penalties of this law.

All persons who, when privy to the commission of, or to the intent to commit high-treason, willfully conceal and connive at the same, shall be beheaded.

Any person who shall apprehend and deliver into the custody of a magistrate an offender against this law, shall be employed forthwith under government, according to his qualifications; or, if already an officer in the employ of government, he shall be suitably promoted; and, in every case, he shall be rewarded with the possession of the whole of the confiscated property of the offender.

*Murder, with an intent to mangle and divide the body of the deceased for magical purposes.*

The principal in the crime of murdering, or of attempting to murder, any person, with a design afterwards to divide the limbs of the deceased for magical purposes, shall suffer death by a slow and painful execution. His wives, sons, and all the other inmates of his house, although innocent of the crime, shall be perpetually banished to the distance of two thousand lee. The accessories contributing to the perpetration of this crime, shall be beheaded; and the other accessories,

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accessories, who neither contributed thereto, nor were inmates of the house in which the principal offender resided, shall be punished as accessories in ordinary cases of murder.

*Abusive language between equals.*

In ordinary cases, all persons guilty of employing abusive language, shall be liable to a punishment of ten blows; and persons abusing each other, shall be punishable with ten blows respectively.

*Abusive language to a parent, paternal grand-father or grand-mother.*

A child, or grand-child, who is guilty of addressing abusive language to his or her father, or mother, paternal grand-father, or grand-mother; a wife, who is guilty of addressing abusive language to her husband's father, or mother, paternal grand-father, or grand-mother, shall, in every case, suffer death, by being strangled; provided always, however, that the persons abused, themselves complain thereof to the magistrates, and had themselves heard the abusive language that had been addressed to them.

*Abusive language from a wife to her husband's relations.*

A principal or inferior wife, who is guilty of addressing abusive language to any of her husband's relations within the four degrees, shall be liable to the same punishment as her husband would have been for using towards such persons the same language. An inferior wife abusing her husband, or husband's principal wife, shall be punished with eighty blows. A husband abusing his wife's father or mother, shall be liable to a punishment of sixty blows. But, in all cases, such abusive language must, as already observed, have been heard and complained of by the parties to whom it was addressed.

There is a clause respecting abusive language addressed by a principal wife to her husband, as the interposition of the laws can scarcely be supposed to be necessary, yet, if such a case should occur, the magistrates may lawfully award a punishment of fifty blows, according to the law respecting offences against propriety.

*Abusive language addressed by a widow to her deceased husband's parents.*

If any principal or inferior wife is guilty of addressing abusive language to her husband's father, or mother, paternal grand-father, or grandmother, after the death of such husband, or even after having entered into a second marriage, she shall, except in the case of having been divorced from such former husband, be liable to the same punishment for each offence, as if such husband were still living.

*Pretending sickness or death.*

If any regular officer of government, or person employed by government in an inferior station, or any private individual, falsely alleges sickness or infirmity as an excuse for not performing the more difficult parts of his duty, such as the collection of the revenue, and the pursuit or seizure of criminals, he shall be punished with forty blows; and, if the case is important, with eighty blows. If any officer of government, or other person who has been guilty of any offences against the laws, in the interim previous to the examination, wounds, or otherwise disables himself, in order to become entitled to an exemption from the question by torture, he shall be punished with one hundred blows for such conduct; and if he further feigns death, in order to

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to avoid dismission and disgrace, he shall be punishable with one hundred blows, and three years banishment.

*Gaming.*

All persons convicted of gaming, that is to say, of playing at any game of chance for money or for goods, shall be punished with eighty blows, and the money or goods staked shall be forfeited to government.

All those likewise who keep gaming houses shall suffer the same punishment, although not actually joining in the game; and the house appropriated to gaming, whether it is at the same time the ordinary habitation of the proprietor, or one expressly purchased by him for the said unlawful purpose, shall be forfeited to government. A conviction, however, shall not take place under this law by implication, but only on direct evidence against the accused parties.

All officers of government offending against this law shall be punished one degree more severely than any other person; nevertheless, a few friends playing together for articles of food or drink, shall not, in any case, be punished under this law.

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*Anecdotes, &c. Historical and Literary.*

AUTHORS.

"THE pleasure which the vain man feels at seeing his sentiments made public, is a sufficient inducement for him to write; and the gratification he derives from imaginary importance prevents him from discovering the natural imbecility of his mind. The man of learning and information is desirous of publishing his knowledge, from the wish of becoming beneficial to mankind; and the licentious man is anxious to propagate his opinions, under the hope of reducing virtue to a level with vice. The devoted victim of adversity may, probably, imagine that the press will prove a channel through which poverty may escape; and that, if he can but obtain permission to dedicate his work to some right honourable personage, his sorrows will be dispersed, and his future fortune made. Whether such expectations are likely to be realised, let those who have tried the experiment declare."

*Mrs Pilkington.*

"EGOTISM,

a monster who has more votaries than ever did homage to the most popular deity of antiquity; and whose singular quality is, that while he excites a blind and involuntary adoration in almost every individual, his influence is universally contemned, and his worship, even by his followers, never mentioned but with abhorrence." *Miss Burney.*

MARRIAGE.

"It has been observed, that, if a woman marries for money, she is worse than a prostitute; and, I think, that the observation is equally applicable to her who marries for rank; and, if the motive for either happens to be discovered, there is but little probability of the parties enjoying domestic peace."

*Mrs Pilkington.*

PRECOCITY.

"I was but nineteen," says Pliny, "when I appeared at the bar."

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY.

"History oftimes representeth the magnitude of actions, and the public faces and deportments of persons, and passeth over in silence the smaller passages and motions of men and matters. But lives, if they be well written, propounding to themselves

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themselves a person to represent, in whom actions, both greater and smaller, public and private, have a commixture, must, of necessity, contain a more true, native, and lively representation."

*Lord Bacon.*

TACITURNITY.

"Upon some occasions there is as much rhetoric in taciturnity, as in all the pomp of the most studied eloquence." *Pliny.*

SLANDER, PRAISE.

"Information, communicated for the real purpose of warning, or cautioning, is not slander. Indiscriminate praise is the opposite of slander, but it is the opposite extreme; and, however it may affect to be thought excess of candour, is commonly the effusion of a frivolous understanding, or proceeds from a settled contempt of all moral distinctions." *Paley.*

"PREACHERS

say, 'Do as I say, not as I do.' But if a physician had the same disease upon him that I have, and he should bid me do one thing, and he do quite another; could I believe him?" *Selden.*

SUBSCRIPTION TO ARTICLES OF FAITH.

"The liberal protestanism of the church of England requires that its clergy shall first subscribe,—then inquire,—and afterwards dissent at their peril." *Disney.*

GRAVINA,

when he was at Rome, used to bow to coach-horses; "*because*, said he, *was it not for the poor beasts, these great people would have men, and even philosophers, to draw their coaches.*" He missed a cardinal's hat, on account of his satirical and severe turn of mind.

EDUCATION.

"It is pitie, that commonlie more care is had, yea, and that amongst verie wise men, to find out rather a cunnynge man for their horse, that a cunnynge man for their children. They say nay in worde, but they do so in deede. For to the one they will gladly give a stipend of 200 crownes by yeare, and loth to offer to the other 200 shillings. God that sitteth in heaven laugheth their choice to skorne, and rewardeth their liberalitie as it should, for he suffereth them to have tame and well ordered horses, but wilde and unfortunate children; and, therefore, in the ende, they find more pleasure in their horse, than comfort in their children." *Ascham.*

STRANGE PUNISHMENT DURING Q. ELIZABETH'S REIGN.

"Such as having wals and banks near the sea, and do suffer the same to decaie, after convenient admonition, whereby the water entereth and drowneth up the countrie; are, by a certayne custom, apprehended, condemned, and sticked in the breache; where they remayne for ever as parcell of the new wal."

SPEAKER IN PARLIAMENT.

Sir Peter de la More, knight of shire for the county of Hereford, was chosen speaker by the commons in the first parliament of Richard the Second, A. D. 1377, and is the first upon record who bore that honourable office.

ABBE SCARRON.

Scarron was full of wit, of infirmities, and of gaiety. "He went," says Monsieur de la Beaumele, "to pass the carnival at his canonship. In Manse, as in the greater part of the cities of Provence, the carnival is closed by public masquerades, which have a great resemblance to our fairs of Bezons. The abbe Scarron was resolved to be there, but knew not under

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under what disguise he should conceal himself. He had the singularity of his character, and the decency of his condition, at once to preserve,—the church, and the burlesque. He plastered his body all over with honey,—ripped open a feather-bed, and rolled himself in it,—and, thus transformed, he flew to the masquerade, and drew the attention of the company entirely upon himself. The women crowded about him; some fled, frightened at his appearance; others despoiled him of his feathers; all united against him; and, in a very short time, the beau in a mask had more the air of a canon than of an Indian. At this discovery, the people pressed upon him,—they exclaimed against the scandal given to the church. Scarron, at length, disengaged himself from the crowd —he was pursued. The honey, with which he had anointed himself, and the feathers, that still stuck upon his body, became very troublesome. He found a bridge in his way—he jumped over it heroically, and swimming to the bank, lay down among the reeds to conceal himself. His natural heat was extinguished; a piercing cold penetrated into his veins, and fixed in his blood the principles of those disorders with which he was afterwards overwhelmed. A sharp humour fell upon his nerves, and baffled all the skill of his physicians. The sciatica, gout, and rheumatism, seized him successively, and sometimes all at once, and made of the young abbe an epitome of human misery."

"CEREMONY

keeps up all things. It is like a penny glass to a sick spirit, or some excellent water: without it, the water were spilt, the spirit lost."
*Selden.*

GENERAL RULES.

"To conclude of particular cases, by general rules and maxims, I knew full well, to be a principal cause of most strifes and confusions that either disturb the brains, or divide the hearts of men in this world." *Meric Causabon.*

"PALEY'S MORAL PHILOSOPHY, notwithstanding some weak and some erroneous principles, may be recommended as an excellent summary of useful, practicable, edifying morality, delivered in a style perspicuous, and most explicit: vigorous without stiffness, and copious without redundancy. This treatise is particularly admirable for an undissembled statement of difficulties and objections." *Wakefield.*

PARASITE.

"Thy life is a disgrace to humanity; a foolish prodigality makes thee needy, need makes thee vicious, and both make thee contemptible; thy wit is prostituted to slander and buffoonery; and thy judgment, if thou hast any, to meanness and villany: thy betters, who laugh with thee, laugh at thee; and who are they?—The fools of quality at court, and those who ape them in the city. The varieties of thy life are pitiful rewards, and painful abuses; for the same trick that gets thee a guinea to-day, shall get thee beaten out of doors to-morrow: those who caress thee are enemies to themselves,—and, when they know it, will be enemies to thee: in thy distress, they will desert thee,—and leave thee, at last, to sink in thy poverty, unregarded, and unpitied. If you canst, think of me, and be honest."
*Moore.*

"GENEROSITY,

without delicacy, like wit without judgment, generally gives as much pain as pleasure." *Miss Burney.*

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*An Account of the Monument or Mausoleum, erected to the Memory of the late Marquis of Rockingham, by Earl Fitzwilliam.*

THIS monument is situated on a beautiful eminence, about a mile and a quarter from Wentworth House. Its component parts are a Doric rusticated basement, nearly thirty feet square; upon which stand four triumphal arches, supported by sixteen Corinthian columns, and in the centre of which is placed a sarcophagus. Above this is placed a rotundo, supported by twelve composite columns. The height of the building is ninety-six feet. Within the basement is a room, furnished in the highest stile of elegance. In the middle stands a full length marble statue of the late Marquis, in the robes of the Order of the Garter, executed by Nollekins. The room is an octagon; and there are niches in the corners of the room, which contain the busts of the following celebrated characters, all his personal friends:

The Duke of PORTLAND.
The late Lord KEPPEL.
Lord JOHN CAVENDISH.
The late Sir GEO. SAVILE.
The Hon. JOHN LEE.
——— Mr BURKE.
——— Mr MONTAGU.
——— CH. FOX.

The whole is a pious tribute of gratitude and respect raised by Lord Fitzwilliam to the memory of the best of uncles, and the greatest of men.

The structure was designed and executed by Mr Carr of York; and, in point of design and execution, is superior to any thing of the kind in the kingdom.

The following is the inscription round the basement. It was written by the Hon. Edmund Burke, and communicated to me by the Rev. Mr Hunter, chaplain to Lord Fitzwilliam.

CHARLES WATSON WENTWORTH,
Marquis of Rockingham, Earl of Malton, Viscount Higham Ferrers, Baron of Rockingham, Malton, Wath, and Harrowden, and Baronet in Great Britain. Earl and Baron Walton in the Kingdom of Ireland. Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the West Riding of Yorkshire, City of York, and County of the same; Custos Rotulorum of the North Riding, and Vice-Admiral of the Maritime Parts thereof; High-Steward of Kingston upon Hull; Knight of the Garter, and First Commissioner of the Board of Treasury.

Born May the 24th, 1730. Died July 1st, 1782.
A Man worthy to be held in Remembrance:
Because he did not Live for Himself.
His abilities, Industry, and Influence, were employed to the last Hour of his Life, to give stability to the Liberties of his Country,
Security to its Landed Property, Increase to its Commerce,
Independence to its Public Councils, and Concord to its Empire,
These were his Ends;
For the attainment of those Ends, his Policy consisted in Sincerity, Fidelity, Directness, and Constancy.
His Virtues were his Arts.
In opposition, he respected the Principles of Government.
In Administration, he provided for the Liberties of the People.
He employed his Moments of Power
In realizing every thing which he had proposed in a Popular Situation.
The distinguishing Mark of his Public Conduct
Reserved in Profession, sure in Performance, he laid the Foundation of a solid Confidence.
He far exceeded all other Statesmen in the Art of drawing together, without the Seduction of Self-interest, the concurrence and co-operation of various Dispositions and Abilities of Men, whom he assimilated to his Character, and associated in his Labours:
For it was his aim through Life, to convert Party Connexion, and personal Friendship (which others had rendered subservient only to temporary Views and the Purposes of Ambition) into a lasting depository for his Principles.
That their energy should not depend upon his Life,
Nor
Fluctuate with the Intrigues of a Court,
Or
With capricious Fashions among the People;

But

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But that, by securing a succession in support of his
Maxims,
The British Constitution might be preserved accord-
ing to its true Genius, on Ancient Foundations,
and Institutions of tried Utility.
The Virtues of his Private Life, and those he exerted
in the Service of the State, were not in
him separate Principles.
His private Virtues, without any change in their Cha-
racter, expanded with the Occasion into en-
larged Public Affection, the very same
tender, benevolent feeling, Liberal
Mind, which, in the Internal
Relations of Life, conci-
liated the genuine
Love of those
who see Men as they are,
Rendered him an Inflexible Patriot.
He was devoted to the Cause of Freedom;
Not because he was haughty and intractable,
But because he was Beneficent and Humane.
A sober, unaffected, unpresuming Piety,
The Basis of sure Morality,
Gave Truth and Permanence to his Virtues.
He Died at a fortunate time—Before he could feel,
by a decisive Proof, that Virtue like his
must be nourished from its own
Substance only, and cannot
be assured of any
External Support.
Let his Successors who daily behold this Monument
Consider, that it was not
Built to entertain the Eye,
But to instruct the Mind.
Let them reflect that their Conduct will make it
their Glory or their Reproach.
Let them feel, that similarity of Manners,
not Proximity of Blood,
Gives them an Interest in this Statue.
REMEMBER—RESEMBLE—PERSEVERE.

Angels! whose Guardian care is England, spread
Your shadowing wings on Patriot Wentworth dead;
With sacred awe his hallowed ashes keep,
Where commerce, science, honour, friendship weep,
The pious heir, the deeply sorrowing wife,
All the soft ties which blest his virtuous life,
Gentle, intrepid, generous, mild, and just,
These heart-felt titles—grac'd his honour'd dust.
No fields of blood; by laurels ill repaid,
No plunder'd provinces—disturb his shade;
But white-rob'd peace compos'd his closing eyes,
And join'd with soft humanity her sighs;
They mourn their patron gone, their friend no more,
And England's tears, his short-liv'd power deplore.

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## *Observations on the different Species of Taste.*

FROM STEWART'S PHILOSOPHICAL ESSAYS.

IT is in a very small number, comparatively speaking, of individuals, that taste is the native growth of the original principles and unborrowed habits of their own minds. In by far the greater proportion of men, what usurps that name, and is too frequently acknowledged as having a right to assume it, consists merely of a prompt application of certain technical rules, which pass current in the common circles of fashion or of literature; and which are adopted by the multitude, without the slightest examination, as incontrovertible axioms. Such, for example, is that mechanical and pedantic taste which is imbibed passively on the authority of Aristotle or of Bossu, and which may, in general, be distinguished by a fluent command of that convenient and imposing phraseology, which is called by Sterne "the cant of criticism."

These technical rules, at the same time, although often abused, are not without their value; for, although they can never supply the want of natural sensibility, or inspire a relish for beauty in a mind insensible to it before, they may yet point out many of the *faults* which an artist ought to avoid, and teach those critics how to censure, who are incapable of being taught how to admire. They may even communicate to such a critic, some degree of that *secondary pleasure* which was formerly mentioned as *peculiar to taste*; the pleasure of remarking the coincidence between the execution of an artist, and the established rules of his art; or, if he should himself aspire to be an artist, they may enable him to produce what will not much offend, if it should fail to please. What is commonly called *fastidiousness of taste*, is an affectation chiefly observable in persons of this description; being the natural effects of habits of common-place criticism on an eye blind to the perception of



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of the beautiful. Instances, at the same time, may be conceived, in which this fastidiousness is real; arising from an unfortunate predominance of the secondary pleasures and pains, peculiar to taste, over those primary pleasures and pains which the object is fitted to produce. But this, I apprehend, is a case that can rarely occur in a mind possessed of common sensibility; more especially, if the cultivation of taste has been confined to that subordinate place which belongs to it, among the various other pursuits to which we are led by the speculative and active principles of our nature.

The result of these observations is, that the utmost to be expected from rules of criticism is a *technical correctness of taste;* meaning by that phrase, a power of judging how far the artist has conformed himself to the established and acknowledged canons of his art, without any perception of those nameless excellences, which have hitherto eluded the grasp of verbal description.

There is another species of taste, (unquestionably of a higher order than the technical taste we have now been considering), which is insensibly acquired by a diligent and habitual study of the most approved and consecrated standards of excellence; and which, in pronouncing its critical judgments, is secretly, and often unconsciously guided, by an idolatrous comparison of what it sees, with the works of its favourite masters. This, I think, approaches nearly to what La Bruyere calls *le gout de comparaison.* It is that kind of taste which commonly belongs to the *connoisseur* in painting; and to which something perfectly analogous may be remarked in all the other fine arts.

A person possessed of this sort of taste, if he should be surpassed in the correctness of his judgment by the technical critic, is much more likely to recognize the beauties of a new work, by their resemblance to those which are familiar to his memory; or, if he should himself attempt the task of execution, and possesses powers equal to the task, he may possibly, without any clear conception of his own merits, rival the originals he has been accustomed to admire. It was said by an ancient critic, that, in reading Seneca, it was impossible not to wish, that he had written "with the taste of another person, though with his own genius;"—*suo ingenio, alieno judicio;* *—and we find, in fact, that many who have failed as original writers, have seemed to surpass themselves, when they attempted to imitate. Warburton has remarked, and, in my opinion, with some truth, that Burke himself never wrote so well, as when he imitated Bolingbroke. If on other occasions, he has soared higher than in his *Vindication of Natural Society,* he has certainly no where else (I speak at present merely of the *style* of his composition) sustained himself so long upon a steady wing. I do not, however, agree with Warburton in thinking, that this implied any defect in Mr Burke's genius, connected with that faculty of *imitation* which he so eminently possessed. The defect lay in his taste, which, when left to itself, without the guidance of an acknowledged standard of excellence, appears not only to have been warped by some peculiar notions concerning the art of writing; but to have been too wavering and versatile, to keep his imagination and his fancy (stimulated as they were by an ostentation

* Velles eum suo ingenio dixisse, alieno judicio.—Quinct. lib. x. c. 1.

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tion of his intellectual riches, and by an ambition of Asiatic ornament) under due controul. With the composition of Bolingbroke present to his thoughts, he has shewn with what ease he could equal its most finished beauties; while, on more than one occasion, a consciousness of his own strength has led him to display his superiority, by brandishing, in his sport, still heavier weapons than his master was able to wield.

To one or other of these two classes, the taste of most professed critics will be found to belong; and it is evident, that they may both exist, where there is little or no sensibility to beauty. That genuine and native taste, the origin and growth of which I attempted to describe in the last chapter, is perhaps one of the rarest acquisitions of the human mind: nor will this appear surprising to those who consider with attention, the combination of original qualities which it implies; the accidental nature of many of the circumstances which must conspire to afford due opportunities for its improvement; and the persevering habits of discriminating observation by which it is formed. It occurs, indeed, in its most perfect state, as seldom as originality of genius; and, when united with industry, and with moderate powers of execution, it will go farther, in such an age as the present, to secure success in the arts with which it is conversant, than the utmost fertility of invention, where the taste is unformed or perverted.

With respect to this *native* or *indigenous* Taste, it is particularly worthy of observation, that it is always more strongly disposed to the enjoyment of *Beauties*, than to the detection of *Blemishes*. It is, indeed, by a quick and lively perception of the former, accompanied with a spirit of candour and indulgence towards the latter, that its existence in the mind of any individual is most unequivocally marked. It is this perception which can alone evince that sensibility of temperament, of which a certain portion, although it does not of itself constitute Taste, is nevertheless the first and most essential element in its composition; while it evinces, at the same time, those habits of critical observation and cool reflection, which, allowing no impression, how slight soever, to pass unnoticed, seem to awaken a new sense of Beauty, and to *create* that delicacy of feeling which they only *disclose*. We are told of Saunderson, the blind mathematician, that in a series of Roman medals, he could distinguish by his hand the true from the counterfeit, with a more unerring discrimination than the eye of a professed Virtuoso; and we are assured by his biographer, Mr Colson, that when he was present at the astronomical observations in the garden of his college, he was accustomed to remark every cloud that passed over the sun. The effect of the blindness of this extraordinary person was not surely to produce any organical change in his other perceptive powers. It served only to quicken his attention to those slighter perceptions of touch, which are overlooked by men to whom they convey no useful information. The case I conceive to be perfectly analogous in matters which fall under the cognizance of intellectual taste. Where nature has denied all sensibility to beauty, no study or instruction can supply the defect; but it may be possible, nevertheless, by awakening the attention to things neglected before, to develope a latent sensibility where none was suspected to exist. In all men, indeed, without exception, whether their natural sensibility be strong or weak,

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weak, it is by such habits of attention alone to the finer feelings of their own minds, that the power of taste can acquire all the delicacy of which it is susceptible.

While this cultivated sensibility enlarges so widely to the man who possesses it—the pleasures of Taste, it has a tendency, wherever it is gratified and delighted in a high degree, to avert his critical eye from blemishes and imperfections;—not because he is unable to remark them, but because he can appreciate the merits by which they are redeemed, and loves to enjoy the beauties in which they are lost. A Taste thus awake to the Beautiful, seizes eagerly on every touch of genius with the sympathy of kindred affection; and, in the secret consciousness of a congenial inspiration, shares, in some measure, the triumph of the Artist. The faults which have escaped him, it views with the partiality of friendship; and willingly abandons the censorial office to those who exult in the errors of superior minds as their appropriate and easy prey.

It is a melancholy fact with respect to artists of all classes; painters, poets, orators, and eloquent writers; that a large proportion of those who have evinced the soundest and the surest taste in their own productions, have yet appeared totally destitute of this power, when they have assumed the office of critics. How is this to be accounted for, but by the influence of bad passions (unsuspected probably by themselves) in blinding or jaundicing their critical eye? In truth, it is only when the mind is perfectly serene, that the decisions of taste can be relied on. In these nicest of all operations of the intellect, where the grounds of judgment are often so shadowy and complicated, the latent sources of error are numberless; and to guard against them, it is necessary that no circumstance, however trifling, should occur, either to discompose the feelings, or to mislead the understanding.

Among our English poets, who is more vigorous, correct, and polished, than Dr Johnson, in the few poetical compositions which he has left? Whatever may be thought of his claims to originality of genius, no person who reads his verses can deny, that he possessed a sound taste in this species of composition: and yet, how wayward and perverse in many instances, are his decisions when he sits in judgment on a political adversary, or when he treads on the ashes of a departed rival! To myself (much as I admire his great and various merits, both as a critic and as a writer), human nature never appears in a more humiliating form, than when I read his *Lives of the Poets;* a performance which exhibits a more faithful, expressive, and curious picture of the author, than all the portraits attempted by his biographers; and which, in this point of view, compensates fully by the *moral* lessons it may suggest, for the *critical* errors which it sanctions. The errors, alas! are not such as any one who has perused his imitations of Juvenal, can place to the account of a bad taste; but such as had their root in weaknesses, which a noble mind would be still more unwilling to acknowledge.

If these observations are well founded, they seem to render it somewhat doubtful, whether, in the different arts, the most successful adventurers are likely to prove, in matters of criticism, the safest guides; although Pope appears to have considered the censorial authority as their exclusive prerogative.

> "Let such teach others, who themselves excel,
> And censure freely who have written well."

That the maxim is founded in good sense, as long as the artist

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confines himself to general critical precepts, or to the productions of other times, I do not mean at present to dispute; although even on this point I entertain some doubts. But, in estimating the merits of a contemporary candidate for fame, how seldom do we meet with an artist, whose decisions are dictated by taste alone, without a palpable admixture of caprice or of passion; and how often have we, on such occasions, to lament that oracular contempt of public opinion and public feeling, which conscious superiority is too apt to inspire! Other causes, besides, of a much more secret and obscure nature than these moral weaknesses, co-operate powerfully in producing the same effect. Such, for example, are the biasses, originating in casual and inexplicable associations, which, in powerful, but limited minds, are frequently identified with the characteristical *stamina* of genius; furnishing matter of wonder and of pity to others, whose intellectual features are less strongly marked by individual peculiarities.—"Thomson has lately published a poem called *the Castle of Indolence*, in which there are some good stanzas." Who could have expected this sentence from the pen of Gray? In an ordinary critic, possessed of one hundredth part of Gray's sensibility and taste, such total indifference to the beauties of this exquisite performance, would be utterly impossible.

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*Caledonia; or an Account, Historical and Topographic, of North Britain, from the most Ancient to the present times. Vol. II. By George Chalmers, F. R. S. and S. A. 4to. L.3 3s. Constable and Co. Edinburgh; Cadell and Davies, London.*

ABOUT two years ago, we introduced our readers, at some length, to the first volume of this great and interesting work. We are truly happy to find, that, notwithstanding all the difficulties and obstacles which must have retarded its progress, Mr Chalmers has so soon been able to present the British public with a second. Notwithstanding the extraordinary magnitude of this work, it is not expanded by any of the modern arts of bookmaking. Mr Chalmers's style may even be described as remarkably concise; he uses few of the ornaments of language; he never indulges in rhetorical amplification. The bulk of the volumes is entirely owing to the vast mass of valuable matter with which they are filled; and which bears even more than the usual proportion to their size. Indeed, we scarcely know of any individual who possesses stronger claims to the gratitude of the Scottish nation, than Mr Chalmers. A life of research, entirely devoted to the illustration of Scottish history and antiquities; a zeal which no difficulties can repress, but which fearlessly encounters the most thorny and arduous questions which occur in these abstruse subjects, seem deservedly to place him in the first rank of modern antiquaries. If judgment is sometimes less conspicuous in the enunciation and arrangement of his discoveries, he appears to us to display great sagacity and good sense in discriminating the truth of recondite matters of fact, hid as it is by the mists of time, by various and contradictory statements, and often by a total want of the ordinary means of information. He understands, we think, accurately, the best methods of supplying these embarrassing deficiencies, and applies them with diligence and sound judgment. Such, we apprehend, must be admitted to be the appropriate requisites for the work which he has undertaken. If his style

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style may admit of some criticisms—if he is not profoundly versant in some branches of literature remote from those which he habitually cultivates—if he proclaims his own merits with a frankness, sanctioned indeed by the classical examples of antiquity, but which is proscribed by the fastidiousness of modern refinement—and if he celebrates his triumph over a rival with peculiar exultation, these are venial errors, which amuse, rather than disgust, and which will not, to the man who really searches for information, diminish the intrinsic value of the work.

Having in his former volume, surveyed the ancient history of Scotland, with the view of settling the disputes, and removing the obscurities, which have hitherto darkened it, Mr Chalmers proceeds now to its topographical history, in a sequence of shires. This volume, we presume, will be still more generally interesting than its predecessor, as it will touch more intimately all classes of readers. The first was, as it were, a common good, and did not belong more to one than to another. But there is not a person in Scotland who will not have a peculiar, and as it were, personal connection with some part of this and the succeeding one; who will not find in it the description of objects with which he has, from his infancy, been familiar; and perhaps there are few who will not learn, with regard to these objects, something which they did not know before. Previous, however, to entering upon these extensive details, Mr Chalmers premises a series of introductory notices, which apply to the whole, and form, as it were, the foundation on which he is to build. We do not know where more information, with regard to Scotland, is to be found, in a smaller compass, than in these introductory notices. They contain the essence of great part of the first volume, with a number of additional particulars, which did not enter into its plan. We know not, therefore, where we could better recommend any one who wished to obtain a general idea of North Britain. It is itself so much a summary, that it is extremely difficult to subject it to analysis; we must endeavour, nevertheless, to convey some idea of it to our readers.

Mr Chalmers treats, first, of the name of the country. The general name of Britain may be derived from the Welsh, or ancient British *Inis Prydain*, or the beautiful island. *Caledonia*, from the vast forests with which it was covered, received the name of Calydon, a district of Greece, distinguished in the same manner. Pictavia, and finally Scotland, were derived from people who successively colonized and inhabited this region.

From the name of the country, our author proceeds to the more important consideration of its people. What he says on this subject is merely a summary of those elaborate and curious researches, the result of which had been communicated in his former volume. From all the investigation which we have bestowed upon the subject, we are entirely disposed to concur with Mr Chalmers; though we regret the somewhat too angry controversy, into which he has here entered with Dr Jameson.

The next chapter is a very curious one; it treats of the *degrees* of Scotland; that is, of its nobility. We shall extract the following historical sketch:

"Throughout the whole extent of the Scoto-Saxon period, from 1097 A. D. to 1306, there only appeared, in North Britain, thirteen earls, without any lords of parliament. *Ten* of those earls certainly existed under David I. perhaps under Alexander I.; the Earl of Lenox, under Malcom IV.; and the Earls of Sutherland, and Carrick,

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sick, under Alexander II. Such, then, was the whole peerage of thirteen earls, at the end of the Scoto-Saxon period, when Robert Bruce ascended the throne. Of all those ancient earls, not one of them is lineally represented, by the same blood, at this day, except the Earl of Sutherland, by the Marchioness of Stafford; and, perhaps, the present Earl of Carrick, as the representative of the Bruces. Neither Robert Bruce, nor his son, David II. added many to the list of nobles. They only made three creations of titles, which were altogether new; and consisted of the Earls of Moray, Wigtoun, and Douglas. The *Stewartine period* of the Scottish history, began in 1371, with the accession to the throne of Robert, the Stewart of Scotland. This first king of a new race, revived four peerages, and created three. Robert II. thus appears to have acted moderately; because both the revived, and the new peerages, were conferred chiefly on his own blood. Robert III., while he created very few degrees, was the first who introduced the high title of Duke. James I. amidst his supposed reforms, for the depression of the nobles, created no fewer than eleven lords of parliament; and he revived an earldom. James II. succeeding to his murdered father, in 1437, made seventeen lords of parliament; and revived, or created, eight earldoms. James III. having succeeded his father, on his sudden demise, in 1460, made nine lords of parliament; and revived, or created, four earldoms. James IV. a youth, was placed on the bloody throne of his father, who was assassinated, in the gory field of Stirling, the 11th of June 1488. The faction, who thus placed the crown on their minor king, appears to have been profuse, in rewarding its associates, with peerages. Five new creations were made by incompetent hands, during the first six months of the new reign; besides the creation, and the revival of other peerages, with much higher ranks. From the disastrous field of Flodden, the bloody sceptre of James IV. was transmitted to his infant son. Only one peer seems to have been made, during this reign, by the creation of Henry Stewart, the husband of the queen mother, Lord Methven, in July 1528. And, from those details, the result is, that during the effluxion of the nine preceding reigns, which elapsed from the accession of Robert I. there were created three dukes, and twenty earls, with the revival of thirteen earldoms; while there were made forty-six lords of parliament, who were entitled to all the rights of the peerage, though their lands may not have been formed into baronies.

The infant Mary Stewart, who succeeded her father, in December 1542, created two dukes, Darnley, and Bothwell, her well-known husbands, two earls, and three lords. Her moderation did not instruct her son, James VI. who, before his accession to the crown of England, created one duke, two marquisses, eight earls, and fourteen lords. In *the period of the reformation*, then, were added thus to the peerage, three dukes, two marquisses, ten earls, and seventeen lords. The accession of James VI. to the throne of England, which was attended by so many consequences, was followed by a great influx of peerages. He created no fewer than seventeen earls, seven viscounts, and twenty-seven lords, during his reign over England, in the short period, from 1603 to 1625. Charles I. succeeding to his father, in 1625, created, before the end of the year 1647, no fewer than sixty-eight peerages, of which only one title was revived; consisting of one duke, two marquisses, twenty six earls, seven viscounts, thirty one lords, and one baroness. Of that numerous list of peerages, many were created, in 1633, to grace his coronation, say the peerage-writers; and not a few persons were made peers, either to prevent, or to suppress civil war. Charles II. before his restoration, added to the peerage, two earls, two viscounts, and four lords. This monarch, from his restoration to his demise, created no fewer than three dukes, two marquisses, thirteen earls, five viscounts, and eight lords. Of all those peerages, which seem to have arisen from the circumstances of the times, only two were revived titles, the Earl of March, and the Duke of Lennox. James VII. during his short, and feverish reign, added to the list of peers, only two earls, five viscounts, and one lord. King William, who had a kingdom to gain, by a revolution, created only one duke, three marquisses, seven earls, four viscounts, and three lords. Queen Anne, while she had the Union to effect, added no more than four dukes, nine earls, and two viscounts. Such then, is the recapitulation of the origin and progress of the peerage, in North Britain. The effect of all those creations and revivals, was to leave, in the list of Scottish peers, when the Union commenced, on the 1st of May 1707, one hundred and fifty-five. Before the accession of George I. in 1714, two other earls, and two more viscounts, appear to have become extinct; while five were added to the list, by the House of Peers: And there thus existed, at this epoch, one hundred and thirty-five. To these were added, by the same authority, two other lords, in 1723. But those one hundred and thirty-seven peers were reduced,

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duced, before the year 1747, by natural causes, and by legal means, to ninety three. In the year 1807, there existed only, of the long lists of former times, seventy-nine Scottish peers."

After rather a short section on judicatories, Mr Chalmers treats of *Sheriffwicks*, which have always formed the principal division of Scotland; for *rapes, laths, hundreds, tithings, and wapentakes*, which were established in England by a Saxon government, never had any place here. Mr Chalmers hence derives a confirmation of his hypothesis concerning the late introduction of the Saxon people into Scotland. The next chapter treats of the ecclesiastical state of Scotland, and gives a summary of the revolutions through which it passed, revolutions extremely interesting from their intimate connexion with those by which the state was convulsed. The following view of the present provision for the Church of Scotland, a subject which has excited considerable attention, may interest most readers:

"Charles I., who found himself without a revenue, either for elegance or use, on his accession to the throne, made a general revocation of all acts, which had been done, in prejudice of the crown, particularly those comprehending church lands, teinds, and patronages. This measure, which incited violent discontents, is mentioned as one of the causes of the subsequent civil wars. Discontent was calmed, for a while, by a new commission, which mitigated the revocation, by concessions, and palliated deprivation, by a signification to *the land proprietors, that they might buy their own tithes.* Such were the measures, which led to an act of Parliament, which transferred the tithes from the church to the landholders, who enjoyed the sources, whence the *spirituality* proceeded. The nation had been so much habituated, since the era of the Reformation, to acts of forfeiture, and declarations of resumption, that the law of 1633 was deemed a safe cure for many wounds. After so much distraction, *settlement* was a great object. And this measure was of vast advantage to the landholders, as they were enabled to secure their tithes, if they had not been formerly valued, either in money, or victual, at the low rates of that age; and to buy their tithes at nine, or even six years purchase, according to the circumstances of titles, and the varieties of property. The clergy had now a *mere claim* upon the appropriate tithes, wherever they might be legally found. For effectuating *this legal claim*, many commissions were issued, from that epoch of apparent settlement to the greater era of the Union, for valuation of teinds, plantation of kirks, and modification of stipends. One of the last acts of the Union Parliament, empowered the Court of Session to sit, as a permanent commission, for those important ends of religion, of policy, and of justice.

"In executing that invidious trust, which implicated the interest of the landholders, and the stipends of the ministers, the Court of Session, as commissioners of teinds, proceeded with their accustomed prudence. They looked back upon the past, without being able to see distinctly the future. In modifying stipends, upon general principles, they did not always please: The ministers thought they were allowed too little of what ought to have been all their own: The landholders complained, that too much had been given of what their fathers had hardly acquired, amidst the struggles of reform, and the dangers of resumption. But interest is a fastidious passion; and neither party considered, sufficiently, that general rules must sometimes entrench on particular cases, while justice, in her blindness, is searching for truth and right. Neither was dissatisfaction much mollified by a sort of maxim, which was early adopted, by the commission of teinds, after the Union; when it was settled, though perhaps without much consideration of the theoretic principle, or regard to practical consequences, that a stipend, which had once been augmented, could not be a second time augmented. During many years of plenty, in the 18th century, this preventive rule was not much felt. But litigation soon after ensued, which was not soon concluded. At length, the minister of Kirkden, in Forfarshire, who was driven by necessity, or was impressed with wrong, carried his case, by appeal, into the House of Lords, when it was considered by the Lord Chancellor, Thurlow, on the 8th of July 1784. This great Judge, from a large view of the act of 1707, gave it as his judgment, that the construction of the Court of Session was too narrow, as a rule, and too inefficacious, as a practice: And he intimated, that the court, as standing commissioners,

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ers, had a right to consider all circumstances; and, as fair arbitrators between the ministers and the landholders, to provide suitable stipends out of the existing tithes, so such ministers as might claim their justice. In legal construction, indeed, the two acts of 1707 and of 1633, must be considered together: And, as the last had provided, that the Lords of Session should grant augmentations of ministers stipends, according to the established rules, the question of the suitableness of stipends must for ever occur. The members of the church assembly, who declared five hundred merks, or L.27. 15s. 6⅓d. sterling, to be a competent stipend in 1581, spoke from the circumstances in which they were placed. They did not foresee a change of manners, the alteration of prices, and the depreciation of money, which interest would prompt, industry create, and refinement would sanction. The competence of 1581 ought to have been much more than doubled, to provide a competence in 1707: And the competence of 1707 must have been again doubled, to obtain a proportional competence in 1784. Yet captiousness, at the call of interest, still insisted, that Lord Thurlow's judgment had not decided the general principle, whether a stipend, which had once been augmented, in recent times, could be legally augmented a second time. And the minister of Tingwall was again obliged to appeal to the highest judicatory, for substantial justice. To the same Judge it fell to give a similar judgment, on the 22d of May 1789, though without silencing litigiousness, or establishing right. Meanwhile, many stipends were augmented, as might be expected, indeed, from the depreciation of money, and the pressure of the times. The recent practice of augmenting stipends, and adjusting claims, partly in money, and partly in victual, according to the circumstances of the parochial products, has somewhat tended to mitigate that pressure, and to prevent the recurrence of such questions of competence."

The next section treats of the superficial contents of the country; and here Mr Chalmers gives a most comprehensive and useful table. The first column comprehends the shires; the second comprehends the ancient Celtic divisions. Then follow the *length* and *breadth* of each shire, with its contents, in square miles and statute acres. The number of parishes follows, and is succeeded by the population of each shire, at three successive periods; in 1755; in 1791; and in 1801. Mr Chalmers next takes a view of the agricultural state of Scotland, which he justly considers as improved beyond any former period. Sections follow upon *roads*, *coins*, *banks*; and then our author proceeds to the important subjects of manufacture, commerce, and shipping. Here he gives a number of comprehensive and useful tables; though we are somewhat surprised to find, that they come down only to the year 1801. The industry of Mr Chalmers, and his access to the means of information, might, we should suppose, have brought them down to the present year. He then treats of the *chorography* of the country, and, under this head, gives an account of the different maps which have been formed of it, and of the steps by which that mode of illustrating its geography has been brought to its present perfection. The article is longer than exactly suits our limits; yet it contains so much curious matter not generally known, that we cannot forbear extracting it.

"The table of Ptolemy, which ranks as the earliest map of North Britain, has exhibited that country in a very unlucky aspect, by giving an eastern direction to what ought to bear directly to the north. The next delineation, as well in curiosity as in usefulness, is the maps of Britannia Romana, by Richard of Cirencester, 1388. There are other maps of North Britain, which were also made soon after; and which are not only curious, but useful, for the topographical knowledge that they convey of Scotland during the middle ages. At the revival of learning, Mercator, and Ortelius, Saxton, and Speed, published maps of North Britain: Bishop Lesley offered to the public, at Rome, in 1578, with his work, *De origine, moribus, et rebus gestis Scotorum*, what has been deemed improperly the first map of North Britain. But there is not one of those maps, from the draught of Mercator to the sketch of Lesley, which can be considered as either useful



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useful or curious. The voyage which James V. made into the western islands, in 1540, for the purpose of navigation, as well as of government, merits just celebration.

"Soon after the beginning of the 17th century, the intelligent men of Scotland began to make surveys of its shires, before they had yet ascertained any accurate outline of the whole. Timothy Pont, who is celebrated, 'as by nature and education, a complete mathematician,' was the first projector of a Scottish atlas. He personally surveyed several counties and islands; but he unhappily died before he had completed his laudable enterprise. The project and papers of Pont were afterwards delivered to Gordon of Straloch, who undertook to finish this difficult work, under the patronage of Sir John Scot, the director of the Scottish chancery. In 1649, the assembly of the church of Scotland gave the aid of their approbation to this national undertaking. The charts were at length transmitted by Scot to Blaeu, the bookseller of Amsterdam, who published the first edition of his *Atlas Scotiæ*, in 1655, and the second in 1662. With this splendid atlas, which was given by Blaeu in several European tongues, the people of Scotland remained sufficiently content during many years. Sir Robert Sibbald, the king's physician, was appointed by Charles II. geographer for North Britain: but, though he circulated his local inquiries among ingenious men, he did not publish any satisfactory result. At the end of the 17th century, John Adair, a professed artist, undertook to make surveys and give descriptions of the coasts and islands of North Britain. This surveyor is praised by Bishop Nicolson, 'as an artist who can never be too often mentioned.' Yet his sketches remain without much notice, because having little science in their construction, they are without much use; and have at length been superseded by more accurate charts.

At length appeared Murdoch Mackenzie, the grandson of the bishop of Orkney, a surveyor of more skill and diligence, who made a nautical survey of the same isles, and some of the same shores. His charts, as they are more scientific, as well as accurate, have proved of much more benefit to a naval people, by giving greater safety to navigation. The very dangerous shore, from Cape Wrath, on the west, to Duncansby-head, on the east, remained still unsurveyed. This northern coast of Scotland, with the Pentland Frith, was surveyed about the year 1740, by Alexander Bryce, the learned minister of Kirkwall, a gentleman of more various science than Adair, or Mackenzie. In 1744, this excellent man, at the desire of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, gave his valuable map to the public, with some curious and interesting observations. During our own times, Murdo Downie, a master in the royal navy, surveyed the east coast of Scotland, from Duncansby-head to the Staples, a chart whereof he gave to the public in July 1792. In the meantime, maps of several shires in North Britain, from actual surveys, have been published, which will be hereafter mentioned; and which will be found good supplements to Pont's surveys and Gordon's maps. In 1766, were published, by Taylor and Skinner, actual mensurations of the existing roads in Scotland, which, from their accuracy, are of the greatest use to topographical inquiries.

But, of a general map of North Britain, nothing appeared after the delineation of Speed which merits much regard; as neither the science of map-making, nor the art of map-engraving, were sufficiently understood in this island. At length, in 1653, Gordon of Straloch communicated to Blaeu a delineation of *Scotia Antiqua*; but it is far inferior in usefulness to the table of Ptolomy, and the map of Richard, which convey so distinctly the chorography of North Britain during the Roman times. In after ages, various maps of North Britain were printed, without much of public attention, as they were of little value. Thus many maps of Scotland had been offered to the public, but not one delineation which could bear accurate examination. As late as the busy year 1746, there did not exist any printed map of that country, which an intelligent officer could trust for his military operations. This truth was felt by General Hawley, when he was going, in the dark, to command against the insurgents, who knew the country without a map. Meanwhile, Dorret, a land surveyor, under the patronage of Archibald, the duke of Argyle, published, in April 1750, a four-sheet map of Scotland: but it soon retired from the public notice, as critical examination discovered its manifold deficiencies. It is most faulty in its delineation of Argyle and the Hebrides, where it ought to have been the most perfect. The defects of Dorret made way, in 1789, for Ainslie's nine-sheet map of Scotland, which also has its various imperfections.

During that disastrous period of domestic insurrection, there were other officers who felt with Hawley the daily want of proper maps.

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straps of North Britain. The Duke of Cumberland, after he had conquered at Culloden, and seen the Highlands, was convinced of the necessity of a new survey. He directed Colonel Watson, the deputy quarter-master general in North Britain, to employ proper engineers for that useful object. In 1747, were at length sent on this service, with appropriate attendants, the engineers Debbieg, Manson, Howse, Williams, and afterwards David Dundas, to whom were adjoined, Paul Sandby, at the age of seventeen, and William Roy, from the post office, at twenty-one. To each of those engineers were assigned different districts, in the north and west; and they all returned to Edinburgh every winter, when they protracted on royal paper their several surveys. Having accomplished those various delineations, on the northern side of the Forth, in 1753, they were directed to extend their scientific labours to the southern districts of North Britain, which they finally accomplished in 1755. Cave's surveyor, in the middle of October, found the mountains of Tweeddale already covered with snow; he was impeded by the very hazy horizon of the Pentland Hills; and, in protracting his line from Edinburgh Castle to Errick-Stanebrae, he 'was carried through impervious mosses and mountains.' We may from those intimations readily suppose what difficulties the king's engineers had to encounter amidst the deep glens and rugged heights of Northern Britain. But their knowledge, and zeal, and perseverance, overcame every obstruction. The surveys of the southern districts were completed in 1755, and were protracted on the same scale. It was at a much more recent period that the engineer Roy, with Thomas Chamberlain, from the ordnance drawing-room, for his draughtsman, delineated those southern surveys, according to the original scale of Paul Sandby. None of those surveys, however, extended to the Hebrides; and the chief defect of all those ingenious labours, probably, was the want of more numerous positions, settled by the mean of many observations, with well adjusted instruments.

"In speaking of those surveys, more is commonly attributed to the scientific labours of the late Major General William Roy, than accurate inquiry will fully warrant. Those surveys began in 1747; and were not completed till 1755, as he himself informs us. In 1752, when the border of the contiguous kingdoms was surveyed, Roy seems to have been present, though he did not sketch the Roman entrenchments at Chew-green, on the source of the Cocquet. He was certainly present at the survey of the wall of Antonine, from the Forth to the Clyde in 1755. As the whole of those memorable surveys were made by several engineers, whatever part was performed must have been equally protracted by him, and his work communicated to the superintendant, Colonel Watson, at Edinburgh. We have now seen what share General Roy had in those excellent surveys, and what hand he had in constructing the extensive map of North Britain, which was deposited in the royal library.

"After all those efforts for improving the chorography of Scotland, when the parliamentary commissioners for making roads in the Highlands sat down to execute so difficult a work, and so worthy of parliamentary munificence, they felt themselves constantly embarrassed, by not finding a map of Scotland that contained with any accuracy the divisions of the shires. Owing to an ancient, but absurd policy, such boundaries are more embarrassed in North Britain than in any other country. Of old, the great land-owners might have their property, wherever it might lie, declared to be within any county, however distant. The commissioners, in executing so noble a trust, were not to be impeded by such difficulties. They soon discovered that the engineer's map before mentioned, had been deposited in the royal library; and they readily obtained his Majesty's gracious permission to copy that geographical picture of a rugged country. They found in Arrowsmith a geographer of high reputation, for skill, activity, and disinterestedness; for that sort of activity, which is never at rest, while any new notice is to be found, and that kind of disinterestedness which disregards the expence of obliteration. Such a geographer soon saw, that even the engineer's map, though on a scale of 3,000 feet to an inch, did not comprehend the Hebrides; did not abound in geographical positions; and was even deficient in the limits of shires, as they had never been settled. The influence of the commissioners was again exerted. Several proprietors of the western islands communicated their private surveys; various scientific persons were by them induced to adjust, by astronomical observations, new positions; and the intelligent rector of the academy of Inverness was also induced to investigate the entangled boundaries of the five northern shires. The surveys of the western coast, and the isles of North Britain, by Mackenzie and Huddart; the survey of its northern extremity, by Bryce; the

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the survey of the east coast, by Downie; and, above all, the skilful observations of Dr Mackay, at Aberdeen, which rectified the position of the south-eastern coast of Aberdeenshire; were all of the greatest use to such a geographer as Arrowsmith. In this manner, then, was given to the public, after two years inquiries and elaborations, such a map of North Britain, whereof a nation may boast, for its science and utility. Of the making of those roads, to which this map is subservient, cannot be said, what Addison observed of the Roman labours,—'The grandeur of the commonwealth shews itself chiefly in works that were necessary or convenient: on the contrary, the magnificence of Rome, under the emperors, was rather for ostentation, than any real usefulness.' "

*(To be continued.)*

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*Poems, consisting chiefly of Odes and Elegies. Small 8vo. 5s. Chapman, Glasgow, 1810.*

THIS little volume, as the preface intimates, is the production of a veteran in the service of the Muses, though of one who never before courted the public attention, unless in periodical publications, and that at a period now very distant. Although he cannot be said to have mounted the loftiest heights of Parnassus, yet he has produced, on the whole, a pleasing volume. He displays respectable powers of description, and a tone of mellow and gentle feeling, which interests, without exciting any violent emotion. We cannot but observe, indeed, that there is a great inequality in his compositions; and that, while the above character applies to many, there are some which appear more like the unfledged essays of a very youthful bard. This character, we are sorry to remark, applies to the first, and rather the longest poem in the collection, called, *The Forsaken Shepherd*, from which we did not conceive a very high opinion of the author's powers; and had not the next we lighted on pleased us better, it is not probable that we should have deemed the volume worthy of farther notice. Indeed, few of our author's pastorals seem to have much merit, being chiefly a tame imitation of a style now perhaps exhausted.

Swift has written many of his most pleasing verses on Stella's birthday; but we do not know of any poet who has, so amply as the present, celebrated his own anniversary. And, really, the lines upon this subject, being inspired by genuine feeling, appear to us among the most pleasing of any. We shall extract the following stanzas from one of them:—

Yet, shifting still the chequer'd scene,
Time, length'ning out his silent reign,
Steals all my hours away;
And, while I hail the infant year,
I see another morn appear,
That marks my natal day.

Come, Fancy! Nature's sweetest child,
No more by wanton Hope beguil'd,
And sketch the backward scene;
While Memory, with her magic pow'r,
Recalls each sad, each happy hour
Of pleasure, and of pain.

See! where the trifling baubles lie,
That caught the smiling infant's eye,
And gave unmingled joy;
The tinsel plume of gaudy shew,
(Just emblem of each scene below),
That pleas'd the thoughtless boy.

Mark the gay spot, and ev'ry tree,
Endear'd by early time to me,
And yonder flow'ry green;
Where oft enraptur'd with my play,
I've spent the live-long summer's day,
All blissful and serene.

The following is written under more melancholy circumstances, after the death of a parent, and when he was about to leave the banks of his native Tay:—

No more by Tay's sweet murm'ring stream,
The Muse delighted loves to stray;
No more she sings the pleasing theme,
That charm'd the youthful hours away.

But,

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But, bending to a western sky,
Where alien prospects rise to view;
Pensive she turns her anxious eye,
And bids her native home adieu.

And all along the solemn shore,
She tunes the long neglected lay;
And weeps to think that now no more
She hails with joy a natal day.

By Mem'ry's aid to former scenes,—
To scenes of youth again she flies;
Where oft on Gowrie's peaceful plains,
She saw this happy morn arise.

Long on the downy lap of ease,
By flow'ry meads, she lay reclin'd;
While all that charm'd, whate'er could please,
Vainly amus'd the vacant mind.

And oft to soothe the list'ning ear,
Where winding waters gently play;
Enamour'd, sung the varying year,
And hail'd anew my natal day.

But what avails this new-born day,
And what each former scene of joy?
O, chace the phantom far away,
And ev'ry fading tint destroy!

Ah, no! how sweet to linger here!
Again my native fields to trace,
How kind the bliss! and, O, how dear
To meet a parent's fond embrace!

Yet, yet I see the much-lov'd form
That gently rear'd my tender frame—
Th' endearing smile, with friendship warm,
That nurs'd this kindred, vital flame.

The Invocation to Spring is lively and very pleasing. We omit, however, the first stanza, which has little merit.

Where! O where dost thou recline?
Lovely Spring! angelic maid!
Or in citron groves supine,
Or on beds of spices laid?
Keeper of each gentle gale,
Sleep'st thou in some flow'ry vale,
With the graces by thy side,
Arcadia's boast, Arcadia's pride?
Or, where other mountains rise,
All beneath benignant skies,
Dost thou sport thy hours away,
Ever lovely, ever gay,
Forgetful of these desart plains,
Where horrific Winter reigns?

From this distant, northern clime,
Smiling Power! on thee I call;
Swift on downy wings of time,
Haste with ev'ry soft'ning gale;
Haste, revive the drooping scene,
Robe the fields in cheerful green;
Drive t' inhospitable shores
Where the frighted Euxine roars,
Boreas, with his stormy train,
Despot of the north domain;
With Favonian breezes blow,
Dissipate these clouds of woe;
Rural scenes of joy display,
And chase the gloom of night away.

On the zephyr's silken wing,
Mild and gentle Power! return;
Fragrant sweets and roses bring
Wet with the purple dew of morn;
Wake to harmony and love
The songsters of the vocal grove;
Give the tints of blooming hue
Op'ning to th' enraptur'd view,
As the bright'ning prospect dawns,
To flow'ry fields, and verdant lawns;
Clad in winning, soft attire,
Ev'ry breast with love inspire;
Banish Winter from the year,
Hoary Winter, and severe!

The Ode is justly ranked among the most arduous flights of the Muse; and it is in general observed, that only the highest powers of genius can enable any one to succeed in this difficult attempt. Yet there are several here, which, though no such powers are displayed in them, are nevertheless pleasing. We instance the Ode to Peace.

From fields of light above the skies,
Where soft the gentle breezes blow;
And songs of grateful triumphs rise,
And endless tides of rapture flow:
From regions of eternal day,
Descend, sweet nymph! and tune the lay;
With thy mild voice each tender passion move,
And wake the languid soul to harmony, and love.

Come, with the graces in thy train,
In robes of mild refulgence dress'd;
Resume thy long forgotten reign,
And sooth my weary mind to rest;
Press'd by the hand of anxious care,
To thee I raise the ardent pray'r;
On thee with soft complaining voice I call,
When heavy on my heart afflictive sorrows fall.

Of

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Oft have I, in the ev'ning hour,
When Silence listen'd to thy tread,
And Nature own'd thy magic pow'r,
Thro' the deep forest's lengthen'd glade;
By Fancy's mazy steps beguil'd,
Oft have I sought thee, wand'ring wild,
In upland lawn, or thro' the woody scene,
Where Melancholy holds her sweet, but awful reign:

Since we have intimated a less favourable opinion of some of the author's pieces, it may be expected that some specimens should be produced to justify it. Having made already such copious extracts, however, we shall confine ourselves to one, addressed to a young lady, on her saying, that she was soon to leave the country.

Say, gentle fair one! why refuse to share
Of sweets, that grace the rural scene so gay?
Why love to breathe again the Town's dark air—
Why leave the Country in the month of May?

Say, lovely Celia! will no art prevail
To change the purpose of thy stern decree?
Hast thou a Damon, where thou mean'st to dwell,
Who wastes his sighs in solitude for thee?

Sure, ev'ry shepherd shall the loss deplore,
If ere these charms have struck his guileless eye;
Shall chaunt his soft'ning melody no more,
But lay his pipe and crook in silence by.

And ev'ry bird, that warbles in the grove,
Whose wild notes echo thro' the flow'ry dale,
Shall cease the strain, and quit the song of love,
And lead with murmurs ev'ry passing gale.

No more the riv'let, in its pebbly bed,
Whose undulating waters gently flow,
Shall lave the edges of yon cooling shade,
Where daisies, cowslips, in perfection grow.

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*Literary Intelligence, English and Foreign.*

A MOST magnificent work is publishing at Paris, entitled, "Description of Egypt, or Collection of Observations and Enquiries made in Egypt during the expedition of the French Army, published by order of Napolean the Great." The scientific objects of the expedition are stated to have been, to describe, to draw, and to measure the ancient edifices, with which Egypt is, as it were, covered;—to observe and collect all the natural productions,—to form an exact and detailed map of the country,—to collect and transport into Europe, ancient fragments,—to study the soil, the climate, and the physical geography;—in fine, to combine all the observations which interest the history of society, that of the sciences and of the arts. The work is divided into three parts. The first describes the *antiquities* of Egypt,—the temples, the

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he palaces, the tombs, all the ancient monuments, measured with precision; a series of picturesque views, representing the monuments in their present state; topographical plans of all the sites of ancient cities; lastly, a collection of Egyptian manuscripts; of monuments of astronomy,—of paintings which represent the scenes of civil life,—of historical sculptures, and of bas reliefs covered with hieroglyphics. This part will extend to five volumes, and contain 420 plates. The second part will describe *Modern Egypt*, and will contain the principal modern edifices, and whatever is important to know respecting the present state of the country. This part will extend to two volumes, with 170 plates. The third part contains the *Natural History*, in two volumes, with 250 plates. The price of the whole is, on fine paper, 1600 livres, (L.150); in vellum, 2400 livres, (L.225). The first volume has just appeared.

The late fire at Mr Gillet's, the printer's, in Salisbury-square, consumed upwards of L.25,000 worth of the stock of Sir Richard Phillips, estimated at the wholesale price; and among other works, nearly two thousand sets of the Bible, by Mr Hewlett. Owing to this catastrophe, therefore, that work is likely to become very scarce, few sets having escaped the flames; and it not being worth while to reprint the twenty parts which were destroyed of so expensive a work. Unfortunately, a considerable part of the manuscript of the seven concluding parts was also burnt, so that the continuation is unavoidably delayed for a month or two, till Mr Hewlett can reprepare his manuscript.

The following works of the same publisher were destroyed at the same time:

3000 Mortimer's Dictionary of Commerce.
10,000 Joyce's Arithmetic.
250 Neale's Spain.
600 Military Essays.
1000 Cooper's Surgery.
1100 Letters of a Nobleman to his Son at Eton and Oxford.
1000 Crocker's Land Surveying.
2000 Mavor's Natural History.
1500 Smith's Geography.
700 Lambert's Travels in America;

besides other works of inferior magnitude. The Messrs Stockdale lost also about L.2500 worth of books; and Mr Gillet nearly L.10,000 in books and printing stock, besides his buildings.

Mr Farey, sen. whose time for three years past has been occupied in the Survey of the County of Derby, in arranging his materials, and preparing an elaborate report on its minerals, manufactures, and agriculture, is now understood to have that work in considerable forwardness.

John Stewart, Esq. author of "The Pleasures of Love;" "The Resurrection," &c. has in the press a new poetical work, entitled "Genevieve, or the Spirit of the Drave;" with odes, and other poems, chiefly amatory and descriptive, in four books.

Mr Hogg has lately edited the posthumous works of Mr Roberts, a young man who evinced, it is said, great genius. These poems will be sold for the benefit of his family, who reside in Bristol, and are accompanied with a very interesting account of his life. He died at the age of 25, of a consumption.

Mr John Nelson, of Islington, is preparing for the press, a quarto volume on the History, Topography, and Antiquities of that Parish, illustrated by several engraved views of antient buildings yet remaining there,

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there, and others long since removed; together with an old plan of the village, and several miscellaneous plates, &c.

A Translation of Brectkopf's Remarks on the History of the Invention of Printing, together with a Summary of the contents of an enlarged work on that subject, will speedily appear.

The Rev. Archdeacon Coxe has nearly completed a Life of Stillingfleet.

Mr John Williams, of the Inner Temple, is preparing for publication, in an octavo volume, an Epitome of the Laws relating to Commerce; with a Sketch of the Present State of Mercantile Practice and Customs, and the Duties of Consuls and Supercargoes.

A Translation of the Institutes of the Christian Religion, by the celebrated John Calvin, in three volumes octavo, may be shortly expected to appear.

Mr Michael Fryer, secretary to the Bristol Philosophical Society, intends to publish by subscription, a General History of the Mathematics, from the earliest ages to the close of the 18th century, in three octavo volumes.

# Poetry.

*A Return for the Lines from Castlecarey, Addressed to A. B. Glasgow.*

O Give me the haunt of the Bard's pensive wand'ring,
Where blossoms the thorn, 'side the streamlet's mean'ring,
Where lonely he roams, sweetly sounding his lyre,
Till his soul with the glow of his strains is on fire;
The song that he sung through the grove by the stream,
Of its sweets in the day, or the moon's shining beam,
Is fraught with the magic that lures me to go,
Where the streamlet meanders and hawthorns blow.

O dear Castlecarey! I long for thy meads,
For the bow'r whence the song so enchanting proceeds,
I'd fondly recline in the sweet blossom'd shade,
And view the old turrets so grey, so decay'd;
I'd pond'ring revert to the times that are past,
Ere tempests had rock'd them, or scar'd them the blast;
When Mary look'd sweet on the fair scenes below,
Where the streamlet meanders and hawthorns blow.

The ground's still the same, tho' the culture be chang'd,
The Castle's old walls, tho' her halls be derang'd.
The meadow's green verdure, the trees nodding boughs,
'Neath where the fond lovers oft plighted their vows;
The flocks bleat and browse as they woos o'er the lea,
The warblers still chant from the brake, bush, and tree;
The air is the same, and the sun's radiant glow,
The same streamlet meanders and hawthorns blow.

O give me the haunt where the Bard pensive strays,
Thy scenes, Castlecarey, enriching his lays,
I'd hope 'twould inspire me to emulate too,
And aid me the paths of Macniel to pursue;
I long for his seats, on the banks by the stream,
In the thick shady bow'r, or the free solar beam;
On the lawn where the crocus and primroses grow,
Where the streamlet meanders and hawthorns blow.

Thy sweet, all sequester'd, and shady retreats,
Where echo the bark of the sheep dog repeats,

Where

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Where Shepherds retire from the heat of the day,
Luath turning the flocks as they wantonly stray;
Ah thine is the spot ev'ry sadness recovers,
The sweetest resort for true friends and true lovers;
Where softest emotions in unison flow,
While the streamlet meanders and hawthorns blow.

The Bard straying now in the west, 'cross the meads,
Or down by the path where the clear amber leads,
I'd attend with delight, and give ear to his song,
As we'd thrid the wild mazes, the woodlands among.
Our souls savour not of the city's rude noise,
More permanent ever are solitude's joys,
On the lea where the crocus and primroses glow,
Where the streamlet meanders and hawthorns blow.

Hark, hark!—'twas a phantasy flight of the mind,—
The branches but rustled and shook with the wind—
Were these not the Sylphs that appear'd to my view,
So nimbly they trip'd and so quickly withdrew?—
O fancy, what tricks thou ever art playing,
Even now where I wish'd, I was happily straying;
I'll ne'er be at rest till fate grants me to go,
Where the streamlet meanders and hawthorns blow.

D. T.

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*Ode to Contemplation.*

Hail Contemplation, soul refining power,
Who o'er the mind diffusest heavenly calm,
In keen affliction's torturing, trying hour,
How sweet the influence of thy soothing balm.

Sweet melancholy maid, who lov'st to stray
Along the banks of some neglected stream,
And in its softly flowing tide survey
The bright reflection of the pale moon's beam.

Inspired by thee, I view all nature's face,
And ponder on the past and present time;
Or the Almighty hand attempt to trace,
Whose power stupendous plann'd these scenes sublime.

Led by thy power impulsive though unseen,
From nature up to nature's God I soar,
Lost in the o'erwhelming glories of the scene,
In vain I try its wonders to explore.

Hail heav'nly power, no charm like thine
Can lull the storms of passion in the breast;
O grant thy pleasures ever may be mine,
And ever sooth my anguish'd soul to rest.

T. D.

*October* 1810.

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*To the Snow-Drop.*

*By John Mayne.*

First of the Spring, that smiles on me,
I pay my early court to thee!
But, well-a-day! how chang'd the scene
Since, erst, I hail'd thee on the green!
Then, Life and Love were in their prime—
Then, Winter smil'd like Summer-time!
Now, Life and Love are on the wing—
Now, Winter riots in the Spring!
And, e'en in Summer, nought I see
But drizzling show'rs and blights for me;
With frequent coffins passing by—
Sad monitors that Death is nigh!

Oh! when that solemn hour shall come,
Which seals my passport to the tomb;
Be Faith and Resignation mine,
And that sweet soother—Hope divine!

First of the Spring that smiles on me,
Again I pay my court to thee!
May no rude hand profane thy sweets—
No caitiff bawl thee through the streets!
Or, if thou art displanted there,
To grace the bosom of the Fair,
O† teach Simplicity to them,
Who never knew the peerless gem!
Bid Beauty emulate the bee,
And gather sweets from flow'rs like thee!
Tell those by error led astray,
That wisdom is the only way
Which leads to purity like thine—
Which leads to ev'ry Grace divine!

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*Stanzas on the river Clyde.*

Hail! Clutha, hail! my dear, my native stream,
Oft have I pour'd to thee the artless song,
Thyself the frequent subject of the theme,
When gay in youth I rov'd thy banks along.

There first I Nature's pleasing charms survey'd,
And deep imbib'd the ardour of her fire,
As o'er thy gay enamell'd meads I stray'd,
And in thy praise attun'd my early lyre.

Frequent



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Frequent I wander o'er thy scenes sublime,
Where tow'rs in grandeur the majestic wood,
Yielding reluctant to the force of time,
Extends its shade across thy sacred flood.

Or else I climb some craggy rocky steep,
Whose top aspiring seems to brave the sky,
And view its shadow brooding o'er thy deep,
Or round the landscape cast my musing eye.

Hail! gently flowing stream, to me how dear,
Along thy bank to rove in pensive mood,
It blunts the edge of sorrow's pang severe,
And calms th' impetuous current of my blood.

Oft have I left the world and all its care,
When in the east sprung forth the new-born day,
To taste the fragrance of thy morning air,
And mark the beauties of Aurora's ray.

Sometimes I view, reflected in thy wave,
The fierce effulgence of the setting sun,
When in the ocean he descends to lave
And cool the splendours of his fiery throne.

Sweet stream! how fondly 'round my heart thou'rt twin'd,
Mixt with my youthful fancy's ardent glow;
Still may the gentle unambitious mind
Receive calm pleasure from thy murm'ring flow.

Oft, as I range thy scenes sublime among,
While fix'd with rapture, I attempt their praise,
Do thou, sweet stream, inspire the hallow'd song,
And breathe enliv'ning ardour o'er the lays.

T. D.

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*Lines sent to the Irish Harp Society, assembled on St Patrick's Day.—By Miss Balfour.*

The Harp that in darkness and silence forsaken,
Had slumber'd while ages rolled slowly along,
Once more in its own native land shall awaken,
And pour from its chords all the raptures of song.

Unhurt by the mildews that o'er it were stealing,
Its strings in full chorus, shall warble sublime,—
Shall rouse all the ardour of patriot feeling,
And snatch a bright wreath from the relics of time.

Sweet Harp! on some tale of past sorrow while dwelling,
Still plaintive and sad breathes the murmuring sound;
The bright sparkling tear of fond sympathy swelling,
Shall freshen the shamrock that twines thee around.

Sweet Harp! o'er thy tones, though with fervent devotion,
We mingle a patriot smile with a tear;
Not fainter the smile, not less pure the emotion
That wait on the cause which assembles us here.

Behold, where the child of affliction and sorrow,
Whose eyes never gazed on the splendours of light,
Is taught from thy trembling vibration to borrow
One mild ray of joy 'midst the horrors of night.

No more shall he wander unknown and neglected,
From winter's loud tempests a shelter to find;—
No more a sad outcast, forlorn and dejected,
Shall poverty add to the woes of the blind.

Oh shades of our Fathers! now awfully bending,
To witness those blessings we seek to impart,
Behold how the glory of Erin is blending,
With feelings the sweetest that spring from the heart.

Still, still these emotions, together uniting,
Let the harp ever sound o'er the Emerald Isle,
And its tones the soft tear of compassion exciting,
Still teach by its magic the sightless to smile.

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*The Plough.*

Dear Muse come now my fingers teach,
While o'er the lyre they stiffly stretch,
And I will offer up to you
The firstlings of my rustic plough.

The

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The hero's praise has oft been sung,
Till woods and dales and hills have rung;
But yet among the Bards there's few
Have sung th' achievements of the plough.

The lonely lark that mounts the sky,
Pours up its praise to Heaven high,
And bids the list'ning angels view
The merits of my rustic plough.

When nature urg'd man to his shifts,
This was among her early gifts;
In high around the pole she drew
A model of my rustic plough.

The earth's broad face a desart wild,
Lay shapeless through the seasons mild;
Where nought but weeds obnoxious grew,
Till conquer'd by my rustic plough.

The rush and reed they proudly rose,
And bade defiance to their foes;
But soon their lofty heads did bow,
And bend beneath my rustic plough.

The thistle long did keep the field,
Well arm'd he was with lance and shield;
But worn at last he yielded too,
A victim to my rustic plough.

Nor is the hardy heath secure
That blossoms o'er the spacious moor;
And e'en the hill's majestic brow
Is not exempted from the plough.

Where'er Rome's conquering eagles went,
They left some vestige of their tent;
But where her eagles never flew,
You'll trace the trophies of the plough.

What though we had Madeira's vine,
And all the sweets of India's clime;
The richest stores what would we do,
Without the offspring of the plough.

May long thy noble merits share
The cheering hand of British care;
Till Time's dread end appears in view,
Then fare you well, my darling plough.

*A Stirlingshire Ploughman.*

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*Prince Owen and the Seer—By James Hogg,*

*From the Forest Minstrel.*

*To an old Welsh air.*

SAY, mighty Owen, why beams thy bright eye?
And why shakes thy plume, when the winds are so still?
What means the loud blast of the bugle so nigh?
And the wild warlike music I hear on the hill?
We are free, thou old Seer; the Britons are free!
Our foes have all fallen, or shrunk from our view;
And free as the bird of the mountain are we,
The roe of the forest, or fish of the sea.
My country! my brethren! my joy is for you;
My country! my brethren! my country! my brethren!
My country! my brethren! my joy is for you.

Brave Owen! my old heart is fired by thine!
My dim eyes they glisten like tears of the morn.
Thy valour us guarded; thy wisdom has warded
The danger that threaten'd to lay us forlorn.
And when you and I have sunk into our graves;
When ages, o'er ages, Time's standard shall rear;
When the bards have forgot o'er our ashes to weep;
When they scarcely can point out the place where we sleep;
That freedom shall flourish we've purchas'd so dear;
That freedom shall flourish, &c.

The arm that created our shores and our glens,
Design'd they unconquer'd should ever remain;
That Power, who inspir'd the hearts of our clans,
Design'd them, inviolate, their rights to maintain.
Our castle, the mountain; our bulwark, the wave;
True *courage* and *jealousy*, buckler and shield;
We'll laugh at the force of the world combin'd,
And oppression shall fly like the cloud in the wind.
But the isles and the ocean to Britain must yield;
The isles and the ocean; the isles and the ocean;
The isles and the ocean to Britons must yield."

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*The Flying Fish—By J. Moore.*

*(Now first Published.)*

WHEN I have seen thy snowy wing,
O'er the blue wave of evening spring,
And give those scales of silver white,
So gaily to the eye of light,



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As if thy frame was form'd to rise,
And live amidst the glorious skies;
Ah! it has made me proudly feel,
How like thy wings impatient zeal
Is the pure soul that seems to rest
Upon the world's ignoble breast,
But takes the plume that God has giv'n,
And rises into light and Heaven.
But when I see that wing so bright,
Grow languid with a moment's flight,
Attempt the paths of air in vain,
And sink into the waves again;
Alas! the flattering pride is o'er;
Like thee a while the soul may soar;
But erring man must blush to think,
Like thee again the soul must sink.
Ah virtue, when thy clime I seek,
Let not my spirit's flight be weak—
Let me not like this feeble thing,
With brine still dropping from its wing,
Just sparkle in the solar glow,
And plunge again to depths below.
But when I leave the grosser throng,
With whom my soul hath dwelt so long,
Let me in that aspiring day,
Cast every ling'ring stain away;
And panting for thy purer air,
Fly up at once, and fix me there.

# Summary of Politics.

THE campaign in Portugal, though its issue is still involved in that uncertainty which has given rise to so many speculations of the most vague and contradictory kind, has yet been productive of events that seem to have added much to the general confidence of the country, in the ultimate success of its cause. We allude to the occupation of the heights of Busaco, by Lord Wellington, and the repulse of the enemy in his attempts to dislodge his Lordship from that position,—an affair, of which it is our intention, in the first place, to lay before our readers a correct account, before offering such remarks as are naturally suggested by it, either with regard to its true character, or its probable influence upon the farther progress of the campaign.

For some days previous to the 26th of September, Lord Wellington appears to have continued his retreat in a direction towards Lisbon, and on that day, the whole united British and Portuguese troops under his command, with the exception of some light brigades, were collected upon the summit of a mountainous ridge, termed the Sierra de Busaco; on the left of the army was the road leading through the Sierra towards Oporto, which

was

was protected by the British cavalry.

On the other hand, the French General seems to have closely followed the movements of the allied armies, daily skirmishes having taken place between the light troops. On the 26th of September, he was posted in front of Lord Wellington's position, and though he was on the same day joined by the 8th corps, he made no demonstration of a hostile nature. But early on the morning of the 27th, he directed two attacks, one on the right and the other on the left of the allies, with the view, as is supposed, of forcing their position. In the first of these attacks, the enemy succeeded in obtaining temporary possession of the top of the ridge, but was soon after repulsed at the point of the bayonet; and in the second attack he was driven back before reaching the top of the hill, having lost in all 2000 killed, and a large proportion of wounded.

The attack was not renewed in the same day, farther than by the fire of the enemy's light troops; but a movement took place, of a large body of men from the left of his centre, with the view of penetrating by the Oporto road, to the rear of the position of the allied armies. This movement was so far successful that the enemy effected his passage through the Sierra. But his intention of penetrating to the rear of the allied troops was defeated by Lord Wellington's retreating with his whole army to the left of the Mondego, from whence, by a continuation of the same movement, he has at length arrived within 20 miles of Lisbon, his right being at Villa Franca, and his left at Torres Vedras; in which position, it is said to be his determination to make a final stand, for the defence of Portugal. On the other hand, Massena's advanced guard is at Villa-Verde, about 10 miles from the allied army, while his main body occupies a position distant about 20 miles. Colonel Trant, General Miller, and a variety of other officers, with detachments of Portuguese militia, are said to be in possession of stations in his rear. The division of General Romana is reported to be on its march to join Lord Wellington, and that of General Mortier to join Massena. The other detachments of troops that are dispersed in different parts of the country it is unnecessary to notice, since the great battle that will decide the fate of Portugal can never be influenced by those whose distance from the scene excludes them from any share in the contest.

Of the precise numbers of the two armies upon whose exertions the contest depends, various and contradictory rumours are in circulation. By some, the British troops in the vicinity of Torres Vedras are said to amount to between 30 and 40,000 men, and the Portuguese to between 40 and 50,000, making, in whole, an army of 80,000; while, according

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according to other accounts, they are diminished to 50,000. In like manner, the enemy's force is said, before the battle of Busaco, to have amounted to 70,000 men, and 10,000 being said to be disabled in that battle, Massena is supposed to have with him an army of 60,000 men.

Such are the statements, upon the faith of which the people of this country seem to entertain the most confident expectations of a result equally glorious to our troops and beneficial to the cause in which they are engaged. The long retreat of Lord Wellington is said not to have been dictated by necessity, but adopted from choice, to draw the enemy into a disadvantageous position. The French troops are said to be wasted with famine and disease, and their ranks thinned by desertions, while their present position is described as singularly perilous, with a superior and victorious enemy in their front, and large bodies of Portuguese militia in their rear; by which means, the defeat that is supposed to be inevitable, must, it is said, be equivalent to their total destruction.

Those, however, who have attended to that striking uniformity of success, which, during the course of the last twenty years, has constantly attended the progress of the French arms, and, much more, those who remember the many delusions which have been palmed upon the people of this country during that interesting period—the imposing statements of numbers and positions, and the flattering predictions of success, one and all of which have been invariably falsified by the event, may be well pardoned for indulging some degree of scepticism as to the truth of the representations alluded to, and of the sanguine conclusions that are so eagerly built upon them. How often have we been told, that the French troops were wasted by diseases, dysenteries, and famine—that discontents were discovering themselves in the desertion of whole battalions, and that no escape remained for the enemy from that certain destruction which his own precipitate movements had brought upon him. How long and how regularly has this happy issue been prophesied in all our daily papers; and upon how many occasions have we been told, that the crisis was now arrived which was to place our adversary upon the summit of his fortune, from whence, having reached the highest point of his altitude, his declining course must at length begin. Notwithstanding all which pleasing predictions, the constant result has been, that he has risen from the midst of all his supposed calamities to verify these presages of ruin upon the heads of his enemies. We do not urge this as a ground for a blind and implicit confidence in the necessary ascendency of the French arms in all situations, and under every possible variety of strength and circumstances. What we say is, that, seeing the constant course of

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of delusion which has prevailed in this country upon all similar occasions and emergencies, it becomes us, as rational beings, not to yield a rash belief to statements of dubious or questionable authority, or to conclusions which (though favourable to us) may be at variance with every principle of just reasoning.

When it is said that Lord Wellington rested on his arms without the smallest attempt to disturb the enemy in the siege of important fortresses, that, after witnessing the fall of these strongholds, he began his retreat, and continued it, closely followed by the enemy over a line of two hundred miles, all for the purpose of drawing the enemy into a disadvantageous position, it naturally occurs to us, that besides the extreme and obvious improbability of such a statement, it is contradicted by Lord Wellington's own account of his conduct after the battle of Busaco; from which it clearly appears, that his retreat, upon that occasion, was a measure of necessity, and not of choice; since, otherwise, the enemy must have infallibly turned his left, and, penetrating to his rear, have intercepted his retreat to Lisbon. To guard against this movement, Lord Wellington himself states, that he fell back, and continued to do so, until he reached his present position, within a few miles of the coast.

Considering, indeed, the whole circumstances attending the very singular attack of the French General upon the heights of Busaco, combined as it was with the subsequent attempt to occupy a position in rear of the allied army, it may be doubted whether the former movement was not intended as a feint to occupy the attention of Lord Wellington, until the latter should be executed. It is to be considered, that wherever it is deemed of importance to carry a particular position, it is the constant practice of the French Generals to direct against it a series of successive and desperate attacks, renewing them occasionally with fresh troops, and returning to the charge after every repulse, until their efforts be crowned with success. Of this there are numerous instances to be found in the history of the late wars; in some of which, the French troops, though driven back six or eight times with great slaughter, have as often reiterated the charge, until the enemy has been dislodged; sparing no sacrifice of men, but considering every such loss as the necessary price to be paid for advantages which they cannot otherwise obtain. Had the heights of Busaco been deemed a post of sufficient importance to be carried, there seems no reason to doubt that the same method would have been followed; in place of which, we find that only one attack was made upon the right and left of the position, and that, upon its failure, without a single attempt at a renewal of it, the enemy directed his whole attention to the other,

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other, and, as it appears, the chief movement in his view, by endeavouring to penetrate to the rear of the allied army, clearly evincing that the attack was but a secondary object, and intended as a mask to the principal operation. The design, however, was so far frustrated by the timely retreat of the British General; and the enemy closely following, without any new attack, has at length occupied a position in his immediate vicinity.

With regard to the perils that are supposed to surround this position, menaced by Lord Wellington in front, and by the Portuguese militia in the rear, it is to be observed, that General Massena is one of the first even of the great commanders in the French service;—trained amidst the most sanguinary battles and complicated movements of modern warfare;—that his experience is large as his capacity;—and that the uniform skill, intrepidity, and caution, which have ensured a striking course of success to almost all his campaigns, have procured him the surname of the Fortunate among his companions in arms. It is, moreover, to be considered, that his life, his fortune, and his fame, are all hazarded upon this issue; and, under such circumstances, it is, to say the least, not probable that he should commit the gross and palpable blunder of allowing his position to be straitened or surrounded. He, doubtless, knows and disregards, in the mean time, the movements of the Portuguese militia in his rear, because he hurries on to Lord Wellington, against whom the blow must be struck that is to decide the fate of Portugal. "There is a tide in the affairs of men, that must be taken at the flood;" and, following that stream of events, the French General has reduced the campaign to an issue upon one point. There will be fought the battle by whose result all inferior movements and hostilities must be regulated. Here the Portuguese militia are excluded, by distance, from any participation; and though they were all present, it may admit of a question, how far the British troops would be benefited by such auxiliaries.

What may be the issue of the battle to which we have alluded, it is not easy to guess, in the present absence of all authentic accounts of the relative strength of the two armies. The most sanguine among us, it is believed, however, will scarcely venture to anticipate a more favourable result, than what took place at Talavera; and, under such circumstances, the best intelligence we can receive, seems to be that of the safe embarkation of our own army.

*Historical*

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# Historical Affairs.

## INDIA.

The following details of the capture of Amboyna, tranſmitted by Rear-Admiral Drury to the Secretary of the Admiralty, are publiſhed in the London Gazette of the 25th September laſt:—

Government-Houſe,
Caſtle New Victoria, Amboyna,
Feb. 11, 1810.

SIR—Since my letter of the 8th inſtant, acquainting your Excellency with the capture of the Dutch brigs of war, Rembang and Hope, by his Majeſty's ſhip Dover, under my command, off the iſland of Amboyna, the ſervices of the force under my orders, and the capture of the ſaid iſland, require that I ſhould enter into a detail thereof.

I have therefore to inform your Excellency, that being joined on the 9th by his Majeſty's ſhip Cornwallis, and a Dutch ſloop of war (the Mandarine), which ſhe had taken, I proceeded immediately up the harbour of Amboyna, and anchored in Lahha Bay, from whence we were enabled to examine tolerably well the numerous batteries erected ſince the Engliſh reſtored the iſland in 1809, on the different heights commanding the fort and anchorage of Victoria, as well as the anchorage of Portugueſe Bay.

Theſe anchorages are alſo further protected by the fort of Victoria, the ſea-face of which is extremely ſtrong, a battery cloſe on the beach, well to the right of the fort, mounting four twelve-pounders, one eight-pounder, two ſix-pounders, and one braſs thirty-two-pounder, and a heavy battery built upon piles far out in the ſea, mounting nine twelve-pounders (iron), and one braſs thirty-two-pounder.

On the morning of the 16th the plan of attack was determined upon, in conſultation with Captains Montagu and Spencer of the Royal Navy, Captain Major Henry Court of the Honourable the Eaſt India Company's coaſt artillery, commanding the troops, and Captains Philips and Forbes of the Madras European regiment.

The arrangements for the attack were, that 400 men, ſelected as per margin, ‖ under the command of Capt. Court, ſhould be landed a little to the right of Portugueſe Bay, and advance immediately to the attack of the batteries on the heights commanding that anchorage, as well as the town and fort of Victoria, and that at the ſame time the ſhips ſhould commence their attack on the fort and ſuch batteries as they could be brought to bear upon. About two *p. m.* the boats being all out, and every thing in readineſs for landing the party ſelected for that ſervice, the ſhips were got under weigh, and ſtood acroſs the bay, with the apparent intention of working out to ſea; but by keeping the ſails lifting, and other manœuvres, we contrived to drift in towards the ſpot fixed upon for a landing, at the ſame time keeping the boats on the oppoſite ſide of the ſhip, ſo as not to be perceived by the enemy.

Upon a nearer approach, the preparative ſignal was made, to bear up and ſail large; the ſhips bore up together with a fine breeze, and paſſing within cable's length of the landing-place, ſlipped all the boats at the ſame moment per ſignal. The troops, ſeamen, and marines, were inſtantly landed, and formed, agreeably to the directions iſſued by Captain Court, to whoſe report of their further proceedings I beg leave to refer your Excellency.

The ſhips immediately commenced an attack upon the fort and ſurrounding batteries, which was continued without intermiſſion for two hours and a half, by which time, having drifted very cloſe in, expoſed to an extreme heavy fire, particularly from the heights on the left of the town, with red hot ſhot, and the object of the attack being accompliſhed by the unexampled intrepidity of the troops, ſeamen, and marines, in ſtorming, and gaining poſſeſſion of the heights commanding Portugueſe Bay, I took advantage of a ſpirt of wind off the

‖ 176 troops; ſeamen and marines of the Dover, 85; ſeamen and marines of the Cornwallis, 105; ſeamen and marines of the Samarang, 35. Total 401, including officers.



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the land, and ordered the ships to anchor there.

During the night, forty men were landed from the Samarang, and two field-pieces from the Dover, under the direction of Captain Spencer, who volunteered on this occasion, and succeeded in getting the guns up the heights, over a very heavy and difficult ground.

Daylight on the 17th shewed the very great advantage obtained over the enemy in the attack of the preceding day, as he had abandoned in the night the battery on the beach, as well as the water battery, both of which being very low, had much annoyed the shipping. Shortly after, some shells were thrown from the fort at our positions on the heights, without doing any injury, while the shot from our batteries in return, were seen to have considerable effect.

This decided superiority, and the ships being ready to advance again, induced me, after landing and examining with Captain Court, the strength of our positions, to send in a summons, a copy of which is annexed, and, in consequence, terms were submitted by the Commandant of Amboyna, for the surrender of the island, and, after some alteration, the articles of capitulation accompanying were agreed to.

Accordingly, at nine o'clock on the morning of the 19th, the force originally landed under Captain Court, marched in and took possession of Fort Victoria for his Majesty, (the enemy having previously laid down their arms on the esplanade), when the British union was hoisted under a royal salute from the fort and shipping.

I beg leave to congratulate your Excellency on the acquisition of this important colony, defended by one hundred and thirty Europeans, and upwards of one thousand Javanese and Madurese troops, exclusive of the officers and crews of three vessels sunk in the inner harbour, many of which are Europeans, amounting to two hundred and twenty men, aided by the Dutch inhabitants and burghers, who were stationed in the batteries on this very formidable line of defence, as will appear by the return made thereon.

I trust it will appear, that the characteristic coolness and bravery of the British soldiers and seamen, have seldom shone forth with greater lustre than on this occasion, in the intrepid conduct displayed by the handful of brave men, which I have had the honour and good fortune to command.

It now remains for me to perform that pleasing but difficult part of my duty, the endeavour to do justice to the merits of the officers and men employed on this service.

By Captain Court's report (to whose judgment, and the very able disposition of the force under his orders, is to be attributed, in a great measure, the early surrender of the island), your Excellency will perceive the high terms that distinguish every individual, and in which encomiums, so justly bestowed, I most heartily concur.

I must not omit to mention the very essential assistance rendered the expedition by that able officer Captain Phillips, from his local knowledge, and being complete master of the Malay language; for his readiness in rendering that assistance on all occasions, I feel myself much indebted to him.

To Captains Montagu and Spencer, their officers and crews, the greatest praise is due, for the able support afforded by them in the attack on the fort and batteries, where a difficult navigation, with baffling winds and strong currents, required the greatest judgment in the management of the ships.

Captain Montagu speaks highly of the assistance he received from Lieutenant Peachy (First Lieutenant), Mr Garland, Master, and Mr Scott, the Purser, the only officers left on board the Cornwallis.

Captain Spencer also mentions, in the most handsome manner, the aid he received from his first Lieutenant Mr Dabine; and I beg to recommend to your Excellency's notice Lieutenant Incledon, first of the Dover, from whom I have received the greatest support throughout the whole of this service, particularly so on the day of action, when the other Lieutenants were absent from the ship. The conduct of Mr Morgan, the master, also meets my approbation.

It fell to the lot of Mr Palmer, the purser (who volunteered on this occasion), to command the main deck, in consequence of the absence of the other officers; to him I am particularly indebted for his aid on this occasion, as well as on many others, whenever he thought his services might be useful.

The warrant and petty officers, and that part of ship's company remaining on board, are entitled to my warmest commendation, for a conduct every way worthy the established character of British seamen.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EDWARD TUCKER.

W. O'Brien Drury, Rear-Admiral, &c.

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To Captain Edward Tucker, commanding his Britannic Majesty's ships, and the forces employed on the expedition to the eastward.

SIR—I have the honour to report to you by this the earliest opportunity afforded me, the

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the operations of the troops and ſeamen employed under my command, in the attack upon the enemy's out-poſts on the 16th of February.

The force deſtined for this ſervice, amounting to 401, including officers, having landed about 2 o'clock P. M. agreeably to your orders, and being formed, according to inſtructions I had previouſly given, the advanced party under Captain Phillips, conſiſting of 80 rank and file of the 2d battalion artillery, under Lieutenant Stewart, the detachment of marines from the Dover, under Lieutenant Higginſon, and a detachment of one company of the Madras European regiment, with a party of ſeamen from the Dover, under Lieutenant Jeffries, in all about 180 men, was directed to attack the battery at Wannetoo, ſituated on the top of a ſmall hill, of a moſt commanding height and poſition, and defended by 5 iron 12-pounders, 2 iron 8-pounders, 2 iron 6-pounders, and 2 five and a half-inch braſs howitzers.

This, the moſt advanced poſt of the enemy, and commanding the ſhore at Poſtugueſe bay, was attacked with that gallantry, promptitude, and judgment, which were to be expected from the exertions and talents of that diſtinguiſhed officer, Captain Phillips, of the Madras European regiment, and was immediately carried, notwithſtanding the determined oppoſition of the enemy, who had two officers killed and one deſperately wounded after the entrance of our party into the battery.

Under the able directions of Lieutenant Duncan Stewart, (who, though wounded, continued at his poſt) three of the guns were immediately brought to bear upon the enemy in his retreat, and ſubſequently upon the enemy's poſt at Batter Gantong, which had opened a fire upon our troops at Wannetoo, on their taking poſſeſſion thereof.

With the remaining force I proceeded along the heights to turn the enemy's poſition at Batter Gantong, ſituated about 1500 yards diſtant from, and nearly on the ſame level with that at Wannetoo, and which commanded the town at Amboyna and Fort Victoria. This party endured with the greateſt ſpirit and patience, a moſt fatiguing and troubleſome march, aſcending and deſcending hills over which there was no road, and many of them ſo extremely ſteep, as to require the aſſiſtance of the muſkets for the men to get up and down by. Their toils were, however, rewarded by our reaching, a little after ſun-ſet, an eminence which effectually commanded the enemy, and by the ſatisfaction we experienced on finding that we had purſued the only mode of attack againſt this poſt, (ſo ſtrong by the nature of the ground), which admitted a probability of ſucceſs, otherwiſe than by a great ſacrifice of lives.

The enemy, who was collected in ſome numbers, retired immediately we were perceived on the heights above them, and we entered the battery without oppoſition; where we found four iron twelve-pounders, and one iron nine-pounder.

The conſequences of our ſucceſſes in obtaining poſſeſſion of Wannetoo and Batter Gantong, were obſerved by the deſertion, on the part of the enemy, of two batteries which had annoyed the ſhips, and which became expoſed to our commanding fire. One of them, called the Wogoo battery, is ſituated on the ſhore. The other is erected upon piles, ſome diſtance in the ſea; they were both well calculated for defence againſt a naval attack, and were covered by a very thick parapet.

During the night of the 16th, 2 twelve-pounders and 1 nine-pounder were relieved of the ſpikes, in the Batter Gantong battery, which, on the following day, were brought to fire on the fort. The enemy returned our fire (which continued until your ſummons for the ſurrender of the town) with ſhells, but without effect.

Our loſs,* in obtaining our advantages, was trifling, in compariſon with the importance of their conſequences, and conſidering the obſtacles the troops had to ſurmount.

In expreſſing my ſentiments of the conduct of the officers and men employed on this occaſion, I cannot ſpeak too highly of their exertions; to which, and the formidable fire the enemy had experienced from the ſhips, muſt be attributed the early ſurrender of this important colony. [Then follow encomiums on the conduct of ſeveral officers.]

M. H. COURT.

* 1 Corporal of Marines belonging to the Samarang; 2 privates of the Madras European regiment, and 1 ſeamen of the Dover, killed; 1 lieutenant and 1 corporal of the 2d detachment of the Britiſh artillery, 4 privates of the Madras European regiment, and 4 ſeamen of the Dover wounded.

[The ſummons to the Dutch governor to ſurrender, and his anſwer, incloſing articles of capiculation, follow. The articles, with ſome trifling alterations, were agreed to. The garriſon and perſons in civil employ are to be ſent to Java, at the expence of the Britiſh Government, and paid their allowances up to their departure. The ſtate priſoners to be ſent to Batavia. Private property is to be reſpected, and the Dutch laws to remain in force.

The

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The return of mounted ordnance taken, is 215 guns, mortars, and howitzers, and 18 dismounted.]

His Majesty's Ship Dover, Amboyna, March 1, 1810.

Sir,—Since my letter of the 20th ult. the valuable islands of Saparoua, Haroukа, and Nassau-Laut, as well as those of Bouro and Manippa, have surrendered to his Majesty's forces under my command.

Edw. Tucker.

Return of vessels of war captured by his Majesty's ships under the orders of Captain Tucker, between the 8th of December 1809, and the 5th of March 1810.

Dutch ship Mandarine, Captain Befman, 16 guns and 66 men, captured February 2, 1810, by the Cornwallis. By the Dover, the Dutch brig Rembang, Captain de Wathysa, 18 guns, 100 men, February 6, 1810. Dutch brig Hope, Captain Lu Cardie, 10 guns, 68 men, February 6, 1810. Dutch brig Mandurese, Captain Guafferanus, 12 guns, sunk February 19, 1810, in the inner harbour of Amboyna, and raised since that island surrendered. Dutch cutter, Lieutenant Haan, 12 guns, sunk as above. Dutch cutter, San Pan, Lieutenant Dickkert, 10 guns, sunk as above. The officers and crews (229) of the three last mentioned vessels serving on shore in the fort. Dutch brig Margaretta Louisa, Captain De Ruiter, of 8 guns (pierced for 14) and 40 men, captured March 2, 1810, by the boats of the Cornwallis, under Lieut. Peachy. E. Tucker.

Abstract.—7 Vessels of war of various descriptions, 42 government supply vessels of various descriptions, 3 neutrals. Total 52.

The letters from the different officers giving an account of the above captures, follow. They contain nothing remarkable.

His Majesty's Ship Cornwallis, Bouthian Bay, January 17, 1810.

Sir,—On my arrival in the Bay of Bouthian, I sent a flag of truce to the officer commanding the fort of Boolo-Combo, requesting permission to water the ship; this he positively refused; in consequence of which I landed a detachment of 100 men, under Captain Forbes, of the Madras European regiment, with a field piece, to take the fort, which they continued to defend until the troops were within 200 yards of the beach; the Europeans, having horses ready, fled to a small fort at Bouthian, and the native soldiers, amounting to 200, took refuge in the woods, and continued to annoy us during our stay, so that I am sorry to say we had one man killed and nine wounded, among the latter Captain Forbes slightly.

The fort contained 8 9-pounders, and 2 brass field pieces, defended by 30 Dutch soldiers, and the 200 natives already mentioned. Eleven small vessels, from 20 to 30 tons, (hauled up under its protection) we burnt, and previous to abandoning the fort, we spiked the guns, brought off the ammunition, and burnt the public buildings.

W. A. Montagu.

*A List of the Killed and Wounded.*

John Smith, private in the Hon. Company's coast artillery, killed. Captain Forbes slightly wounded. J. B. Bates, private, royal marines, wounded. Thomas Manatta, Thomas Metcalf, James Brannes, Timothy Foy, Thomas Foot, and Samuel Armstrong, privates in the Madras European regiment, wounded. William Hickie, private in the Hon. Company's coast artillery, wounded.

His Majesty's Ship Cornwallis, Manippa, 1st February, 1810.

Sir,—Perceiving a brig lying under the fort at Manippa with Dutch colours flying, I sent a cutter, yawl, and jolly boat to bring her out; this service was performed with great judgment by Lieutenant Vidal, under a heavy fire of musquetry and grape, the vessel not lying above half pistol shot from the shore: she had a cargo of turtle, fowls, fruit, and sago on board, bound to Amboyna; and, as this afforded a seasonable supply to the ship's company, I destroyed the vessel, and appropriated the cargo for their use.

W. A. Montagu.

COURT MARTIAL ON LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN BELL.

Charge. — Lieutenant-Colonel John Bell, of the Madras artillery, and late commanding the fort and garrison of Seringapatam, charged by the officer commanding the army, with having, in subversion of all good order and military discipline, and in violation of the rules and articles of war for the better government of the Company's forces, joined in, and headed a most dangerous and alarming mutiny and sedition, which took place in the said garrison, on and betwixt the 30th day of July last, and 28d of August following, during which period the garrison fired on the troops of his Majesty and those of the Company, and their ally the Rajah of Mysore, and seized on the public treasury; and he, Lieutenant-Colonel John Bell, declared his resolution not

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st to deliver up the fort and garrison to
e proper authorities.

By order of Major-General Gowdie,
Commanding the Army.

(Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY,
Adj.-Gen. of the Army.

Fort St. George, Oct. 9, 1809.

SENTENCE AS PASSED ON THE 9TH DEC. 1809.

The Court are of opinion, that the Prisoner, Lieutenant-Colonel John Bell, is guilty of the charge preferred against him, which being in violation of the articles of war, and subversive of good order and military discipline, they do sentence the said Lieutenant-Colonel John Bell to be cashiered, and do further declare him unworthy of ever serving the Honourable Company in any military capacity whatsoever.

(Signed) HENRY WARDE,
Maj.-Gen. and Pres.

(Signed) W. ORMSBY,
Dep. Judge-Advocate.

The Officer commanding the Army, being dissatisfied with the sentence, ordered the Court to revise it, which revision took place accordingly, on the 27th of February.

REVISED SENTENCE AS PASSED THE 27TH FEB. 1810.

The Court having considered the evidence brought before them, adhere to their former opinion.

(Signed) HENRY WARDE,
Maj.-Gen. and Pres.

(Signed) W. ORMSBY,
Dep. Judge-Advocate.

I perfectly agree with the Court, that the Prisoner, Lieutenant-Colonel John Bell, of the corps of artillery, is guilty of the crimes charged against him, and I do therefore confirm the sentence.

(Signed) F. GOWDIE, Maj. Gen.
Commanding the Army in Chief.

Although the Officer commanding the Army has confirmed the sentence of the General Court Martial, which has adjudged Lieutenant-Colonel John Bell to be cashiered, and declared unworthy of ever serving the Honourable Company in any military capacity whatsoever,' he feels it a sacred duty he owes to his King, his country, and the service to which he has now zealously devoted forty-three years of his life, to express his pointed disapprobation of the punishment awarded the Prisoner, which, in his opinion, bears no proportion to the atrocity of the crimes so clearly proved in evidence on the face of the proceedings. The Officer commanding in Mysore will be pleased to order Mr John Bell to proceed to the Presidency immediately, for the purpose of placing himself under the charge of the Town-Major.

COURT MARTIAL ON MAJOR STOREY.

Charges—1, For mutiny and sedition, in having placed his commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Innes, in arrest and confinement, on the 25th day of June last.

2, For having mutinously and seditiously assumed the command of the garrison of Masulipatam; and for having issued an order on or about the 2d of August last, for the Madras European regiment, and the 1st battalion 19th regiment native infantry, to hold themselves in readiness for field service, and which said order was issued with a view to resist and oppose the existing government of Fort St George.

3, For having in conjunction with Captain Andrews, of the Madras European regiment, affixed his name to a scandalous and infamous paper, purporting to be an address on behalf of the officers of the garrison of Masulipatam to the Right Honourable his Excellency the Governor-General, under date the 7th of August last, and which address was transmitted by the two above named officers, to Major-General Paterson, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Governor-General.

By order of Major-General Gowdie, commanding the army.

(Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY.

On Monday, the 22d day of January, the Court met pursuant to adjournment. The members were all present. The proceedings were read over—

SENTENCE.

The Court are of opinion, that the Prisoner, Major Storey, is guilty of the first charge preferred against him; that he is guilty of the first part of the second charge, but not guilty of issuing the order as alleged in the latter part of the second charge; and the Court are also of opinion that he is guilty of the third charge: all of which being in breach of the articles of war, and subversive of good order and military discipline, they do sentence him, the said Major Storey, to be cashiered.

HENRY WARDE, Major-General, President.

W. ORMSBY, Deputy Judge Advocate.

The Court adjourned till Friday morning, the 26th January.

TO

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TO MAJOR-GENERAL GOWDIE, COMMANDING THE ARMY IN CHIEF, &c.

Sir—I have, at the unanimous request of the Court Martial of which I am the President, the honour to present the following address. The Court having performed the very painful but necessary part of its duty, in passing sentence upon the prisoners, do, with the most profound respect and submission, from some facts which have come to their knowledge during the proceedings of this trial, and from many palliative circumstances in favour of the prisoner, recommend him to your consideration, as not unworthy of your humane clemency and mercy; feeling every hope, that should such a very extraordinary and unprecedented forgiveness be granted to him, Major Storey would, from his well attested uniform good conduct previously to the criminal transactions at Masulipatam, feel a most perfect and proper sense of such benign lenity, and might once again become a good and valuable officer to the Honourable Company.

I have the honour to be, with very great respect, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

Henry Warde, Major-General and President.

ANSWER TO THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE COURT.

The Officer commanding the Army desires me to acknowledge his receipt of the letter addressed by the President of the Court, recommending Major Storey to his clemency. If this sentence had been such as the law has pointed out for the offences of which the prisoner is declared guilty, the recommendation of the Court might justly have had great weight in his decision; but the sentiments already expressed will satisfy the Court, that the Officer commanding the Army cannot, without a departure from every motive he entertains of his public duty, consent to the remission of a sentence which he has already declared himself to consider as inadequate to the crime.

(Signed) J. Leith, Judge Advocate General.

Fort St. George, May 3, 1810.

REVISED SENTENCE.

The Court, having reconsidered the whole of the evidence before them, adhere to their former sentence.

(Signed) Henry Warde, Major-Gen. and President.

Wm. Ormsby, Depute Judge Advocate.

Confirmed by me,

(Signed) Francis Gowdie, Major General, commanding the Army in Chief.

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G. O. BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Fort St George, April 5.

*The Officers undernamed, viz.*

T. F. De Haviland, Captain of Engineers.
George Cadell, Captain 12th regiment N. I.
Hugh M'Intosh, Captain 8th regiment N. I.
F. K. Aiskell, Captain 15th regiment N. I.
A. Andrews, Captain Madras European regiment.
James Patterson, Major 11th regiment N. I.
George Wahab, Major 21st regiment N. I.
James Sadler, Captain 24th regiment N. I.
J. I. Lushington, Captain 4th regiment N. C.
A. M'Leod, Captain 8th regiment N. C.
C. Hopkinson, Captain-Lieutenant artillery.
G. W. Poignand, Captain-Lieutenant do.
Thomas Pollock, Captain 12th regiment N.I.
Mathew Stewart, Major 17th regiment N.I.

—Having accepted the alternative allowed to them by the G. O. of the 25th September, 1809, of dismissal from the service of the Honourable Company, instead of trial by Court-Martial, the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council accordingly hereby announces in orders, their dismissal from the service of the Honourable Company from this date, and directs that they do immediately repair to the Presidency, for the purpose of placing themselves under the charge of the Town-Major of Fort St George, and proceeding to England agreeably to the Orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, with the exception of Major James Patterson, who is permitted to remain in India.—(*Madras Gazette, April* 28, 1810.)

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The following are the principal articles contained in the Bombay papers to the 25th May, which arrived on Monday, 8th October:—

Ameer Khan continues his successes against his rivals. From Calcutta we learn, that authentic accounts had reached that city, fully confirming the intelligence respecting the complete victory obtained by this Chief over his rivals and opponents in the Court of Holkar. He had succeeded in bringing over the Bybe to his interests; and, at the date of the last accounts, was busily occupied in devising measures for the payment of arrears due to his troops. As soon as this first work should be accomplished, it was supposed that the Khan would

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rould endeavour to get rid of the bands of Pindarees, whose aid had so much contributed to his success, by directing their force gainst Scindea, who was moving about rith his army in the north-west parts of Malwa, anxious to avoid the impending ssitation. The Ukhbars for March mention preparations then going on in the Jaypore country for the reduction of a fort amed Soojahtas, in which Suwæ Juggut ing, the Rajah, had undertaken to reinate the Tacknors of the district. For that urpose a small force had been fitted out, nd provided with all the necessary impleents for battering the walls. Roy Chiter Bhoj had returned to his allegiance uner the state of Jaypore, by the persuasion f the Sirdars.

On the night of Sunday the 28th of May, departed this life, his Highness Mobaker-u-Dowlah, Nawab of Bengal. The remains of his Highness were conveyed, on the following day, with due olemnity, from the palace at Moorshebad to the burial-place of his family at assergunge. The eldest son of the deased Nawab succeeds to the vacant Musnd.

John Gould, a private soldier in his Majesty's 19th regiment of infantry, was ried by a Court Martial on a charge of nutiny. He was sentenced to death; hich sentence was carried into execution, a presence of the troops comprising the arrison of Columbo, on the 24th of May.

The proceedings of the Court Martial at angalore, closed with the trial of Major enny, whom the Court sentenced to be ashiered.

Captain Gordon, of the Caroline frigate, as been brought to trial before a Naval ourt Martial, on charges connected with he internal discipline of his ship. The ourt have sentenced him to be reprimanded, and enjoined to be more circumpect in his future conduct.

Captain Wilson has succeeded in expelling Gopaul Sing from his principal strong old in the mountains, a place named hughur. This service was effected on the th of April, after a march of uncommon difficulty, retarded equally by the ruggedess and steepness of the ascent, and by the rtificial obstacles which the enemy had onstructed. The entrance of the fort, owever, being once gained, no further esistance was attempted. Gopaul and his eople fled precipitately by the opposite ate, and sought shelter in the jungle. fter razing all the works, and burning the stores, the detachment returned to Kokherette. It does not appear that either party sustained any loss in the course of this affair.

We are much gratified to find that several vessels from India are laden principally with cotton. The very cheap rate at which this article can be produced in India, renders it peculiarly desirable that the East India Company should encourage the cultivation and importation of so important a material for the industry of Great Britain. It is well known, that although the cottons of Surat are, almost exclusively, those imported by the East India Company, cotton of a very superior quality may be produced on the territory of the Company, and in quantity, amply adequate to the consumption of Great Britain. It would obviously be the interest of this country to encourage the importation of the raw material, rather than the manufactures of India,—and to that advantage would be added, the important consideration of becoming independent of America, for an article now become actually of the first necessity in our manufactures.

General Hewitt landed at Madras on the 10th April, and was to hold the chief command of the Madras army till Sir Samuel Auchmuty should arrive from England. General Hewitt kept very much aloof from those concerned in the late unhappy disputes.

## SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, MONDAY, OCT. 15.

Downing-street, Oct. 14.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was received this day at the Earl of Liverpool's office, addressed to his Lordship, from Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. dated Coimbra, the 30th of September, 1810.

My Lord—While the enemy was advancing from Celerico and Francoso upon Vizeu, the different divisions of militia and ordenanza were employed upon their flanks and rear; and Colonel Trant, with his division, attacked the escort of the military chest and reserve artillery, near Tojal, on the 20th instant.

He took two officers and 100 prisoners, but the enemy collected a force from the front and rear, which obliged him to retire again towards the Douro.

I understand that the enemy's communi-

cation

cation with Almeida is completely cut off; and he poſſeſſes only the ground on which his army ſtands.

My diſpatches of the 20th inſtant will have informed you of the meaſures which I had adopted, and which were in progreſs to collect the army in this neighbourhood, and if poſſible to prevent the enemy from obtaining poſſeſſion of this town.

On the 21ſt, the enemy's advanced guard puſhed on to St. Cambadao, at the junction of the rivers Criz and Dao; and Brigadier-General Pack retired acroſs the former, and joined Brigadier-General Craufurd at Mortagoa, having deſtroyed the bridges over thoſe two rivers. The enemy's advanced guard croſſed the Criz, having repaired the bridge on the 23d, and the whole of the 6th corps was collected on the other ſide of the river; and I therefore withdrew the cavalry through the Sierra de Buſaco, with the exception of three ſquadrons, as the ground was unfavourable for the operations of that arm.

On the 25th, the whole of the 6th and of the 2d corps croſſed the Criz, in the neighbourhood of St. Cambadao; and Brigadier-General Craufurd's diviſion, and Brigadier-General Pack's brigade, retired to the poſition which I had fixed upon for the army on the top of Sierra de Buſaco. Theſe troops were followed in this movement by the whole of the corps of Ney and Regnier (the 6th and 2d), but it was conducted by Brigadier-General Craufurd with great regularity, and the troops took their poſition without ſuſtaining any loſs of importance.

The 4th Portugueſe Cacadores, which had retired on the right of the other troops, and the picquets of the 3d diviſion of infantry, which were poſted at St. Antonio de Cantaro, under Major Smith, of the 45th, were engaged with the advance of Regnier's corps in the afternoon, and the former ſhewed that ſteadineſs and gallantry which others of the Portugueſe troops have ſince manifeſted.

The Sierra de Buſaco is a high ridge which extends from the Mondego in a northerly direction about eight miles.

At the higheſt point of the ridge, about two miles from its termination, is the convent and garden of Buſaco. The Sierra of Buſaco is connected by a mountainous tract of country with the Sierra de Caramula, which extends in a north-eaſterly direction beyond Vizeu, and ſeparates the valley of the Mondego from the valley of the Douro, on the left of the Mondego. Nearly in a line with the Sierra de Buſaco is another ridge of the ſame deſcription, which is called the Sierra de Marcella, covered by the river Alva, and connected by other mountainous tracts with the Sierra d'Eſtrella.

All the roads to Coimbra from the eaſtward lead over one or other of theſe Sierras. They are very difficult for the paſſage of an army, the approach to the top of the ridge on both ſides being mountainous. As the enemy's whole army was on the ridge of the Mondego, and as it was evident that he intended to force our poſition, Lieutenant General Hill croſſed that river, by a ſhort movement to his left, on the morning of the 26th, leaving Colonel le Cor with his brigade on the Sierra de Marcella to cover the right of the army; and Major General Fane with his diviſion of Portugueſe cavalry, and the 13th light dragoons, in front of the Alva, to obſerve and check the movements of the enemy's cavalry on the Mondego. With this exception, the whole army was collected upon the Sierra de Buſaco, with the Britiſh cavalry obſerving the plain in the rear of its left, and the road leading from Mortagoa to Oporto, through the mountainous tract which connects the Sierra de Buſaco with the Sierra de Caramula.

The eighth corps joined the enemy in our front on the 26th, but he did not make any ſerious attack on that day. The light troops on both ſides were engaged throughout the line.

At ſix in the morning of the 27th, the enemy made two deſperate attacks upon our poſition, the one on the right, the other on the left of the higheſt point of the Sierra. The attack upon the right was made by two diviſions of the 2d corps, on that part of the Sierra occupied by the 3d diviſion of infantry. One diviſion of French infantry arrived at the top of the ridge, when it was attacked in the moſt gallant manner by the 88th regiment, under the command of the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace; and the 45th regiment, under the command of the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Meade; and by the 8th Portugueſe regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas, directed by Major-General Picton.

Theſe three corps advanced with the bayonet, and drove the enemy's diviſion from the advantageous ground which they had obtained. The other diviſion of the 2d corps attacked further on the right, by the road leading by St Antonia de Cantaro, alſo in front of Major-General Picton's diviſion. His diviſion was repulſed before it could reach the top of the ridge, by the 74th regiment, under the command of the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel French, and the brigade of

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Portugueſe infantry, under the command Colonel Champelmond, directed by Co- sel Mackinnon; Major-General Leith o moved to his left, to the ſupport of ajor-General Picton, and aided in the de- t of the enemy on this poſt, by the 3d ttalion royals, the 1ſt battalion, and the battalion 38th regiment.

In theſe attacks, Major-Generals Leith d Picton, Colonels Mackinnon and ampelmond of the Portugueſe ſervice, ho was wounded, Lieutenant-Colonel allace, the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel eade, Lieutenant-Colonel Sutton of the h Portugueſe regiment, Major Smith of e 45th regiment, who was unfortunately lled, Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas, and lajor Birmingham of the 8th Portugueſe giment, diſtinguiſhed themſelves. Major eneral Picton reports of the 9th and 21ſt ortugueſe regiments, commanded by ieutenant-Colonel Sutton, and by Lieu- nant Colonel de Arouje Bacellar, and of e Portugueſe artillery, commanded by ieutenant-Colonel Arentchild.

I have alſo to mention in a particular anner, the conduct of Captain Danſey of e 88th regiment.

Major-General Leith reports the good nduct of the Royals, 1ſt battalion 9th, d 2d battalion 38th regiment; and I beg assure your Lordſhip, that I never wit- eſſed a more gallant attack than that made the 38th, 45th, and 8th Portugueſe re- iments, on the enemy's diviſion which had ached the ridge of the Sierra.

On the left, the enemy attacked, with ree diviſions of infantry of the 6th corps, at part of the Sierra occupied by the left iviſion, commanded by Brigadier-General raufurd, and by the brigade of Portugueſe fantry, commanded by Brigadier-General ack.

One diviſion of infantry only made any rogreſs towards the top of the hill, and ey were immediately charged with the ayonet by Brigadier-General Craufurd, ith the 48th, 52d, and 95th regiments, nd the 3d Portugueſe caçadores, and dri- en down with immenſe loſs.

Brigadier-General Cleman's brigade of ortugueſe infantry, which was in reſerve, as moved up to ſupport the right of Bri- adier-General Craufurd's diviſion, and a attalion of the 19th Portugueſe regiment, der the command of Lieutenant-Colonel acbean, made a gallant and ſucceſsful harge upon a body of another diviſion of e enemy, which was endeavouring to pe- trate in that quarter.

In this attack, Brigadier-General Crau- rd, Lieutenant-Colonels Beckwith of the 95th, and Barclay of the 52d, and the com- manding officers of the regiments engaged, diſtinguiſhed themſelves.

Beſides theſe attacks, the light troops of the two armies were engaged throughout the 27th, and the 4th Portugueſe caçadores, and the 1ſt and 16th regiments, directed by Brigadier-General Pack, and commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel de Rego Bonito, Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, and Major Arm- ſtrong, ſhewed great ſteadineſs and gal- lantry.

The loſs ſuſtained by the enemy in his attack on the 27th, has been enormous.

I underſtand that the General of diviſion Merle, and General Maucum are wound- ed, and General Simon was taken priſoner by the 52d regiment, and three Colonels, 33 officers, and 250 men.

The enemy left 2000 killed upon the field of battle; and I underſtand, from the priſoners and deſerters, that the loſs in wounded is immenſe.

The enemy did not renew his attack, excepting by the fire of his light troops on the 28th, but he moved a large body of infantry and cavalry from the left of his centre to the rear, from whence I ſaw his cavalry in march on the road which leads from Mortagoa over the mountains towards Oporto.

Having thought it probable that he would endeavour to turn our left by that road, I had directed Colonel Trant, with his divi- ſion of militia, to march to Sardao, with the intention that he ſhould occupy thoſe mountains, but, unfortunately, he was ſent round by Oporto by the General Officer commanding in the north, in conſequence of a ſmall detachment of the enemy being in poſſeſſion of St Pedro de Sul; and, notwith- ſtanding the efforts which he made to ar- rive in time, he did not reach Sardao till the 28th at night, after the enemy was in poſſeſſion of the ground.

As it was probable that, in the courſe of the night of the 28th, the enemy would throw his whole army upon that road, by which he could avoid the Sierra de Buſaco, and reach Coimbra by the high road to Oporto, and thus the army would have been expoſed to be cut off from that town, or to a general action on leſs favourable ground; and as I had reinforcements in my rear, I was induced to withdraw from the Sierra de Buſaco. The enemy did break up in the mountains at eleven at night of the 28th, and he made the march expected. His advanced guard was at Avelans, in the road from Oporto to Coimbra, yeſter- day; and the whole army was ſeen in march through the mountains; that under my command,



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command, however, was already in the low country, between the Sierra de Buſaco and the ſea; and the whole of it, with the exception of the advanced guard, is this day on the left of the Mondego.

Although, from the unfortunate circumſtance of the delay of Colonel Trant's arrival at Sardao, I am apprehenſive that I ſhall not ſucceed in effecting the object which I had in view in paſſing the Mondego, and in occupying the Sierra de Buſaco, I do not regret my having done ſo. This movement has afforded me a favourable opportunity of ſhewing the enemy the deſcription of troops of which this army is compoſed; it has brought the Portugueſe levies into action with the enemy for the firſt time in an advantageous ſituation; and they have proved that the trouble which has been taken with them, has not been thrown away, and that they are worthy of contending in the ſame ranks with Britiſh troops, in this intereſting cauſe, which they afford the beſt hopes of ſaving.

Throughout the conteſt upon the Sierra, and in all the previous marches, and in thoſe which we have ſince made, the whole army have conducted themſelves in the moſt regular manner. Accordingly all the operations have been carried with eaſe, the ſoldiers have ſuffered no privations, have undergone no unneceſſary fatigue, there has been no loſs of ſtores, and the army is in the higheſt ſpirits.

I have received throughout the ſervice, the greateſt aſſiſtance from the general and ſtaff officers.

Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer has given me the aſſiſtance which his experience enables him to afford me; and I am particularly indebted to the Adjutant and the Quarter-Maſter-General, and the officers of their departments, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Bathurſt, and the officers of my perſonal Staff; to Brigadier-General Howarth, and the artillery; and particularly to Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, Captain Chapman, and the officers of the royal engineers.

I muſt likewiſe mention Mr Kennedy and the officers of the Commiſſariat, which department has been carried on moſt ſucceſsfully.

I ſhould not do juſtice to the ſervice, or to my own feelings, if I did not take this opportunity of drawing your Lordſhip's attention to the merits of Marſhal Beresford. To him excluſively, under the Portugueſe Government, is due the merit of having raiſed, formed, diſciplined, and equipped the Portugueſe army, which has now ſhewn itſelf capable of engaging and defeating the enemy.

I have beſides received from him, upon all occaſions, all the aſſiſtance which his experience and abilities, and knowledge of this country, have qualified him to afford me.

The enemy has made no movement in Eſtremadura, or in the northern provinces, ſince I addreſſed your Lordſhip laſt.

My laſt accounts from Cadiz are of the 9th inſt.

I incloſe a return of the killed and wounded of the allied armies in the courſe of the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th inſtant. I ſend this diſpatch by my Aid-de-Camp, Captain Burgh, to whom I beg to refer your Lordſhip for any further details, and to recommend him to your Lordſhip's notice.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

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Return of the number of Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, of the Army under the command of Lieutenant-General Lord Viſcount Wellington, K. B. in the advance of the French Army towards the poſition of Buſaco, on the 25th and 26th of September 1810.

General Staff—1 captain, wounded.

14th Light Dragoons—1 horſe, killed; 1 ſerjeant, 2 rank and file, 4 horſes, wounded; 3 rank and file, 7 horſes, miſſing.

16th Light Dragoons—2 horſes, killed; 1 cornet, 4 horſes, wounded; 4 rank and file, 3 horſes, miſſing.

1ſt Huſſars King's German Legion—2 horſes, killed; 1 ſerjeant, 3 rank and file, 4 horſes, wounded.

Total—5 horſes, killed; 1 captain, 1 cornet, 2 ſerjeants, 5 rank and file, 12 horſes, wounded; 7 rank and file, 10 horſes, miſſing.

Names of Officers wounded.

99th Foot—Capt. Hoey, Deputy Aſſiſtant-Adjutant-General, ſeverely.

16th Light Dragoons—Cornet Keating, ſlightly.

C. STEWART,
Major-General & Adjutant-General.

Liſt of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, of the Army under the command of Lieutenant-General Lord Viſcount Wellington, K. B. in the Action with the French Army, commanded by Marſhal Maſſena, in the poſition of Buſaco, on the 27th of September 1810.

Killed.

1ſt Battalion 45th Foot—Major Smith, Captain Urquhart, and Lieutenant Oakely.



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74th Foot—Enfign Williams.
1ſt Battalion 88th Foot—Lieut. Henry Johnſon.

Wounded.

1ſt Batt. 52d Foot—Lieut. Col. Barclay, lightly.
70th Foot—Lieut. Col. C. Campbell, Aſſiſtant Adjutant General, ditto.
43d Foot—Captain Lord Fitzroy Somerſet, Aid-de-camp to Lord Wellington, litto.
1ſt Foot Guards—Captain Marquis of Tweeddale, Deputy Aſſiſtant Q. Maſter General, ditto.
1ſt Battalion 40th Foot—Captain George Preſton, Aid-de-camp to Sir B. Spencer, litto.
1ſt Battalion 7th Foot—Lieut. Marr, litto.
1ſt Battalion 9th Foot—Lieut. Lindſay, ſeverely.
2d Battalion 24th Foot—Capt. Meachan, lightly.
2d Battalion 38th Foot—Lieut. Miller, litto.
1ſt Battalion 45th Foot—Major Gwyn, ſeverely; Lieutenants Harris and Tyler, litto; Lieutenant Anderſon, ſlightly.
1ſt Battalion 50th Foot—Major Napier, ſeverely.
1ſt Battalion 52d Foot—Captain George Napier, ſlightly; Lieutenant C. Wood, litto.
5th Battalion 60th Foot—Lieut. Col. Williams and Capt. Andrews, ditto; Lieutenants Jorie and Eberſtein, ſeverely; Lieut. Frankeine, ſlightly.
74th Foot—Lieut. Cargell, ſeverely.
1ſt Battalion 79th Foot—Capt. Douglas, litto.
2d Battalion 83d Foot—Lieut. Colthurſt, lightly.
1ſt Battalion 88th Foot—Major Silver, ſeverely, ſince dead; Major M'Gregor and Captain M'Dermott, ſeverely; Captains Daiſy and Bury, ſlightly; Lieutenants Fitzpatrick and Nickle, and Enſign Leonard, ſeverely.
1ſt Battalion of the Line King's German Legion—Lieutenant During, ſlightly.
2d ditto ditto—Major Wurm, ditto.
Detachment 2d Light ditto—Lieutenant Stolte, ſeverely.

Miſſing.

1ſt Battalion 79th Foot—Capt. A. Cameron.

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Return of the number of Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, of the Army under the command of Lieutenant-General Lord Viſcount Wellington, K.B. in the Action with the French Army, commanded by Marſhal Maſſena, (Prince of Eſslingen), in the poſition of Buſaco, on the 27th of September 1810.

Headquarters, Coimbra, Sept. 30, 1810.

General Staff—2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 captains, wounded.
Britiſh Horſe Artillery—2 rank and file, wounded.
Britiſh Foot Artillery—1 rank and file, killed; 1 ſerjeant, 4 rank and file, wounded.
German Foot Artillery—3 rank and file, wounded.
3d Battalion 1ſt Foot—2 rank and file, wounded.
2d Battalion 5th Foot—1 rank and file, killed; 1 ſerjeant, 6 rank and file, wounded.
1ſt Battalion 7th Foot—1 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 22 rank and file, wounded.
1ſt Battalion 9th Foot—5 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ſerjeant, 17 rank and file, wounded.
2d Battalion 24th Foot—1 captain, wounded.
2d Battalion 38th Foot—1 ſerjeant, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 17 rank and file, wounded.
2d Battalion 42d Foot—2 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 3 rank and file, wounded.
1ſt Battalion 43d Foot—1 ſerjeant, 7 rank and file, wounded.
1ſt Battalion 45th Foot—1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ſerjeant, 21 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 3 lieutenants, 3 ſerjeants, 106 rank and file, wounded; 12 rank and file, miſſing.
1ſt Battalion 50th Foot—1 major, wounded.
1ſt Battalion 52d Foot—3 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 10 rank and file, wounded.
5th Battalion 60th Foot—3 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 16 rank and file, wounded; 5 rank and file, miſſing.
74th Foot—1 enſign, 6 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ſerjeant, 20 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, miſſing.
1ſt Battalion 79th Foot—7 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 41 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 6 rank and file, miſſing.
2d Battalion 83d Foot—1 lieutenant, 1 drummer, 3 rank and file, wounded.
1ſt Battalion 88th Foot—1 lieutenant, 1 ſerjeant, 29 rank and file, killed; 2 majors, 3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 enſign, 2 ſerjeants, 92 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, miſſing.

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1ſt Battalion 95th Foot—9 rank and file, killed; 4 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 17 rank and file, wounded.

1ſt Battalion of the Line King's German Legion—3 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ſerjeant, 4 rank and file, wounded.

Detachment 1ſt Light ditto—1 ſerjeant, killed; 1 ſerjeant, 10 rank and file, wounded; 1 ſerjeant, 2 rank and file, miſſing.

Ditto 2d ditto—1 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ſerjeant, 5 rank and file, wounded.

2d Battalion of the Line ditto—1 ſerjeant, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 6 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, miſſing.

5th ditto ditto—1 rank and file, killed; 1 ſerjeant, 8 rank and file, wounded.

7th ditto ditto—1 ſerjeant, 8 rank and file, wounded.

Total—1 major, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 enſign, 5 ſerjeants, 97 rank and file, killed; 3 lieutenant-colonels, 5 majors, 10 captains, 16 lieutenants, 1 enſign, 21 ſerjeants, 3 drummers, 434 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 1 ſerjeant, 29 rank and file, miſſing.

C. STEWART,
Maj. Gen. and Adj. Gen.

N.B. The officer and men returned miſſing are ſuppoſed priſoners of war.

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**Return of the Killed, Wounded, Miſſing, and Priſoners of War, of the Portugueſe Army, on the 27th of September.**

Killed—4 captains, 2 ſubalterns, 1 ſerjeant, 1 drummer, 82 rank and file.

Wounded—1 colonel, 1 major, 5 captains, 18 ſubalterns, 9 ſerjeants, 478 rank and file.

Priſoners and Miſſing—2 ſerjeants, 18 rank and file.

Total—Killed 90, wounded 512, priſoners and miſſing 20.

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Since the publication of the above Gazette, further diſpatches have been received from Lord Wellington, dated 6th October. His Lordſhip's head-quarters were at Alcobaca, about 50 miles from Liſbon, while the French were at Leiria, not 20 miles diſtant. It is ſaid to be the intention of the allies to retreat to Torres Vedras, about 20 miles from Liſbon, where the country is ſtrong, and on this account favourable to defenſive operations.

Accounts have been received from Liſbon, announcing the diſcovery, about the middle of September, of a conſpiracy of ſome magnitude at that place, the object of which was to overturn the Regency, and to give up the capital to the enemy. The diſcovery was made to Lord Wellington, and the mails and letters were immediately ſtopped and opened. In conſequence of the information contained in them, 200 perſons of diſtinction were arreſted, and, it is added, immediately ſent off to Africa. They were taken in the houſes where they were deliberating: 5000 ſtand of arms, belonging to the conſpirators, had alſo been diſcovered, together with an invitation to Maſſena, and a proclamation to the people, inviting them to declare in favour of the French. A Portugueſe lady, married to a French General, it is ſaid, made the diſcovery; and ſo particular was the information received by Lord Wellington, that even the ſtreets were named, and the numbers of the houſes occupied by the traitors, and in which arms had been ſecretly collected, for the purpoſe of arming their adherents for an inſurrection in favour of the French.

Among the perſons taken up at Liſbon, as concerned in this conſpiracy, are the following:

Mr Ratſon, a French merchant, and Member of the Board of Trade.

Vandelli, a principal houſe of trade, and Member of the ſame Board.

Samfreyo, a nobleman.

Judge Marcareha.

Cambioſa, employed formerly by a late defaulter who lived in his houſe.

Dutrurco, a Frenchman.

Mordant, an Engliſh merchant.

Marchioness D'Alvito.

Jerome Eſtaves and Son, of the Police Office.

Dr Almeida, a phyſician in the firſt practice.

Brenchamp, a merchant much reſpected.

Pelligrini, a painter not long ſince in London.

Morelli, Eſtaves, Joſeph Saldana, &c.

All the accounts from Spain, repreſent the arms of the Patriots as ſucceſsful in all quarters. A mail from Cadiz has been received, with diſpatches from the Honourable Henry Welleſley, announcing an action in Catalonia, in which the French have been defeated by General O'Donnel, with the loſs of 1800 priſoners, 16 pieces of cannon, with all their proviſions, ſtores, and booty. In this action, General O'Donnel received a wound in the foot, which, it is feared, will render amputation neceſſary.

The Cortes met on the 28th of September. The objects to which their attention will be principally directed are—



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The eſtabliſhment of a permanent Go-
ment during the abſence of the King,
his ſucceſſion to the Crown.
The Liberty of the Preſs.
Redreſs of Grievances.
Conceſſions to the Colonies.

## FRANCE AND HOLLAND.

he ſyſtem for the excluſion of Britiſh
modities, is purſued with the utmoſt ri-
and perſeverance, at every port on
Continent to which the influence of
aparte extends. In Holland, informers
ntitled to one fifth of the confiſcated
nial merchandize, and the country ac-
ingly ſwarms with theſe peſts of ſocie-
who perſecute the merchants with their
s, in ſearch of booty. In Italy, and the
lphalian territory, the ſame ſevere
ſures are adopted; all Engliſh manufac-
s being placed under ſeal, for the pur-
of being confiſcated and ſold.
onaparte has iſſued an order for the ſe-
ſtration of all Barbary veſſels which may
ve at any of the ports of Italy, on the
oſition that they may have loaded at
lta, and paid the duty of 20 per cent to
Engliſh. This order is conſidered by
ıy as equivalent to a declaration of war
inſt the Dey of Algiers, and is hailed as
forerunner of the deſtruction of all
nch privateers and cruizers as have taken,
nay take, refuge in the ports of Barbary,
their return from their various cruizes in
Mediterranean ſeas.

A private letter from Paris, of the 9th
ſtates, that the following explanations,
points which had previouſly been under
uſſion between France and the United
es, were contained in a note ſent to Ge-
l Armſtrong, by the Duc du Cadore—
. That all American ſhips which ſhould
ve in French ports, betwixt this and the
of November next, ſhould be compre-
ded upder the Berlin and Milan decrees,
not under any other exiſting decree.
. That the decree of the 23d of March
0 was revoked, the moment the French
rernment heard of the ſuſpenſion of the
intercourſe act.
. That American ſhips, which have not
ered their flag to be diſhonoured by ſub-
ion to the Britiſh Orders in Council,
l, without difficulty, be admitted into
ports of France, with the liberty of
ing out again.
. That the Emperor will give licences
American ſhips, this being the only fo-
n flag favoured with them.
. That American ſhips, loaded on French
or American account, will be admitted in-
to French ports.

It is further ſtated, that the French Go-
vernment had intimated its intention to re-
ſtore the American property ſequeſtered in
conſequence of the decree of the 23d March
1810, as ſoon as it had officially been in-
formed, that the veſſels and other property
detained in America had been reſtored to
the lawful owners.

A copy of a French decree has been re-
ceived, prohibiting, under pain of ſequeſ-
tration, all veſſels ſailing with licences, from
taking on board paſſengers for England, or
bringing paſſengers from England to France,
unleſs they are in poſſeſſion of paſſports
ſigned by the Emperor.

On the 23d ult. Bonaparte iſſued a de-
cree for liquidating the arrears due by the
Government of Holland for public ſervices,
and for the intereſt of the national debt.
The amount of the arrears under the
former head is ſtated at 24,000,000 f. up
to the year 1810, that under the latter at
36,000,000 f. to the preſent month. The
claimants under both heads are to receive
debentures from a Board of 30 members,
created by this decree, under the title of
the Syndicate of Holland. The Syndicate
are to expedite the levying of the taxes in
arrear, and to apply the produce to the
diſcharge of the bills granted for arrears of
public ſervice, beginning with the 1ſt of
January 1812, and paying them off at the
rate of 500,000 f. a month. Thoſe granted
for the arrears of intereſt are to be taken
in payment for the purchaſe of national
domains and tythes, which are ordered to
be ſold by auction. A further debt of
6,600,000 f. conſiſting of bills of exchange,
payable by the Dutch Treaſury, is to be
diſcharged by the Commiſſioners for the
French Sinking Fund, who are to re-
imburſe the fund by the ſale of 1,920,000
weight of cloves, depoſited in the Govern-
ment warehouſes in Holland.

The following reſolutions have been
adopted for effecting the depoſits at the
Bank of Amſterdam:—

1. The debtors of the duties of 40 or 50
per cents. may take the funds which they
wiſh to depoſit in the Bank, for the pay-
ment of the ſaid duties.

2. The caſhiers ſhall receive the money,
ſhall count it, and depoſit it in their Bank,
under their guarantee.

3. The duty for the counting and depoſit,
for the caſhiers, as well as at the Bank,
is fixed for the whole at one-eighth per
cent.

Done at the Palace of Amſterdam, Sept.
30, 1810.

SICILY.

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## SICILY.

We are informed, by the French papers, that the long-threatened invaſion of Sicily was attempted on the night of the 17th September, when a part of the enemy's troops landed at San Stephano. The attempt, however, failed; owing, they ſay, to a dead calm coming on, which prevented the flotilla from landing all the troops deſtined for the ſervice. Part of thoſe which landed could not be brought back for want of boats, and, of courſe, fell into our hands. We have, as yet, received no official account of this affair from our Commander in Sicily, Sir John Stuart; but the fact of a part of Murat's forces having effected a landing, does not appear to be diſputed; and it is a fact of conſiderable importance, not only in the events which will ſooner or later flow from it, but from the conſequences which reſult from its analogies, and from its contradicting all former reaſonings and calculations; it being now determined, by actual experience, that, in the viciſſitudes of winds and waves, a narrow channel may be croſſed againſt any vigilance, or ſuperiority of naval force.

## SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden ſet out from Orebro, on his return to Stockholm, on the 3d inſtant; on which day a deputation proceeded to Helſinborg, to receive the new Crown Prince, and to congratulate him on his arrival, which was daily expected. The King of Denmark has iſſued an order for receiving and entertaining the Prince of Ponte Corvo, with the higheſt reſpect and attention, in any of the towns in his dominions, through which his Highneſs might paſs on his way to Sweden.

At the earneſt and perſevering entreaty of the agents of Napoleon, the Danes have conſented to a French army marching through Zealand to Sweden; who are to be admitted, progreſſively, 500 at a time, till the whole force intended ſhall have paſſed through the iſland.

## LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

The ſingular eſcape of Lucien Bonaparte has given riſe to a variety of conjectures in this country. It is ſaid, that in conſequence of a peremptory order from his brother, the Emperor Napoleon, to divorce his preſent wife, and ally himſelf to a perſon of higher rank, he formed the reſolution of leaving Italy. Other accounts ſtate, that his departure was well enough known to Napoleon, who, it is ſtated, on account of Lucien conſtantly reſiſting his arrangements, and refuſing the Crown of Italy and Spain, both of which he had at different times been offered, ſignified to him the neceſſity of his quitting the continent of Europe.

This illuſtrious character embarked, about the beginning of Auguſt, with his wife, children, and a retinue of about 40 perſons, together with what part of his property he could conveniently remove, on board the American ſhip Hercules, at a port in the Roman States, for the purpoſe, it is ſaid, of proceeding to America. He was fallen in with, by the Pomone frigate, off Cagliari, in Sardinia, which, by the directions of our envoy, Mr Hill, conveyed him to Malta, where he arrived on the 23d Auguſt, and was provided with accommodation in Fort Ricaſoli, where he was to remain until directions from our Government ſhould be received concerning him. A letter from Malta, dated Auguſt 26, ſpeaking of the arrival of Lucien, ſays—

"From the appearance of the arrangements for the voyage, one might be inclined to ſuppoſe he fully intended to proceed to America; but he ſeems to have left his fate to fortune, and not to regret much that he has fallen into the hands of the Britiſh. Indeed, it is ſaid, that he made, ſome time ſince, advances on this head to Sir John Stuart; and, when he arrived in the iſland of Sardinia, there is little doubt but his capture was concerted there between him and our envoy, Mr Hill."

A letter from the Pomone frigate, dated at Malta, Auguſt 31, ſtates, that Lucien Bonaparte is coming to England in the Pomone, together with all his family and property. He is ſaid to have money in our funds, and bills of exchange on Paris to a great amount.

## PRINCESS AMELIA.

Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia, who has been labouring under a heavy affliction for ſuch a length of time, is, we are ſorry to ſay, given up by her phyſicians, as paſt all hopes of recovery. The deplorable ſtate of the Princeſs has had a great impreſſion on his Majeſty, who has declined coming from Windſor to London, to hold his uſual levee, for ſeveral weeks paſt. Her Royal Highneſs is daily viſited by their Majeſties the King and Queen, and all her Royal brothers and ſiſters, who have been unremitting in their attention to her during her illneſs.

SCOTTISH

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# Scottish Chronicle.

## CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

### WESTERN.

*Lord Armadale, Judge.*

THE Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Inverary, on the 3d of September, but no buſineſs, either criminal or civil, came before the Court at that place.

The Circuit Court was opened at Stirling, on the 8th of September, and proceeded to the trial of James Brown, late priſoner in the tolbooth of Kinroſs, accuſed of the crimes of theft and houſebreaking. The libel was reſtricted to an arbitrary puniſhment, and the Jury, all in one voice, found the pannel guilty; but in reſpect of his imbecility, recommended him to mercy. He was ſentenced to twelve months impriſonment in the tolbooth of Stirling.

Thereafter, the Court proceeded to the trial of William Hunter, miner in Coalſlaughton, in the pariſh of Tillycoultry, and county of Clackmannan, accuſed of the theft of a five pound note; but the evidence having turned out very different from what there had been reaſon to expect, the Advocate-Depute did not follow out the proſecution, and the Jury found the libel not proven; whereupon he was abſoilzied and diſmiſſed.

George Allan, travelling merchant, lately reſiding in Alloa, was accuſed of theft and reforcement; but having been liberated upon bail, and failed to appear to ſtand trial, he was outlawed, and his bail bond forfeited.

The Circuit Court was opened at Glaſgow, on the 12th of September, and proceeded to the trial of Peter Ogilvy, wright in Glaſgow, accuſed of the murder of Iſobel Haſtie, his wife, in their own houſe, near the Infirmary, on the evening of the 2d July laſt. The priſoner pleaded *not guilty*, and the Court proceeded to the examination of witneſſes.

Robert Waddell, Eſq. Magiſtrate of Glaſgow, and Richard Henderſon, Eſq. Town Clerk, proved the declaration of the pannel.

Sarah Hamilton, wife of John Scott, weaver, lives in Newbigging's land, oppoſite the end of the Infirmary, between Weaver-ſtreet and Caſtle-ſtreet; houſe ſtraight above the pannel's; can hear what paſſes in pannel's houſe, when paying attention; lived there in July laſt; knew deceaſed; heard her come into her huſband's houſe, at 11 o'clock, about the beginning of July laſt, on a Monday evening. She came in as uſual, burſt open the door, and cried *Peter;* ſaid no more, but ſoon heard Peter cry out with violence, "You infernal whore, what have you done with my ſhoes?" This was ſaid in an angry tone of voice; did not hear her make any anſwer; firſt thing ſhe heard her exclaim, after a blow had been given, was, "O God!" heard a blow given, he continued for ſome time beating her, and calling for his ſhoes, till witneſs went down and cried to him to deſiſt; heard different blows, but ſaw nothing, as it was dark; cried to him to let her alone till to-morrow. His anſwer to witneſs was, "you have nothing to do with it, meddle with your own family affairs, and nobody's elſe;" deceaſed appeared to attempt to cry, but ſeemed choaking; cried the word *Scott;* pannel then cried, ſhe was going to ſpeak, but by the living God, if witneſs or any other perſon came in, he would make them as bad as her; he continued beating her, but could not ſay with what; heard a noiſe like rocking; the beating continued, with ſhort intervals, till after 12 o'clock; witneſs went to bed; was not an hour in bed when the deceaſed again cried the word *Scott*, in the ſame choaking manner; ſhe heard no more noiſe from her; told her huſband then ſhe thought ſhe was dead; beating continued till this time, he always crying about his ſhoes; heard pannel talking and moving, till about three o'clock, in a tumbling toſſing kind of way; heard little more; he continued quiet from three o'clock till ſix; heard pannel cry to her to riſe and go to her work; a woman came to the window and called her to her work; he anſwered ſhe was not up, having got ſome drink laſt night, but ſhe would follow her; went out of the houſe himſelf immediately; he continued talking at intervals till he went out; deceaſed by this time made no reſiſtance, nor talked; when witneſs roſe, ſhe went to her next neighbour, and told her what

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what a night she had had; her neighbour thought the deceased would be out, getting herself drunk as usual; between nine and ten, witness cried through a hole, Bell, Bell, then Mrs Ogilvy, but received no answer; about ten o'clock, witness went down to pannel's house; thought, from what passed, she was dead; went down again with Widow Liddle, and opened pannel's door: there was no light; a candle being brought, saw deceased lying dead, with a rug thrown over her; she was in bed; witness's husband came in at the same time; felt her breast, and said she was dead; witness then went away, and saw no more; deceased's head was bound up with her neckcloth; there was no person in the house at this time. Ogilvy never returned to his house to her knowledge; the deceased was a very disagreeable neighbour, and very disturbing to the pannel with her tongue; never heard him use violence on her before.

Examined by pannel's Counsel—deceased was lying on a part used for a bed; there was no furniture in the house; the rug was the only thing upon the bed place; never saw her drunk; but from her behaviour and tongue, she appeared always in liquor, not only one night, but every night.

John Scott, weaver, husband of last witness, knows pannel; witness's house is so situated that he hears what passes in pannel's house when speaking high; heard deceased come in about 11 o'clock on a Monday evening the beginning of July; she bounced into the door, pannel asked her what she had done with his shoes; she said it was her house, and he replied it was his house; she would not tell where the shoes were, and he beat her; heard a man at the door call what had become of Bell, that she had not been at work; pannel said he would send her early next morning; heard blows like as if given with the palm of the hand; witness would not go down, as she used such bad language to her husband always; after this, heard her say "*och*," or something like it; witness's wife called down to her; deceased called the word *Scott*, apparently for assistance; pannel then made use of the expressions mentioned by the preceding witness: this was about 12 o'clock; the beating did not continue much after that; heard him tumbling, but not striking after that; deceased was always drunk; had no suspicions he was killing her, or any thing like it; his wife said she thought she was dying; witness said he did not think it, as he had heard her make more noise before; witness went to bed about twelve, and fell asleep about one; heard nothing after that till about six next morning, when somebody came to the pannel; pannel went out of his house about six, when witness went to work; at breakfast witness saw him pass, went to him, and asked him where his wife was? he answered, "he supposed she would be gone down the town for more whisky." About ten o'clock heard he was going away to cut grass; witness was then called by his wife to go into pannel's house, to look if deceased was in bed, as she was afraid to do it herself; went in with a candle as the room was dark; the place where she lay was dark; there is only one window in the house fronting the street, and the shutter was half closed; saw the woman lying dead, and her body covered with a rug, her face was not covered, and she had a napkin tied on her head; laid his hand on her breast, and found she was cold; witness gave information to the police; pannel did not return to the house; saw marks on the head and breast, and a scratch upon her throat, under the ear.

Examined by pannel's Counsel—Heard her tumble the Saturday before, about one o'clock; next day after that she was found dead; saw a wound on her head, when the barber was shaving it.

Nelly Cameron lives in same land with pannel; there is a partition between the pannel's house and her's; lived there in July last; could hear any noise when made in pannel's house; heard noise on Monday night about 11 o'clock; heard pannel calling to his wife, "what have you done with my shoes?" heard him also buffing and striking her, and her crying; the noise continued till about three o'clock; heard nothing after that; blows continued at intervals; heard somebody calling about six o'clock next morning, when the pannel answered step on, and she will follow; at nine in the morning heard she was dead.—Saw nothing more.

Catharine Nelson, wife of Robert Jenkins, publican, had occasion to be out about 11 o'clock, on the 2d of July last; passed pannel's house; heard great and uncommon noise; was afraid to go forward, being a stranger; heard the voices of a man and woman; heard three blows, and cursing and swearing; the blows were heavy; did not know the house, but it was near the Infirmary; thought the woman cried *mercy* and *murder* three times—went to her house and told one of her sons, who said it was an *ill wife* getting her *paying*; witness was very frighted all night, and next morning sent the boy up, but could not find out the place; heard there was a woman murdered there; witness was afraid some people were to be murdered.



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Dr Corkindale examined the body of the deceased; found innumerable marks of violence on the upper parts of the body, chiefly on the right side of the head, where there was an indentation of two inches in length, apparently inflicted by an angular body. The cartileges of the nose were separated from the bones, and the bones themselves fractured. Under the dura mater, on the right side of the brain, there was found nearly three ounces of extravasated blood. He was clearly of opinion, that this extravasation was the immediate cause of the woman's death; and that it was occasioned by the external violence, the marks of which were observed on the body.

Examined by pannel's Counsel.—The deed could not be done by the person herself; did not observe any old marks of hurts upon her head; fracture may not be followed by immediate effusion, and till effusion take place, a person may go about his business apparently well; intoxication may have the effect of producing effusion of blood upon a fracture, more early than would otherwise happen.

John Dick, surgeon, gave evidence similar in all respects to the preceding witness.

Next was read the prisoner's declaration, emitted the day he was apprehended; in it he stated that he had been married to his late wife for fifteen years; that they never had any family; that for many years past his wife had been extremely addicted to the use of spirituous liquors, and that in order to procure these, she had, at different times, sold the household furniture, his body clothes, and her own clothes, even to her shift; that at different times he reproved her severely for her conduct, and has been provoked sometimes, that he struck her, but never severely; that of late she continued to grow worse, instead of better. That on the evening preceding her death, as he was sitting near the fire-place, his wife came in and slipped the shoes from his feet, and carried them off—when he awoke and missed his shoes, he was sure it was his wife that had taken them, as she had some time before told him she would do so; he accordingly went in search of her, having previously borrowed a pair of shoes from John Scott, a weaver, who lives above him; after searching for her through a number of her haunts, he was unable to find her, and returned home, and went to his bed about nine o'clock. Some time after this his wife came in, in a state of intoxication, and fell upon the floor; upon which he got up, and asked her calmly what she had done with his shoes, but to this she only replied by giving him abusive language; he repeated his inquiry several times, but could get no answer that he could make any sense of; whereupon, being provoked, he gave her a blow somewhere about the face with his open hand, and she fell upon the bed-stock, having by this time got upon her legs; after this he went to bed, and his wife came in beside him soon after; he did not observe her making any noise at all, and he fell asleep, and awakened at his usual hour, when he asked his wife if she was going out to work, but received no answer; and upon examination she appeared to be in a state of insensibility, but was breathing, and not cold. As he had known her subject to fits, of considerable duration, which he believes were originally brought on by drinking, he got up and went to his work, without being at all apprehensive that she was in danger of dying; there was light in the room when he left it, by which he saw that his wife's face was a little blue under the chin and about the eyes; and he supposed she might have bruised her face when she fell upon the bed; she was at this time nearly naked, having no shift on, as she had no doubt sold it, and the only bed clothes was a coarse sheet. Betwixt ten and eleven o'clock, some boys came to him, and informed him that his wife was dead; he did not return home upon this intelligence, neither did he abscond, not believing himself guilty of the death of his wife; but next morning, hearing that there was a warrant out against him, he voluntarily surrendered himself. Does not recollect any of his neighbours calling out to him, or knocking on the floor the night of his wife's death; and being again solemnly interrogated, declares, that on the said night preceding the death of his wife, he only gave her two blows with his open hand, and no more; and he had no intention to hurt her by these blows; and he does not believe that he did hurt her, but she might be hurt by the falls she got owing to her intoxication.

*Exculpatory Proof.*

Mr H. Miller, surgeon, saw the body of the deceased about 10 o'clock, on the 3d July; examined the body, but not particularly, not having official authority to do so; saw various marks on the head, but did not think that the blows which occasioned these marks could occasion her death; from the appearance of the body in bed, it did not appear to have been laid there since death; from appearance of effusion of blood, could not say at what precise time the wound had been given. If, the day before, a person had received a concussion in the head from a fall, would have attributed death to the fall, and not to the marks which he saw; wounds



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wounds sometimes appear more formidable after death, arising from the mortification of wounded parts; intoxication might be the means of producing more early effusion of blood in the brain Body appeared to have been dead an hour or two before he saw it; she might have been dead about three o'clock.

Archibald Newbigging, Esq. manufacturer in Glasgow, gave a most excellent character in all respects to the pannel. who had been employed in his bleachfield for four years.

James M'Kinnon knew pannel and wife; she was the most passionate woman he ever saw, and the worst behaved; she was much addicted to liquor, and quite raised and passionate when in that state. She used her husband very ill, and threatened him often; prisoner often told him that he would leave her, but thought she would get better. Has known the prisoner five years; he is sober and good natured; has seen him sometimes, but not often, the worse of liquor.

Mr Paterson deponed, that the prisoner was a sober, quiet, and peaceable man; deceased frequently came to his shop, asking for money or spirits; she was generally intoxicated.

Catherine Ritchie knew the prisoner and his wife; saw the deceased at one o'clock on Sunday morning before her death very drunk; he was with her; saw her fall twice, she fell first time on two steps of the stair, on the right side; lay till her husband lifted her up, he took her by the arm, but she swung herself out of his hands, and fell upon the causeway on her back, her husband lifted her again; has seen her very often drunk; lives opposite the end of the Infirmary; she was then so drunk that she could not keep her feet—she did not cry, but groaned a little.

John Anderson deponed, that the deceased came to his house on Monday evening, at ten o'clock, before her death; she asked for spirits, but he would not give her any, as she seemed quite intoxicated.

John Leitchman saw the deceased drunk on the Monday before her death, at seven in the morning.

Here the evidence for the pannel closed.

The Jury were most ably addressed by J. H. Mackenzie, Esq. for the Crown, and by J. Reid, Esq for the pannel; after which the evidence was summed up by Lord Armadale.

The Jury were inclosed, and brought in a verdict finding him Guilty, by a great plurality of voices; but, in respect of his former good character and behaviour, they recommended him to mercy.

Friday evening the pannel was brought into Court, and received the awful sentence of death.

He is to be executed on Wednesday the 31st October, and his body given to the professor of anatomy for dissection.

Niel Leven, accused of stealing yarn from his master, and James Buchanan, for stealing cows, both pleaded guilty. Buchanan and Leven were sentenced to be transported for life.

James Fleming, of Port-Glasgow, accused of the murder of his wife, pleaded not guilty. After the examination of the deceased's brother and sister, and the two medical gentlemen who had examined the body, the prosecutor consented, that the Jury should return a verdict of not proven, which they accordingly did this day; and the pannel, after receiving a suitable exhortation from the Judge, was dismissed from the bar.

Robert Lang, senior, and Robert Lang, junior, accused of shop-breaking, and Margaret Ferguson, wife of Lang, senior, accused of reset of theft. The libel was restricted to an arbitrary punishment. They all pleaded guilty. Sentenced to be transported for life.

Robert Jackson, accused of culpable homicide, was next brought to the bar; he pled not guilty, and the Court proceeded to the examination of witnesses. The accident, according to his former declaration, happened in the month of August last, in consequence of his stopping to settle some arrears at the Cowcaddens toll-bar, until his horse and cart (which was loaded with logs of timber) had advanced towards Glasgow, about 40 yards before him, where, unfortunately, Flora M'Millan, an old woman of 87 years of age, very deaf, and nearly blind, was knocked down by the end of one of the logs, after which the cart went over her body, in consequence of which she died in about a quarter of an hour. The Jury returned a verdict, finding him guilty of the crime libelled; but, on account of his good character, and other favourable circumstances, strongly recommended him to the clemency of the Court. Sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Sinclair Baird was next brought into Court, charged with stealing cotton cloth from Napierston-field. near Bonhill She pled guilty. She was sentenced to 14 years transportation.

Margaret Inglis, *alias* Catherine Wilson, and Janet Inglis, *alias* Kidd, *alias* Allan, were next brought to the bar, accused of stealing five pieces of lace, value L.14 or upwards, from the shop of W. M'Laren, haberdasher

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aberdasher in Trongate, Glasgow, on the ight of the 21st August last. The pannels oth pled not guilty. The Jury being worn in, and the Judge finding the libel elevant to infer the pains of law, the Court roceeded in the examination of witnesses. t appeared in evidence, that the pannels ad called at Mr M'Laren's shop, where, fter looking at various pieces of lace, they urchased a yard, and went away. The hop-boy, having entertained suspicions, was dvised to follow them, which he did, and, n their being overtaken, one of them gave im an umbrella, and they both returned ith him to the shop—part of the lace miss- ng was found in the umbrella. Both were ound guilty, and sentenced to 14 years ransportation.

James Gallocher and Henry Gallocher, ere next brought into the Court, accused f mobbing and assaulting in the village of ollockshaws, in the month of July last. he pannels both pled not guilty. They ere both found guilty—James Gallocher as sentenced to one year's imprisonment in aisley jail, and to find security of L.50. for is good behaviour for two years. Henry allocher six months imprisonment, and to nd security for his good behaviour for two ears, under the penalty of L. 30.

Agnes Baird and Helen Manson or Mackenzie, accused, the former of getting out ork from warehouses in Paisley under false ames, and the latter of exciting her to the rime, and of resetting the goods. After everal witnesses were examined, the Jury ere inclosed, who returned a verdict find- ng Baird guilty, and Manson not guilty. aird was sentenced to two years imprison- ent in Bridewell.

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SOUTHERN.

*Lord Hermand, Judge.*

There was no criminal business at Jedburgh.

The Court was opened at Dumfries on he 11th September, and the following trials ook place:—

James Houston, accused of forgery. The dvocate Depute having restricted the libel o an arbitrary punishment, Houston was ound guilty on his own confession, and sen- enced to transportation beyond seas for seven ears.

William Richmond, accused of house- reaking and theft, was found guilty of the heft, and sentenced to transportation for ourteen years.

Thomas Thomson, accused of the crimes f hamesucken and violent assault, confessed he assault, and the Advocate Depute having restricted the libel, he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Dumfries jail, and bound over to keep the peace for three years.

No criminal business came before the Court at Ayr.

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NORTHERN.

*Lord Justice-Clerk, Judge.*

The Court met at Aberdeen on the 21st of September.

Alexander Kinnaird, from Macduff, accused of fraud and perjury, in so far as he, having inlisted in the royal artillery, and being sent to Woolwich in the month of July last, was there inspected and found unfit for service, rejected, and discharged, on account of being affected with a rupture. In consequence of which, he returned to Banff, and there, with the view of obtaining a high private bounty of L. 45 sterling. (besides the public bounty of L.10. 10s.) from a person ballotted for the 10th, or Banff and Inverness regiment of militia, did fraudulently swear, before a Justice of the Peace, that he was affected with no rupture or other complaint, and having been thereupon inrolled to serve in said militia, he received the bounty before mentioned. Kinnaird was found guilty by the Jury, upon his own confession.—He was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the tolbooth of Banff, and to stand on the pillory, with a label on his breast, with this inscription, "*For Fraud and Perjury.*"

David Grant, in Clods of Darnford, parish of Durris, indicted for sheep-stealing, was unanimously found not guilty by the Jury, and thereupon was assoilzied simpliciter, and dismissed from the bar.

The Court was opened at Inverness on the 27th of September.

Alexander Gillan, from the parish of Speymouth, county of Elgin, indicted for rape and murder, committed on the body of Elspet Lamb, daughter of John Lamb, in Nether Newton, a girl under eleven years of age, was found guilty by an unanimous verdict of the Jury, and sentenced to be executed on the 14th of November next, near the spot where the body of the said Elspet Lamb was found ravished and murdered, and his body to be afterwards hung in chains. This was one of the most atrocious cases that ever came before a Court.—The libel charges that the pannel having observed the said Elspet Lamb going towards the said muir to herd her father's cattle, on the morning of Sunday the 8th of April last, he followed her, and did wickedly assault her, and did ravish her against

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against her will; and, after having committed this violent and atrocious crime, he did barbarously murder the said Elspet Lamb, and beat out her brains, with an oak stick, and with two large stones.

Alexander M'Donald, for sheep stealing, was convicted on his own confession; and the libel being restricted to an arbitrary punishment, he was sentenced to fourteen years transportation.

Fanny Manson, indicted for child murder, or concealing her pregnancy, in terms of the late statute, was found convicted of the latter charge, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the tolbooth of Tain.

Robert Fraser and Alexander Fraser, tenants in Craigdow, indicted for stealing timber, which had been left by the river Beauly, on their farm, while in the course of being floated down said river, were convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of 30l., and to be imprisoned for six months in the jail of Inverness.

George Hay, late servant to Lord Seaforth, accused of opening lockfast places in the Castle of Brahan, and stealing therefrom a great variety of articles, the property of his Lordship, was convicted on his own confession, and sentenced to seven years transportation.

Elspet Hoyes, *alias* Auldie, from Forres, indicted for various acts of house-breaking and theft, was convicted, and the indictment having been restricted, she was sentenced to stand on the pillory at Elgin, with a label on her breast with this inscription, "*A Notorious Thief*," to be imprisoned one year in the jail of Elgin, and thereafter banished Scotland for life.

Isobel Hosack, Margaret Shand, and Isobel Strachan, all from Fochabers, accused of resetting the goods stolen by Elspet Hoyes, knowing them to be stolen, were also convicted, and sentenced to stand on the pillory at Elgin, and thereafter banished for life.—Ann Philp, for the like offence, but in a lesser degree, was ordained to be imprisoned in the jail of Elgin for the space of three months.

Alexander Grigor, from Elgin, for theft, was dismissed on account of an irregularity in serving the indictment.

*Lord Meadowbank, Judge.*

On the 3d October, at Perth, the Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened, and proceeded to the trial of Alexander Dewar, Duncan Menzies, James M'Donald, William M'Gregor, Donald and Robert Dewar, James Cameron, and James M'Gregor, from Appindall, for a deforcement of Mr Malcolm, supervisor of Excise in Perth, in May last.

The Advocate-Depute deserted the diet against the four last; and the remaining four pleaded guilty to the charge in the indictment.

The Jury being inclosed, returned their verdict, finding the pannels Guilty, by their own confession, and the Judge delayed pronouncing sentence till this morning, when he adjudged that each of the prisoners should pay a fine of L.50, and be imprisoned for four months.

The Court then entered on the trial of Margaret Robertson, daughter of the late ——— Robertson, surgeon in Crail, for the murder of her mother, by administering poison to her on the 2d of July last.

Several witnesses were examined, all of whom declared that the pannel laboured under a mental derangement at the time the crime was committed.

The Jury found her guilty of having administered the poison, but at the time she was in such a state of mind as to be incapable of judging of her conduct, and of course not responsible for it. She was therefore *absolvied simpliciter* from the charge, but was ordered to be confined by her friends, to secure herself and others from the effects of a relapse.

The Court then proceeded to the trial of William and Catharine Fergus, for the deforcement of William Panton, officer of Excise, by preventing him and three constables from carrying away two horses, which they had taken possession of, in executing a poinding on a decreet for L.50, obtained against William Forgan, in name of fine, for illegally retailing aquavitæ; and for deforcing the officers of revenue, when attempting to seize the said aquavitæ.

An exception was stated, that the charge of deforcement for resisting the poinding of horses, during seed time, unless there were no other goods to be found, was irrelevant, as such poinding was illegal, by act 1503, c. 98. A doubt occurring how far this old statute was applicable in the case of a distress levied for a fine imposed by the laws of revenue relative to Excise, the Judge has certified the case to the High Court of Justiciary.

The Court were employed, next day, in the trial of Alexander M'Isaac and Alexander M'Laren, for a deforcement of certain messengers at arms, &c.; who were found guilty, and the former sentenced to one month, and the latter to two months imprisonment.

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## MAGISTRATES OF EDINBURGH.

The Right Hon. WILLIAM CALDER, Lord Provoſt, re-elected.

*Baillies.*

George White, Eſq.
Abram Newton, Eſq.
James Spittal, Eſq.
William Henderſon, Eſq.

Dean of Guild—William Tennant, Eſq re-elected.

Treaſurer — John Turnbull, Eſq. re-elected.

Old Provoſt—Archibald C. Younger, Eſq.

Old Baillies—George Goldie, Eſq. Kincaid Mackenzie, Eſq. James Robertſon, Eſq. and Robert Smith, Eſq.

Old Dean of Guild—John Waugh, Eſq.

Old Treaſurer and College Treaſurer—Peter Hill, Eſq.

Merchant Counſillors—Meſſrs Niel Ryrie, Robert Johnſton, and Alexander Henderſon.

Trades Counſillors—Andrew Gairdner, and Adam Anderſon.

Ordinary Council Deacons—James Denholm, Convener; William Auld, David Lindſay, John Dickſon, Frederick MacLagan, and William Paterſon.

Extraordinary Council Deacons—Alexander Gilleſpie, William Kennedy, James Innes, James Brown, William Galloway, Andrew Wilſon, John James, and James Thomſon.

Admiral of Leith—Kincaid Mackenzie, Eſq.

Baron Baillie of the regality of Canongate, and barony of Calton—James Robertſon, Eſq.

Baron Bailie of Eaſter and Weſter Portſburgh—Robert Smith, Eſq.

Captain of Orange Colours—Niel Ryrie, Eſq.

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On Tueſday the 16th October, a very ſingular diſcovery was made in one of our churches. Some years ago a cheſt, without any addreſs, but of enormous weight, was removed from the old weigh-houſe at Leith, and lodged in the outer aiſle of the Old Church This box had lain for upwards of 30 years in Leith, and ſeveral years in Edinburgh, without a claimant, and, what is ſtill more extraordinary, without any one ever having had the curioſity to examine it. On Tueſday, however, ſome gentlemen connected with the town, tanſed the myſterious box to be opened, and, to their ſurpriſe and gratification, they found it contained a moſt beautiful ſtatue of his Majeſty, about the ſize of life, caſt in bronze. The ſtatue is admirably well executed, and preſents a very ſtriking youthful likeneſs of the King, dreſſed in the Roman coſtume. Although it is at preſent unknown from whence this admirable piece of workmanſhip came, by whom it was made, or to whom it belongs, this cannot remain a ſecret long. We truſt, however, that it will remain as an ornament in ſome public place in this city.

On the 17th October, the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council, appointed James L'Amy, Eſq. advocate, to be one of the City Aſſeſſors, in room of William Fraſer Tytler, Eſq. reſigned; and likewiſe appointed Mr Andrew Gairdner to be Superintendant of Water, in room of Mr Edward Robertſon, reſigned.

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## BIRTHS.

Aug. 21. At Roſſie Caſtle, Mrs Wm. Ellice, a daughter.

Sept. 16. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Captain Stewart of Stenton, a ſon.

18. At Grovehill, the Lady of Archibald Little, Eſq. a ſon.

— At Lady Don's, George Square, the Lady of Captain Folliott Baugh, R. N. a ſon.

19. The Lady of William Innes, Eſq. of Baſinghall-ſtreet, London, a daughter.

20. In Gower-ſtreet, London, Mrs Stein, a daughter.

— At Glaſgow, the wife of James Scott, a private ſoldier in the Stirlingſhire militia, of one boy and two girls, who, with the mother, are all likely to do well.

— At Morebattle Manſe, Mrs Gordon, a daughter.

21. At Conan Houſe, the Lady of Sir Hector M'Kenzie of Gairloch, Bart. a ſtillborn child.

22. At Strathmartin, Mrs Wm. Laird, a daughter.

— Mrs Callander of Craigforth, a daughter.

— At Liverpool, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Cuming, of the 47th regiment, a ſon.

23. At Ratho Houſe, Mrs T. M'Knight, a ſon.

— At Tillicoultry Houſe, Mrs Glaſford, a ſon.

26. At Kincraig, Mrs M'Intoſh of Balneſpick, a ſon.

— The Lady of Major-General Dirom, of Mount Annan, a ſon, at his houſe in Charlotte Square.

— Mrs Ruſſel, of Harleyford-place, a ſon and daughter.

28. Mrs

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28. Mrs Craufuird, Forth-ſtreet, a daughter.

30. In Northumberland-ſtreet, Mrs Cook, a daughter.

Oct. 1. At Delvine Houſe, Lady Muir M'Kenzie, a daughter.

— At P. Kennedy's, Eſq. of Drumellan, Mrs Quintin Kennedy, a daughter.

4. In Dundas-ſtreet, Mrs Robert Bell, a ſon.

## MARRIAGES.

April 16, 1809, at Malacca, William Chalmers, Eſq. ſurgeon, Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Elizabeth Margaret Pringel, daughter of the late Garret Pringel, Eſq formerly in the Civil Service of the Dutch Eaſt India Company.

July 8. At Rio de Janeiro, Mr Alexander Morice, merchant, to Miſs Iſabella Gibbon, ſecond daughter of the late Mr James Gibbon, of Aberdeen.

Sept. 17. At Edinburgh, Mr William Mavor, of Glaſgow, bookſeller, to Miſs Agnes Dawſon, daughter of Mr William Dawſon, of this city.

—. At Edinburgh, William Rodgers, Eſq. writer, Dundee, to Miſs Eliza Stewart, Leith Street.

Lately, at Coxwold, Yorkſhire, Baron Steznberg, to the Right Hon. Lady Newborough.

At Bonjedward, Mr James Tait, manufacturer, Glaſgow, to Suſan, fifth daughter of Thomas Caverhill, Eſq. Bonjedward.

George P. Barclay, Eſq. ſecond ſon of George Barclay, Eſq. of Burford Lodge, to Maria, daughter of Henry Boulton, Eſq. of Thorncroft.

18. At Gayfield Place, Mr David Morgan, merchant in Kirkaldy, to Margaret, only daughter of Mr Alexander Gibſon, late Rector of the Academy of Perth.

20. At Tranent, Mr Thomas Dick, merchant, Edinburgh, to Marjory, daughter of the Rev. Robert Sheriff, Tranent.

21. At Dunnikier Houſe, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, to Elizabeth, youngeſt daughter of James Townſend Oſwald, Eſq. of Dunnikier.

24. At Kinroſs, Mr Andrew Paterſon, writer, Edinburgh, to Chriſtian, eldeſt daughter of Mr William Paterſon, manufacturer, Kinroſs.

Lately, Hugh Roſs, Eſq. Sheriff-Subſtitute of Roſs, to Miſs Elizabeth Bailie, daughter of Alexander Bailie, Eſq. of Knockbreak.

Mr James Taylor, writer, Glaſgow, to Iſabella, daughter of Mr William Dunlop, merchant.

28. Mr John Johnſtone, junior, writer, to Iſabella, only daughter of the late Hugh Cameron, Eſq.

Oct. 1. At Thruſhgrove, near Glaſgow, Mr John Herriot, manufacturer in Glaſgow, to Miſs Iſabella, daughter of Mr William Swap, merchant in London.

Lately, at Aberdeen, John Henry, Eſq. of Corſe, to Miſs Charlotte Roſs, daughter of the late Alexander Roſs, Eſq. merchant, Aberdeen.

## DEATHS.

Jan. 9. At Dollera, in the Preſidency of Bombay, Enſign Abram Renton, of the 12 battalion 5th native infantry, ſecond ſon of the deceaſed Mr James Renton, late merchant in Berwick.

March 7. At Seringapatam, Major George Macgregor, of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

May 30. At Norfolk, Virginia, after a very ſhort, but ſevere indiſpoſition, Mr James Noble, of the houſe of Noble and Arbuthnot, merchants, of that borough, a native of Mauchline, North Britain, univerſally reſpected and regretted.

July 17. At Charleſtown, Colin Campbell, ſon of John Campbell, late tackſman of Benmore.

31. At Leith, Mr Chriſtopher Wood, ſen. merchant.

At Madras, aged 32 years, Mr John Weymſs Pepper, merchant.

Aug. 5. At Leopardſtown, Ireland, the ſeat of the Right Hon. Lord Caſtlecoote, deeply and deſervedly lamented by his parents, relatives, and friends, the Honourable Charles Henry Coote, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Queen's County militia, in the 28th year of his age.

8. At the Caſtle of Philipſtal, of a dropſy in the cheſt, at the age of 81 years, his Serene Highneſs Prince William of Heſſe Philipſtal.

10. On the paſſage from Jamaica to the Clyde, Captain Alexander Ritchie, of the ſhip Ardent of Glaſgow, univerſally reſpected and regretted by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance.

31. At Vienna, the celebrated Count Philip de Cobentzel.

Lately, at Kingſton, Jamaica, John Macdougall, Eſq. ſon of the late Alexander Macdougall, Eſq. of the Exchequer, Edinburgh

Lately, after eating a heavy dinner, and without any apparent illneſs, Sir Edwin Jeynes, Knt. a Partner in one of the Gloucetter Banks.

Lately, at Kentiſh Town, John Williams, one of his Majeſty's Serjeants at law.

Lately,

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Lately, in Portugal, the Hon. Captain Stewart, third brother of Lord Caſtlereagh. Captain the Hon. T. H. Stewart, was the third ſon of the Earl of Londonderry. He had juſt completed his 20th year, having been born the 27th of Auguſt 1790. He was a very fine young man, and was conſidered a very promiſing officer.

Sept. 4. At Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Thomſon, teacher of languages.

6. At Caprington Houſe, Lady Cuninghame of Caprington.

7. At Woodhead Houſe, Mrs Margaret Robertſon, widow of William Lennox of Woodhead, Eſq.

—. At Anſtruther, the Rev. Dr James Hutchiſon, aged 68.

Lately, Miſs Francis Graham, daughter of Sir James Graham, Bart. of Netherby.

At Carthagena, Walter Scott, Eſq. only ſon of David Scott, Eſq. banker in Ayr.

11. Mrs Janet Rutherford, ſpouſe of Captain James Normand, in the ſervice of the Hon. the Eaſt India Company.

14. At Ardeer, Mrs Hellen Ruſſel, widow of Patrick Warner, Eſq. of Ardeer.

15. At Aberdeen, at the advanced age of 98 years, Mr William Campbell, Superviſor of Exciſe.

—. At Inchrie, in the 36th year of her age, Ann, third daughter of the late Alexander Stewart, Eſq. of Achnacone, the amiable wife of the Rev. Donald M'Coll. Her death is deeply deplored by her diſconſolate huſband and children, and juſtly regretted by all her friends.

17. At Kirkfield, Miſs Porterfield.

—. At Edinburgh, aged 88, Mrs Elizabeth Campbell, relict of Mr John Clare, ſeedſman in Edinburgh.

18. At her houſe, Nicholſon's Street, aged 84, Mrs Rachel Scott, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Scott, miniſter of the goſpel at Auchtermuchty.

19. At Cronan, David Blair, Eſq. of Cronan.

20. At Perth, Dr John Moffat.

—. At Greenſide, Mrs Halberſton of Caſkerdo.

—. At Seabank, Lewis Mackenzie, Eſq. younger of Scatwell.

21. At Edinburgh, Mrs Mainie Ann Dalrymple, relict of the late Major William Johnſtone of Mellintae.

—. Mr John Nicolſon, teacher of French in Aberdeen for upwards of 40 years, aged 71.

22. At the manſe of Ormiſton, Thomas Samuel Hardie, D. D. miniſter of Aſhkirk.

—. At Aberdeen, Mrs Margaret Campbell, aged 80 years, relict of Mr William Campbell, whoſe death is mentioned above. She was in ordinary health, and continued patiently, and without a murmur, to give directions about the funeral of her husband till the hour of his cheſling, when ſhe was taken ill, and carried to her chamber, and expired at four o'clock in the afternoon of the day of his interment. This was the hour of the day at which he died, and which ſhe prognoſticated would alſo be her laſt. They had been married 64 years; and it may be truly ſaid of this ancient pair, that "they were lovely in their lives, and in their deaths they were not divided."

23. At Lauder, the Rev. Dr James Ford, in the 87th year of his age, and 63d of his miniſtry, 57 years of which he was miniſter of Lauder.

24. Johanna Randoll M'Kenzie, fourth daughter of William Kennedy, M. D.

25. At his houſe here, much and juſtly regretted, Mr Robert Spence, dentiſt to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

—. At Dundee, the Rev. Mr James Smith, miniſter of the Chapel of Eaſe, Chapelſhade, and author of Eſſays on Chriſtianity, and ſeveral other works.

26. At Edinburgh, Enſign Hyſlop, Cape regiment.

—. At Edinburgh, John Thomſon of Prior-Letham, late merchant in Leith.

27. At Gayfield Place, Mrs Jean Gilloch, wife of Mr Alexander Gibſon, late rector of the academy of Perth.

28. At his houſe, No. 19, Prince's ſtreet, Mr Henry Murray.

—. At Edinburgh, Mr Charles Ritchie, jun. merchant.

29. At Edinburgh, Mrs Robſon, John's Coffee-houſe, aged 41 years, eldeſt daughter of Edward Inglis, Eſq. Surgeon, R. N. ſincerely regretted by all who had the happineſs of her acquaintance.

30. At Netherhall, Mr William Mitchell, late merchant in Dumfries.

In China, in February laſt, William Robert Dunmore, Eſq. Second Officer of the Coutts Eaſt Indiaman, third ſon of the late Robert Dunmore, Eſq. of Ballindalloch.

Lately, at Glaſgow, Mrs Alexander, of Newton.

The Hon. George Boyle, ſon of the Earl of Cork.

At his houſe, near Arbroath, in the 66th year of his age, Mr John Airth, many years a merchant in that burgh.

At Threepland, Cumberland, Mrs Mary Jackſon, aged 82 years, 40 of which ſhe had been a widow, and was greatly reſpected through life. She was the perſon who firſt diſcovered the method of rearing what are now called potatoe-oats, ſo generally cultivated.

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vated, and with such success, in various parts of the kingdom,

At Portobello, Miss Katharine Hunter, daughter of James Hunter, Esq. of Frankfield.

At Glasgow, Mr John Guthrie, son of Mr James Guthrie, merchant.

At Birthfield, in Strathspey, Mrs Grant, wife of Major James Grant, late of the East India Company's service.

At Fulham, Robert Campbell, Esq. of Aftnich and Lochguir House, in Argyleshire, and Sheriff of that county.

At Bath, Dr Halifax, Physician in Ordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, aged 75.

Mrs Thomson, wife of the Rev. Mr Thomson, of St James's Place Chapel.

At Aberdeen, in her 77th year, Mrs Helen Burnett, eldest daughter of the deceased George Burnett of Kemnay, Esq.

At Stirling, the Rev. Mr John Hegg, in the 80th year of his age, and 57th of his ministry.

At Barbadoes, Lieutenant George Shaw, of his Majesty's ship Bellette.

Oct. 1. At his father's house, George Street, Edinburgh, Mr John Urquhart, Surgeon, Royal Navy, in the 25th year of his age.

2. At Edinburgh, John Hutton, Esq. late merchant, and sometime one of the magistrates of this city, in the 87th year of his age.

3. At Aberdeen, at four o'clock in the morning, after a fever of short duration, and which assumed an alarming appearance only in its last stage, Mr James Beattie, Professor of Civil and Natural History, in Marischal College there.

19. At Dunbar, Captain Thomas Anderson, of the 4th battalion royals.

*Price of Stocks.*

| 1810. | Bank Stock | Omnium. | 3 per cent. Consols. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 24. | —— | 5¼ disc. | 65⅝ |
| Oct. 1. | —— | 8¾ disc. | 64½ |
| 8. | —— | 5½ disc. | 66½ |
| 15. | 252 | 5¼ disc. | 66⅝ |
| 22. | —— | 5¼ disc. | 66¼ |

*Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.*

| 1810. | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Oats. | | Peas. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. |
| Sept. 24. | 70 | 110 | 30 | 43 | 22 | 34 | 50 | 58 |
| Oct. 1 | 68 | 107 | 35 | 48 | 23 | 36 | 50 | 58 |
| 8. | 68 | 102 | 34 | 48 | 25 | 36 | 50 | 56 |
| 15. | 58 | 95 | 36 | 50 | 24 | 37 | 58 | 66 |
| 22. | 60 | 100 | 35 | 48 | 25 | 37 | 58 | 64 |

*Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per peck.*

| 1810. | Oatmeal. | | Pease and Barley Meal. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bolls. | Price. | Bolls. | Price. |
| Oct. 2. | 260 | 19 00 | 47 | 16 00 |
| 9. | 270 | 18 00 | 40 | 16 15 |
| 16. | 270 | 18 00 | 80 | 16 15 |
| 23. | 277 | 19 00 | 20 | 16 — |

*Prices of Grain at Haddington.*

| 1810. | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Oats. | | Peas. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. |
| Sept. 28. | 32 | 46 | 28 | 33 | 20 | 25 | 26 | 30 |
| Oct. 5. | 32 | 48 | 25 | 31 | 20 | 25 | 27 | 28 |
| 12. | 32 | 46 | 26 | 30 | 19 | 22 | 27 | 28 |
| 19. | 32 | 46 | 26 | 30 | 20 | 25 | — | — |

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The last communication of our ingenious correspondent *J. L.* is scarcely suited to our Miscellany, especially as it is proposed to extend through more than one Number. We should be more happy to receive poetry, or prose communications similar to his last.

*J. M'D.'s* two pieces are received, and are under consideration. They do not appear to us quite equal to the general tone of former communications; and we have, therefore, some doubt, whether his reputation would be promoted by their publication.

If *Adiacritos* will enter more into particulars, so as to give the public an opportunity of judging how far his charges are just, we will insert his communication.

*S. N. M.—P. D.* will probably appear in an early Number.

*A. M.—Alpinus.—H. G.—T. G.—C.* will not suit our Miscellany.

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THE

# SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

# *Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,*

## FOR NOVEMBER 1810.

*With a View of Inchcolm.*

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## State of the Barometer, &c.

From the 26th October to the 25th Nov. 1810, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

| 1810. Oct. | Barom. | Thermom. M. | Thermom. N. | Rain. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | 30.02 | 42 | 52 | —— | Clear |
| 27 | 30.15 | 43 | 52 | 0.03 | Rain |
| 28 | 29.6 | 36 | 44 | 0.01 | Showers |
| 29 | 29.81 | 33 | 41 | —— | Clear |
| 30 | 30. | 28 | 44 | —— | —— |
| 31 | 29.9 | 40 | 45 | —— | —— |
| Nov. 1 | 29.91 | 36 | 38 | 0.02 | Showers |
| 2 | 30.25 | 34 | 46 | —— | Clear |
| 3 | 30.4 | 38 | 45 | —— | —— |
| 4 | 30.14 | 36 | 42 | 0.01 | Showers |
| 5 | 29.6 | 35 | 44 | 0.01 | —— |
| 6 | 29.1 | 34 | 38 | 0.01 | —— |
| 7 | 29.25 | 24 | 41 | —— | Clear |
| 8 | 29.32 | 36 | 46 | 0.08 | —— |
| 9 | 29.54 | 37 | 47 | 0.21 | Rain |
| 10 | 29.52 | 34 | 41 | 0.31 | —— |
| 11 | 29.74 | 36 | 44 | —— | Clear |
| 12 | 29.46 | 37 | 44 | —— | —— |
| 13 | 30.2 | 38 | 45 | —— | —— |
| 14 | 29.98 | 36 | 39 | 0.1 | Rain |
| 15 | 29.4 | 37 | 44 | 0.18 | —— |
| 16 | 29.2 | 49 | 53 | —— | Clear |
| 17 | 29.2 | 42 | 48 | —— | —— |
| 18 | 29.5 | 32 | 40 | —— | —— |
| 19 | 29.75 | 40 | 42 | 0.65 | Rain |
| 20 | 29.9 | 40 | 42 | 0.21 | —— |
| 21 | 29.63 | 44 | 47 | 0.1 | —— |
| 22 | 29.5 | 40 | 46 | —— | Clear |
| 23 | 29.7 | 41 | 51 | 0.05 | Rain |
| 24 | 29.7 | 44 | 45 | —— | Clear |
| 25 | 29.69 | 36 | 40 | —— | Cloudy |

Quantity of Rain,.....1.98

## High Water at Leith, For Dec. 1810.

| Days. | | Morn. H. | Morn. M. | Even. H. | Even. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sa. | 1 | 5 | 30 | 5 | 55 |
| Su. | 2 | 6 | 23 | 6 | 53 |
| M. | 3 | 7 | 23 | 7 | 56 |
| Tu. | 4 | 8 | 30 | 9 | 5 |
| W. | 5 | 9 | 42 | 10 | 17 |
| Th. | 6 | 10 | 48 | 11 | 19 |
| F. | 7 | 11 | 48 | — | — |
| Sa. | 8 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 38 |
| Su. | 9 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 22 |
| M. | 10 | 1 | 43 | 2 | 1 |
| Tu. | 11 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 38 |
| W. | 12 | 2 | 57 | 3 | 13 |
| Th. | 13 | 3 | 31 | 3 | 48 |
| F. | 14 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 22 |
| Sa. | 15 | 4 | 39 | 4 | 57 |
| Su. | 16 | 5 | 16 | 5 | 34 |
| M. | 17 | 5 | 56 | 6 | 17 |
| Tu. | 18 | 6 | 43 | 7 | 7 |
| W. | 19 | 7 | 38 | 8 | 9 |
| Th. | 20 | 8 | 42 | 9 | 15 |
| F. | 21 | 9 | 51 | 10 | 26 |
| Sa. | 22 | 10 | 59 | 11 | 30 |
| Su. | 23 | 11 | 59 | — | — |
| M. | 24 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 54 |
| Tu. | 25 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 44 |
| W. | 26 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 36 |
| Th. | 27 | 2 | 59 | 3 | 21 |
| Fr. | 28 | 3 | 46 | 4 | 10 |
| Sa. | 29 | 4 | 32 | 4 | 55 |
| Su. | 30 | 5 | 18 | 5 | 42 |
| M. | 31 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 31 |

### MOON'S PHASES

FOR DECEMBER, 1810.

*Apparent time at Edinburgh.*

| | D. | M. | H. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Quart. | 3 | 20 | 12 | noon. |
| Full Moon | 10 | 0 | 10 | even. |
| Last Quart. | 19 | 31 | 2 | morn. |
| New Moon | 26 | 57 | 6 | morn. |

December 22.—Shortest day.

22.—Sun enters Capricorn, 20 min. past 10 morning.

25.—Christmas-day.

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THE

# Scots Magazine,

AND

# EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

## *FOR NOVEMBER*, 1810.

### *Description of Inchcolm.*

THIS celebrated monastery is situated on an island in the Firth of Forth, between Leith and Queensferry, and about a mile from Aberdour, to which parish it belongs. The following account of its foundation is given by Fordun. In the year 1123, Alexander I. crossing from Queensferry to the opposite coast, and being exposed to a violent tempest, made a vow to St Columba, his favourite saint, that if enabled by him to reach that island in safety, he would there erect a monastery to his honour. The king, with or without the aid of the saint, succeeded in landing there, and faithfully performed his vow by erecting upon it a monastery of Augustines. He endowed it liberally, and it soon acquired such reputation for sanctity that Alan de Mortimer, Lord of Aberdour, gave half of his lands in that place for the privilege of burial within the monastery. This sanctity, however, did not save it from spoliation by the English, during the bloody war in the reign of the Edwards. Both in 1335, and in 1384, Inchcolm was plundered; though, as it happened, in both instances, that the English on their return were overtaken by violent storms, the reputation of the monastery was rather increased than diminished by these disasters. It fell again, however, into the hands of the English, at the time of the Duke of Somerset's expedition in the year 1547. The Duke, conceiving it to be an important station for commanding the Firth, caused it to be occupied and fortified. He appointed also a new abbot who lived in extraordinary splendour. In 1543, Sir James Stewart became commendator of Inchcolm; and this office, at the reformation, was held by his descendant, Lord Doune.

The island is now the property of the same family, the Earls of Moray, who bear also the title of Lords St Colme. The late Earl made an attempt to plant it with trees, but, from the bleakness of the situation, they did not succeed.

Great part of this monastery is still remaining, though in a ruinous state; the church, and a square tower belonging to it; a range of cloysters; the refectory, with a raised seat on it, supposed to have been that of the abbot. The pit, or prison, may also be discovered, and a room,

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room, supposed to be the kitchen. Some figures and defaced inscriptions may also be traced. During the alarm of invasion in the last war, a battery of cannon was mounted upon the island.

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*Account of the Process employed by Professor Lesslie, for the Conversion of Water into Ice.*

MOST of our readers have probably heard of Mr Lesslie's curious and ingenious discovery of a method for converting water into ice by the mere force of evaporation. On a subject which has naturally excited so much the attention of the public, we have been at some pains to acquire correct information; and the following will, we believe, be found a correct sketch of the leading principles on which this remarkable process is conducted.

The water to be frozen is placed in the exhausted receiver of an air pump, in consequence of which, evaporation becomes much more active; and its invariable consequence, a high degree of cold, is produced. This effect has been supposed to arise from a diminution of pressure; but Mr Lesslie is convinced, that it depends upon other principles, not of a mechanical, but chemical nature, which would require to be illustrated at considerable length. If, however, no other agent were employed, the vapour arising from the water would soon fill the receiver, and produce the same effect as the external air in diminishing evaporation. To obviate this effect, Mr Lesslie places also in the receiver some substance strongly attractive of moisture, which absorbs the vapour in proportion as it rises. Thus evaporation, and consequent cold, proceed with unabated activity, till, in a short time, the water is entirely converted into ice. In the course of the transition, the crystals, in forming and shooting across the water, make a beautiful appearance. If the receiver be much exhausted, and the absorbing substance strong, the change will take place in five or ten minutes; but, by making the process slower, it will be observed to greater advantage. The absorbing substance employed by the Professor is sulphuric acid, which he places in two vessels at the bottom of the receiver, while the water is placed in another above. The surface of the acid ought to exceed, by four times, that of the water. If a plate of glass be placed either above the one or the other, the process of congelation is immediately suspended. When it is over, the acid will be found to have risen in temperature as much as the water has sunk, the heat being merely transferred from the one to the other. An illustration of the principles on which the different phenomena in this beautiful experiment depend, would go far to instruct the student in the leading philosophical doctrines on the subject of heat and cold.

The practical advantages of this method of producing ice, over that by chemical combination, are chiefly the following.—

1. There is no waste of materials, nor any expence, except that of the original construction of an air pump. The sulphuric acid, far from being injured by the absorption of moisture, and consequent dilution, is only rendered thereby more fit for use. The only labour necessary is the working of the piston, which Mr Lesslie proposes to effect by means of steam.

2. The greatest heat of the atmosphere presents no obstacle to the performance of the process, but, on the contrary, promotes it. Thus, in the hottest seasons and climates, this

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this agreeable refreshment may, by the present mode, be easily procured.

Farther details, we are sensible, would be necessary, in order to present our readers with a complete view of this elegant and important discovery. These, however, would, at present, be premature, as we understand the ingenious author is preparing for the press a small volume, in which a full account of it will be given, preceded by a summary of the opinions held by philosophers, from the earliest ages, on the subject of heat. This will form an appropriate introduction, not only to the detail of the present discovery, but also to the author's greater work on Heat; of which, we understand, he is preparing a new and enlarged edition.

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## *On the Price of Bread in Edinburgh.*

### *General Propositions.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

1. THE business of a baker being of such essential use to the community, Legislature has thought proper to secure the baker in a certain profit on what wheat he makes into bread, let the market price be what it may. From this circumstance he is never under the necessity of becoming a speculator or a dealer in wheat or flour. And as his article is of the first necessity, he can always, by a proper understanding with his brethren in trade, command a sale for ready money, and thereby avoid the incurring of bad debts. Indeed it is thought by many, that this regulation might be sanctioned by law with considerable advantage to the public, as well as to the baker himself.

2. The allowance granted the baker by law, in name of profit, is 1s. 6d. per Winchester bushel. Now, as the Linlithgow wheat firlot is two per cent. better than the Winchester bushel, this allowance amounts, on the Linlithgow boll, to 6s. 1¼d and 76 parts. I shall in the subsequent calculations, call it 6s. 1¼d. per boll.

3. The bakers in Edinburgh, and its neighbourhood, are now formed into two classes, (a circumstance not generally known), distinguished by themselves into the denominations of *great* and *little* bakers. The first of these buy their grain from the farmer and dealer in corn, at the current market price. The latter are often supplied by the great baker, at an advanced price, and in small quantities. It is evident that these last sales ought not to be brought forward in evidence of the price of wheat, when the magistrates are fixing the assize of bread.

4. Wheat weighing 15 stones, or 240lb. per boll, may, at present (Oct. 1810) be purchased by the Edinburgh baker, at 40s. per boll.

5. Good wheat, although even of a less weight than 15 stones per boll, will, after deducting the expence of manufacturing it, produce twenty-two pecks of such flour as is employed for baking the bread used in this city and neighbourhood, besides the coarse flour and bran, of which I take no account.

6. Two pecks of such flour will make five quartern loaves; of course a boll of wheat will produce fifty-five such loaves.

7. It requires 4,000 bolls of wheat per week for the consumption of Edinburgh, Leith, Musselburgh, Dalkeith, and those persons in the neighbourhood of those places who are supplied with bread from thence, including the soldiers quartered there, and in the neighbourhood, and such sailors in harbour, or Leith roads, as use loaf bread.

8. Four thousand bolls a week, make, per annum, 208,000 bolls.

9. This quantity will make 220,000 quartern

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quartern loaves weekly, or 11,440,000 a year.

10. One single farthing overcharged, or undercharged, on this quantity of bread, amounts weekly to L.229. 3s. 4., or L.11,916. 13s. 4d. a year.

From what has been stated in the foregoing propositions, (wherein I have endeavoured to be rather *under* than *over* the truth), it will be seen of what immense consequence it is to the community that justice should be done between the baker and the public, in fixing the assize on an article which is not only in itself *of the first neccessity*, but which also, from that circumstance, greatly affects the price of the other necessaries of life.

I have stated in Proposition 4th and 5th, that good wheat, weighing 15 stones or under, may be bought at present for - L.2 0 0

Add for bakers' profit as per No. 2. - - 6 1½

Is - - - 2 6 1½

which, divided by 55, the number of quartern loaves it will produce, leaves 10. 127d., which ought to be the present price of the quartern loaf, in place of 12½d. the price we actually pay for it; call it 10½d.—still there remains an overcharge of 2¼d. Now, this overcharge of nine farthings on the quantity consumed in this city, and the other places named, amounts,

per week, to - L.2,062 10 0
per annum, - 107,250 0 0

I shall make no comment on these facts, but conclude by presenting a table of what the price of the quartern loaf should be (including the bakers' legal profit) according to the price of wheat. It has been constructed by a friend of mine, who has obliged the world with much useful information on this matter.

| *Price of Wheat per Bushel, with Bakers' Profit.* | | *Price of the Quartern Loaf.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| s. | d. | d. | f. |
| 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | 2 |
| 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| 7 | 6 | 7 | 2 |
| 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 8 | 6 | 8 | 2 |
| 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| 9 | 6 | 9 | 2 |
| 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 10 | 6 | 10 | 2 |
| 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| 11 | 6 | 11 | 2 |
| 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| 12 | 6 | 12 | 2 |
| 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| 13 | 6 | 13 | 2 |
| 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| 14 | 6 | 14 | 2 |
| 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 15 | 6 | 15 | 2 |
| 16 | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| | | and so on. | |

## *Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.*

*Oct.* 29.—THE Scoter, Anas nigra, was shot at Aberlady Bay. This is a very rare species of duck in our frith. It is the *macreuse* of the French, and is found plentifully on the coast of France in the winter season.

*Nov.* 7.—The weather has hitherto been very mild; but this morning, at eight, the mercury in the thermometer stood at 25 degrees. This intensity of cold was of very short duration.

*Nov.* 10.—Strong easterly gales prevailed. These produced no extraordinary effects here; but on the west coast of England, by raising the tides, they caused vast devastation. All along the low shores of Lincolnshire, from Wainfleet to Spalding, a distance of about thirty miles, the sea rose so high as to produce

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produce an inundation. Thousands of sheep perished, and much damage was otherwise done.

*Nov.* 18. --- The Bohemian Chatterer, Ampelis garrulus, has already made its appearance with us. One specimen has been shot near Alloa.

*Nov.* 20. --- More than a hundred boats are now employed in the herring fishery, between Queensferry and Cramond, and the number is daily increasing. The shoal of herrings is inexhaustible. Uncommon numbers of seals have followed it up the Frith, with flocks of guillenots, razorbills, northern divers, and soland-geese.

CAPTAIN FLINDERS.

This celebrated navigator has at length reached London, after having been unjustly, and most unhandsomely, detained a prisoner for six years past in the Isle of France. The real motives for his detention have lately been developed in a luminous manner (in the Quarterly Review for August last), by some writer evidently in the confidence of Government. A short statement of the facts may not be unacceptable here.

In June 1800, during Lord Sidmouth's administration, and before the short peace, protections were asked by the enemy for two ships of discovery, which the then First Consul alleged he was about to send round the world. They were frankly granted. The Geographe, commanded by Baudin, and the Naturaliste, by Hamelin, accordingly sailed; but they proceeded directly to Australia, and to this region, it turned out, they were entirely to limit their views. During 1801, they examined the west and north coasts of New Holland, every where bestowing new names on places already known and described. In 1802 they explored Van Diemen's Land, and the channel of Dentrecasteaux; and entering Bass's Straits, proceeded to Cape Wilson on the southern coast. From this cape on the southern, to Cape Leuwen on the western shore of New Holland, forms a vast territory, nine hundred leagues in extent. To the *discovery* of all this they have laid claim; and they have chosen to denominate it *Terre Napoleon*, the intermediate promontories, bays and gulfs, being duly named after the favourites of the Emperor.

In July 1801, Captain Flinders sailed in the Investigator. In December he made Cape Leuwen. By March 1802, he had explored the deep gulf concealed by the islands of St Peter and St Paul. In April he met Baudin, who had been prosecuting his researches in the opposite direction, and had discovered in all about fifty leagues of coast. Here, of necessity, the discoveries both of the French and the English commanders mutually ceased. Captain Flinders has the most palpable and undoubted right to claim the discovery of the land from St Peter's islands to the point where he encountered the Geographe. Yet the pretended Terre Napoleon includes the whole of this tract, and not it only, but all the discoveries of Nuyts, Vancouver, Dentrecasteaux, Bass, and Grant, taken together! Such matchless effrontery is a disgrace to a civilized and scientific people; but we trust it is to be entirely ascribed to their ambitious and lawless ruler.

Captain Flinders having unfortunately lost his vessel on a coral-reef, procured a schooner, and was on his return home, when he touched at Isle of France for refreshments. He knew that the French had, even in time of war, met with every sort of assistance and kindness at Port Jackson, and he had the best title to expect a reciprocity of good offices. The grateful return now made was the violent seizure of Captain

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Captain Flinders, and all his papers and charts. Bonaparte, indeed, affected to blush for the conduct of his servants, and furnished our Government with repeated orders for the liberation of Captain Flinders, and these were forwarded by our own cruisers. But the Governor uniformly disregarded them, having, doubtless, the secret commands of the Imperial hypocrite to that effect. The object appears to have been, to detain our navigator and his papers, till the French navigators should have the advantage of a decided priority in the publication of their voyage. Peron, the chief natuarlist, having accordingly, about two years ago, finished the first volume of the work, containing the extravagant claims already noticed, a real order had at length been transmitted for the release of our countrymen: he had got the length of Isle of Bourbon, and was waiting an opportunity for France, when the capture of that island by our forces facilitated his journey homewards.

We trust that no time will now be lost in giving to the world the history of the Investigator's discoveries, and in exposing the false pretensions of the enemy. We may be allowed to express a hope, that the British Government will not be found less liberal in providing for the publication, than, it seems, the French has been. The extensive and interesting botanical discoveries made by our learned countryman Mr Brown, (now curator of the library and museum of Sir Joseph Banks), have already been evinced in the publication of the first part of a *Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ*. We trust that the labours of the best artists in England will be placed at the disposal of Captain Flinders and him, and that no expence will be spared in illustrating their discoveries in the departments of geography and natural history, and in producing a national work, worthy of the British name.

*Nov.* 1810. N.

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### *Literary Intelligence, English and Foreign.*

OWING to some unpleasant circumstances, susceptible of future explanation to those who are interested, Mr Hewlett's Bible will not be continued till the 1st of December, when the 21st Part will positively appear.

The eight volumes of the Spectator, comprised in one commodious octavo volume, will be published in a few weeks.

In the course of the month, the second edition of Mr Johnes's translation of Monstrelet's Chronicle, will appear, in twelve volumes 8vo.

Miss Holford, the author of Wallace, has a volume of Poems nearly ready for publication.

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### *Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Sciences, and the Fine Arts.*

THE celebrated Roman sculptor, Canova, is at present engaged upon the tomb of Alfieri. He has just finished his two pugilists, which are placed in the Belvedere of the Vatican.

The following simple remedy against the depredations of mice in corn-sacks, has lately been recommended for its undoubted efficacy:—Sprinkle from 4 to 6 bushels of dry white sand upon the roof of the stack before the thatch is put on. The sand is no detriment to the corn, and stacks thus dressed have remained without injury. So very effective is the remedy, that nests of dead young mice have been found where the sand has been used, but not a live mouse could be seen.

*Extracts*

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*Extracts from the Chronicle of Fife, or Diary of John Lamont of Newton. Edinburgh*, 1810. 4to. *Constable & Co.*

(Continued from p. 730.)

*Genealogical and Miscellaneous Notices.*

1650, Aug.—THIS month ther was ane edict sett foorth by the parliament of England, discharging any of the comon wealth of England to have any commerce with the Scotish nation; as also, all Scots people werre commanded to remove out of the kingdome of England before the 1 of Sept. imediatlie ensewing, under the paine of death, except such as was naturalized, and such as had particular warrands from the Generall in the armie to remaine.

1651, Jan. 1.—Being Wednesday, King Charles the 2 was crowned at Scone, nire to St Jhonstone, king of Great Britane, France, and Irlande. The crowne was put upon his head by the Marquesse of Argyle (surnamed Campbell.) Mr Robert Douglas, m. of Edenbroughe, (being apointed by the comission of the kirke), did preach the day of the coronatione, his text 2 King. 11, v. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17. After sermon, the nationall covenant and the league and covenant were read to his Maj. both which he did sweare. The most pairt of the noblemen of the kingdome were present, and had ther robes on and ther severall crowns. They came in order to the king (from the youngest in standing to the eldest), and touched his crowne, and promised to preserve the same; and had each of them a kisse of the kings left cheike. The Earles of Cassells, Buchleughe, Hadingtone, and some others, were present, bot had not ther robes. After the action was ended, they walked a-foot from the church, convoying the king to his lodging that night at St Jhonstone. There were many beane fyres sett foorth in token of joy. His Majestie, when he was crowned, was not anointed att all, because the commissione of the kirke thought it to savor some what of superstition.

After that his Majestie was crowned, Jan. 1, 1651, (as is before spoken), he came to Fakland, Jan. 22, 1651. After he had stayed ther some dayes, he returned to St Jhonstone. About the beginning of Feb. he went to Stirling; the 12 of Feb. he came to Bruntelland; the 13, to the place of the Weyms, and lodged ther all night; the 14, he came alonge the coast by Levin, Largo, Ellie, and lodged att the Laird of Ensters house all night; the 15 and 16, being Saterday and Sunday, he stayed with the E. of Crafoord, att Struthers; the 17, he went to St Jhonstone; the 21, he went to Dundie; the 22, he went north, with a purpose to go to Aberdeine. He returned from the north about the 5 or 6 of Mar. and went to St Johnstone. The 5 of Apr. he went to Stirling, from thence to Dumfermling. Apr.—Backe againe he went to Stirling. The . . . of June he came from Stirling to Dumfermling; from Dumfermling to Stirling; and, after that, he moved alonge with our armie as they moved; and afterwards went in to England with the said armie, which was routed at Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651, where he escaped, and went to Paris, in France.

1651, Feb. 13.—While the Kings Majest. lodged att the place of the Weyms (as is before spoken), the Lairds of Auchmoutie and Kincraigie were both knighted. Upon the morowe after, as he came alonge the coast, he knighted Collonell Scot, in Levin sands, upon the head of his owne regiment of horse, with his



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his Louet.-Collonell also, both att one tyme.

1651, Feb.—This monthe ther was two regiments of horse levied in the shyre of Fyfe, one of them comanded by the E. of Rothus, the other by the Lord Balcarres; as also two regiments of foote, one under the commande of the E. of Crafoorde, the other under the E. of Kellie. This was the 4 levie in this kingdome; the 1 and 2 was in June and July 1650, and the 3 in Oct. 1650.

1651, June 26.—D. Agnes Renton, Lady Levin, depairted out of this life, att Inche Leslie, in the Carsse, (formerlie called Inch-Mairtin). Her corps were brought to Balgonie, in Fyfe, and were interred the 23 of July, att Markinshe, in the night season, a fewe onlie attending them, her husband, the Earle of Levin, not being present, bot was up att Stirling, with the armie.

1651, Nov. 25.—The Earle of Balkhuche, surnamed Scot, depairted out of this life att Dalkeith, in Louthian. He left no male cheldren behinde him, bot provided his estate to his daughter, and failing one to another, injoyning that the pairtie that contracts with them carie the name and armes of the house.

1651, Nov.—The Laird of Lamertone, (surnamed Renton), in the Mers, depairted out of this life.

1651, Dec.—The old Laird of Finmount, in Fyfe, (surnamed Browne), depairted out of this life at Finmount, and was interred the 12 of Decemb.

1651, Dec. 8.—The goodman of Pittillocke, in Fyfe, (surnamed Lumsdaine,) depairted out of this life, at Pittillocke, and was interred the 13 of the said instant, att Kilgoure, beyond Fakland. He had no cheldren of his owne, bot left his estate to one Mr Will. Lumsdaine, a north countrie gentelman. He sold it afterward to Andro Law, baylie in Falkland.

1651, Dec.—Mr George Haliburtone and Mr Alex. Rooge, ministers of St Jhonstone, were silenced by the English garisone there, and discharged to preach, (because, as they alleadged,) they preached up the Kings interest, notwithstanding of his defeate att Worcester.

1652, Apr.—The Lady Bewhannie, surnamed Weyms, in Fyfe, depairted out of this life, at Bewhannie; her husband, Rob. Lumsdaine, was slaine at Dundie, (as before is spoken).

1652, Apr. 29.—The Laird of Erdree, younger, (surnamed Preston), in Fyfe, maried to his second lady, the Lady Scotstarvet, younger, (surnamed Carneggie). The mariage feast stood at Tarvitte. The same day, the Earle of Etthie, in Angus, her father, (being about 73 years of age), was maried upon one of his owne tennants, surnamed Malle.

1652, May 18.—The session satt att Edenbroughe, a judicatorie consisting of English and Scots men. The Scots are these: Craigehall, Swentoune, younger, and Major Lochcart; the English, Coll. George Fenwick, George Smith, Jo. March, A. Owen, Edu. Mosley, (they were ordinarlie called Judge Swenton, Judge Smith, &c). They discharged any Latin charters to be wretten hereafter, or any Latin words to be in bands or obligations, bot every thing to be in English. Also, that none sould exact more than 4 lib. Scots for the 100 in annualrent. (This judicatorie rose the 24 of Agust 1652). Craighall was preses for the wholle time. They emitted ane act for regulating the prices of writts, (for the most pairt they did not exceid 1 sh. Sterl. for the peice of them) and processes. At this tyme, many old querlls of law were revived,

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revived, many of which dispatched, others delayed.

1652, May.—Mr Sylvester Rattray, a doctor of physicke, ane Angus man borne, maried . . . . . Ingells, Kynggasks daughter; the mariage feast stood in Cuper of Fyfe, at her fathers house there.

1652.—This summer Louetennant Collonel Bryan (ane Englishman) and Mr William Bruce, comissar of St Androus, were appointed by the English to be judges in the shyre of Fyfe. They satte ordinarlie att St Androus, in the Old Colledge church, (the place where the constree did sitt formerlie). A number of debeatts did come in before them.

1652, Aug.—About the begining of the month the Lady Crafoord tooke journey from Leith for to goe to London to her husband, now prisoner in the Tower. She went in the journey coach that comes ordinarlie betwixt England and Scotland.

1652, Sept.—In the afternone, the Lord Durie, in Fyfe, was taken away violentlie from Levin to Edenbroughe, by ane English officer of armes, at Kirsten Banavees instance, relict to wmq$^{ll}$ Sr Ja. Lundie, he haveing payed hir litell or nothing every since hir husbands deathe; wheras he had obleidged himself to pay hir yearlie about 2000 or 2500 mark. yearlie. Notwithstanding of all this, when he came to Edenbroughe, he gat a suspension, and returned to his owne house the 4 of Sept.

1652, Sept. 18.—One Captaine Weilkesone, of Coll. Fairfax regimente, (who, att this time, quartered att Lundie, in Fyfe), called togither his wholle company to Lundie, and caused the chirurgion of his company to draw blood of his whole company.

1652, Oct.—This month and the former, Mr Browne did rebaptize severall of Coll. Fairfax foot regim. in the water of Eden, neare to Erdries lodging, by diping them in the water over head and eares, many of the inhabitants looking on.

1652, Nov. 18.—Charles Maitland, the Earle of Laderdaills brother, maried the Laird of Hatton, (surnamed Lader), in Louthian, his daughter; the mariage feast stood att Hatton. He was to gett Hatton wholle estate with her. (Lundie and his lady were both att the mariage). His lady was brought to bed of a sonne, Jun. 20, 1653.

1652, Decem. 9.—Ther appeared a comet, or blazing stare, in our horizon; after 16 or 18 dayes it ceased to appeare.

1652, The towne of Bruntelland began to be cassaed, upon the towns charges; a great pairt of it was finished this yeare.

1653, Mar. 17.—The Laird of Halyeards, in Fyfe, maried Rumkeillo Magill, younger, his eldest daughter; the mariage feast stood att Rumkeillo Magill.

1653, Mar.—This month, severall peopell in Edenbroughe, and therby, were dipped, or rebaptized by the English, in the water of Leith, amonge whom was the Lady Craige-Wallas, a lady in the west countrey.

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## *The Observer.* *No. IX.*

For since dishonour traffics with man's nature,
He is but outside: pencil'd figures are
Even such as they give out.

SHAKESPEARE.

I AM not sure, whether it is owing more to the consciousness of their having something to conceal, or to a certain indefinite desire of pleasing, that there is found among mankind so much of insincerity; such ingenuity in disguising themselves, and so much industry to hide their real sentiments and intentions,

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tentions. Whatever are understood to be the causes of this appearance, and to which of them soever the first place is justly to be ascribed in respect of influence or force, the thing itself is too apparently prevalent to escape even the most superficial observation. The greater part of those whom we meet with in the world are like persons in masks, there is so little that is natural about them, so little congruity between what lurks at the bottom of their hearts, and the most prominent expressions of their supposed opinions or feelings by gestures, words, or actions. To judge by their outward deportment, the characters of persons would often appear perfectly the reverse of what they are. The dress, and, as it were, the livery of virtue, are worn by many, who neither have entered, nor have any intention of entering, into her service. He that is naturally dull and phlegmatic, would be thought to be of a brisk and lively temper. The really volatile and mercurial disposition is covered over with a garb of studied gravity. The expressions of esteem and respect never flow with more copiousness, than when the source is plentifully impregnated from the storehouse of contempt or indignation; nor does any one give more caresses, or pay higher or more flattering compliments, than he whose inward feeling is hatred, and whose most cherished wish is, that he had the power to destroy.

It is in no respect necessary, in order to avoid the imputation of hypocrisy, that a man should be careful in any instance to exhibit himself distinctly before the world in the most strongly marked colours of vice and folly; that, whatever he has in its nature that is repulsive or disagreeable, this he should make a point of bringing fully forward to public notice; and that a body and a form should be given to every worst and most malignant passion, which may chance to have found harbour in his breast. Much as duplicity and dissimulation are, and justly are, the objects of the dislike and disapprobation of every one who considers them impartially, it may be doubted, whether it would be at all mending the matter, that, in consequence of their removal, a full tide of open depravity should be allowed to pervade the whole compass of human affairs; that the silent homage were done away, which vice, in so many cases, pays to virtue; and that disorder, extravagance, and folly, were, for the future, to be released from all controul of fear or shame. What is to be wished is, not that these restraining principles should be destroyed, but that they should take somewhat of a different direction; that, instead of appearances, they should be pointed towards realities; that, instead of what may impose upon mankind, they should lead to the cultivation of such principles and conduct as may secure a just approbation. Even if the deception should be complete; if it were possible that any one, acting in a borrowed character, could sustain it so uniformly in all its parts, and in every variety of circumstances, that no one could detect the imposture, yet, by what a continuation of constraint, through what a world of pains, of care, of extreme vigilance, and of unceasing anxiety, is it to be supposed that this must be accomplished. However deeply rooted the noxious qualities may be conceived to be; whatever hold they may have taken of the heart; to what measure soever they may be supposed to have attained of firmness and stability—it is not to be imagined that there could be more difficulty in thoroughly extirpating them, than in thus combating perpetually

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petually their natural progress, and endeavouring, by artificial means, to bring them to a form and appearance altogether different from their own. Besides, there is not the least probability that the truth could in effect remain always concealed. Through some means or other, a discovery would not fail at length to be made, in spite of all the precautions that could be used on such an occasion. The consequence must be, the utter loss of that previous labour, ungrateful and long continued as it may have been; nay, in all likelihood, it would be even worse than unprofitable, by creating against a character, in which there had been found so much art and fallacy, a presumption even beyond the measure of its ill-deserving.

It is not only in those cases where there are enormities of a deeper dye, that the sincerity would be ill-judged which should go to give a distinct outward expression to all that passes within the mind. There are moments of ill-humour, of distrust, of dissatisfaction, of anger, of which it would certainly be no way proper that any one should be apprized from whom the fact of the influence for the time of such disagreeable feelings can be easily concealed. What is it to any other person, that in consequence of some slight inconvenience, my temper is ruffled, and my spirits are cast down to a degree much beyond what any thing in the occasion would appear to an indifferent person to justify. Why, then, should I tease my neighbours with my griefs. Very probably they have their share of such sufferings. It is fit that I should endeavour to fortify my own heart, so that it may be less the prey of these silly disquietudes; but the more they are kept out of view in the mean time the better. This will be for my credit, certainly, which it cannot be blameable to consult by means that will not be injurious to others. Moreover, the very care bestowed to prevent such feelings from shewing themselves in the words or actions, is a part of the discipline through which the mind may at length be raised to a superiority above the little trifles which so often discompose it, and by means of which, that may ultimately become easy as it is natural, which is now effected but imperfectly with all this vigilance and attention.

There are various other improprieties, various trespasses against good manners, good sense, or the agreeableness of conversation, which take shelter also, but with equal unreasonableness, under the covert of sincerity. There is an offensive bluntness which values itself upon saying every thing that comes uppermost, without regard to time or place, or the feelings of any one who may be aggrieved by such injudicious babbling. One man is so scrupulously solicitous that he should say nothing to which he has not a corresponding sentiment in his mind, that he fails in paying, or in receiving, with becoming courtesy, the common civilities of life. His words, even on the most insignificant occasions, are given out as it were by weight and measure. He is evidently in pain, lest he should be in the minutest degree misunderstood, or lest the expressions he makes choice of should be such as not to coincide, in the most precise manner, with his convictions, or the truth of the subject. Even, therefore, where the whole matter is not of the value of a rush, nor could it be of the slightest consequence to any one living, whether it should be understood in one way or another, he cannot dismiss it till he has been round and round it again, and, as he conceives, has put his veracity in security by so many qualifying phrases, that if it were wish-

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ed to tire a man out of all patience, a more certain method could hardly be taken for the purpose, than to expose him to be pestered with such idle trifling. Another person, as if he thought his candour could not be sufficiently approved, so long as he had any thing in his mind, which he was not ready, or even did not hasten, to communicate to all comers, opens himself indiscreetly to every one who is at the trouble of inquiring into his secrets in rash and foolish confidences. A third, upon the pretence of preferring truth and duty in all cases to favour, or any personal consideration, is continually putting himself forward to intermeddle in affairs with which he has nothing whatever to do, giving advice where it is not asked, and will be far from being well received, censuring his neighbour, shewing himself dissatified with every person, and every thing, and, in his turn, and by natural consequence, becoming the object of a general dislike and dissatisfaction. Sincerity, in the true and proper sense, certainly cannot be considered to be at variance with sound judgment, with a reasonable prudence, with all that is polished, improved, or agreeable in human life. It requires, indeed, that a man's words should never be at variance with his real sentiments; but it by no means makes it necessary for him to communicate all that he knows upon every occasion, or to any one indiscriminately who will listen to him. It precludes him from saying what is not substantially true, but enjoins nothing of that finical nicety as to the expression, which can only have the effect of wearying, where it should have been an object to please or instruct. It is friendly to plain dealing, but not so as to banish all civility or complaisance, or to cause the distinction to be lost sight of, which does, and ought ever to subsist between honesty and rudeness, between disinterestedness and a busy officious turn for impertinent interference.

In respect to a man himself, the most proper indication of such a sincerity as is truly deserving of his regard, is a steady determination, and a full application of the mind to acquire really, and to continue permanently and habitually under the influence of those principles which he finds it convenient, in his intercourse with the world, to appear to have: in respect to others, the chief point is, that no steps be taken in the design, (or which, by necessary consequence, may have the effect) of deceiving our neighbour—of deceiving him, especially, to his injury, or for our own profit. It is inconceivable how much it would tend to the melioration of individual character, as well as to the common benefit of society, that these rules, few and simple as they are, were duly observed in the world. But people, in general, do not carry their reflections far enough to discover their own true interests: they are, therefore, frequently subject to the illusion of taking shadows for substances, the semblances of things for the things themselves. We desire to obtain a good reputation among mankind; we would gladly be esteemed, honoured, admired; but thinking it less necessary to deserve these distinctions, we are sometimes led, in the pursuit of them, to adopt measures, by which we forfeit our own esteem, and can retain the good opinion of others only till our real intentions be in some degree known. Even if we should elude observation, we ourselves, at least, must be aware, that the respect which we may thus obtain, is given to qualities which we do not actually possess, and for which, therefore, if we would deal fairly by ourselves, we cannot justly receive any praise.

One man may, from various circumstances,

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cumstances, have more influence in society than another; and it may be usual in the world that court is chiefly paid to those who are possessed of this influence. But it is evident, that, considered in itself, this is not a distinction which lays any just foundation for esteem; much less can any favourable regard be due to fictitious pretensions to it. Why, then, should any one act the silly part of holding out offers of service, which he has neither the inclination nor the power to make good? He may, by this means, cause that he shall be looked up to for a short time, run after, flattered; but so soon as it appears that he has nothing in his power, and that his only reason for continuing thus to amuse such as are willing to depend upon him is, that he may be gratified by their attentions, and their humble expressions of duty, he is very quickly deserted: he is even despised, nay, hated, and not without reason; for, if that false reliance had not been encouraged, the time which, as it is, has been lost, might have been employed to more advantage in pursuing the object through some different channel, and those anticipated expences might have been spared, which the belief of being on the eve of something great might appear to call for, at least to justify.

The possession of a sound judgement is a more desirable good, than even a great share in the gifts of fortune. It is also so much the more meritorious as it is more personal to a man himself, and is generally more the result of his own exertions. Through means of this, too, services may occasionally be done to other men, and these more important, it may sometimes happen, than any that could have been rendered to them in any other way. It is not to be denied, that it is a proud distinction for a man to have the reputation with those around him, of a sagacity, a penetration, a clearness and extent of views, which can seldom be consulted in vain in any case of difficulty, and which are always exerted as cheerfully and readily when their aid is required, as they are exerted usefully and to effectual purpose. Yet is it no just reproach to the most liberal comprehension of mind, that there may be matters, in respect to which it does not find itself competent to give a decided opinion. Neither would it operate beneficially for the credit of an adviser who now stands high in every one's esteem, that he should, on any occasion, speak in the language of certainty, when he should have acknowledged his doubts, or even his ignorance. But how unjustifiable, above all, how cruel would it be in regard to the person advised, who may thus be induced with a blind confidence, and in the full assurance of hope, to go forward into measures, which, so far from proving eventually advantageous, may terminate even in his utter ruin.

As it is unfit that we should violate sincerity on any occasion out of compliment to ourselves, so neither should we be led into the same fault from complaisance for others. It is indeed a just observation, that if there were not so many in the world that are ready to receive flattery, there would be fewer to bestow it. Our opinions are asked frequently, merely that we may have an opportunity of giving praise; our advice is solicited, not as if there were any doubt entertained relative to the matter in question, but solely that we may hear, as it is expected that we will applaud, the efforts of another's wisdom. There is no way in which a man may better ingratiate himself with most people, than by entering warmly into their sentiments, by extolling the force and the soundness of their judgement,

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ment, by being lavish generally in their commendation for every quality which they either conceive themselves, or would be thought by others, to possess. But for any one to avail himself of a weakness of this sort, in order to promote interested purposes of his own, would be mean and base. And it would be an ill-natured pleasure to sport, in cases of any moment at least, with people's credulity. It is very well to give praise where praise is due. It is fit also, that, in expressing disapprobation, care should be taken to do it in the manner that may be least disagreeable. But it is a conduct very closely allied on one side to dishonour, on another to injustice, to puff up persons with the notion of a merit to which they have no claim, and to intoxicate them with flattery, when they ought to be corrected by wholesome reproof. M.

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*On the Literature of the Negroes.*
*From the French of Gregoire.*

Continued from p. 740.

CUGOANO (Attobah), born on the coast of Fantin, in the city of Agimaqua, relates, that he was carried off from his country, along with twenty other children of both sexes, by European ruffians, who, brandishing their pistols and sabres, threatened to kill them, if they attempted to escape. "They threw us in heaps along with others; and soon," says he, "I heard only the rattling of chains, the cracking of whips, and the howlings of my countrymen." A slave in Grenada, he owed his liberty to the generosity of Lord Hoth, who carried him to England. He was there, in 1788, in the service of Cosway, first painter to the Prince of Wales. Piatoli, author of an Italian treatise, *On places of sepulture, and their dangers*, which Vicq d'Azir translated into French, at the request of D'Alembert; Piatoli, I say, who, during a long residence in London, intimately knew Cugoano, then 40 years old, and married to an Englishwoman, bestows a high panegyric on this African; he extols his piety, his mild and modest character, his upright manners, and his talents.

Cugoano, long a slave, had shared the lot of those unhappy men whom the iniquity of the whites depraves and calumniates.

Like Othello, he paints the lamentable spectacle of Africans forced to bid an eternal adieu to their native land; the fathers, mothers, husbands, wives, brothers, children, invoking heaven and earth, throwing themselves into each others arms, bathed in tears, embracing each other for the last time, suddenly snatched from whatever is most dear to them. "This spectacle," says he, "which would melt the heart of monsters, melts not that of planters."

At Grenada, he had seen negroes torn with lashes, for going on Sunday to church, instead of going to labour. He had seen the teeth of others broken, for having sucked some sugar canes. Amid a crowd of cases, recorded in the registers of courts of justice, he quotes the following:—"When the negro captains want provisions, or when their cargo is too heavy, their custom is, to throw into the sea such of their negroes as are sick, and the sale of whom promises less profit."

In 1780, a negro captain, detained by contrary winds upon the American coasts, and in a state of distress, selected 132 of his most infirm slaves, and threw them into the sea, tied two and two together, that they might not escape by swimming. He hoped that the insurers would indemnify him. In the plea occasioned by this crime, he said,—"The negroes can be

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:onsidered only as beasts of bur-
len; and, to lighten the vessel, it
s lawful to throw into the waves
he least valuable and least lucra-
ive of our effects."

Most authors, who censured the
rade in the human species, had
mployed the arms of reason alone.
A voice rose with the cry of reli-
ion, to prove, by the Bible, that
he robbery, the sale, the purchase
f men, their detention in slavery,
re crimes worthy of death. This
oice was that of Cugoano, who
ublished, in English, his *Reflexions*
*n the trade and slavery of the ne-*
*roes*, of which we have a French
ranslation.

His work is not methodical; it is
ften tedious, because grief is verb-
se: the man deeply affected, fears
lways that he has not said enough,
hat he is not sufficiently under-
tood; yet we find an uncultivated
alent, which a careful education
ight have enabled to make great
rogress.

After some observations on the
auses which vary complexions and
olour, such as the climate, the
hysical character of the country,
he diet, &c. he asks,—"Have the
egroes ever passed the seas to
teal the whites? Had they done
o, the European nations would
ave cried out,—Robbery! assas-
ination! They complain of the
arbarines, while they themselves
reat the negroes worse. To whom,
hen, do these odious reproaches
pply? The European factories in
merica are only caverns of band-
ti, and murderers: for to steal
ien, to deprive them of liberty, is
nore than to take their goods. In
his Europe, which calls itself civil-
zed, they chain or they hang rob-
ers; they send assasins to the scaf-
old; and if the negroes and the
lanters do not undergo this punish-
nent, it is because the people and
the government are their accom-
plices; since the laws encourage
the trade, and tolerate slavery."

*Captein (James Eliza John)*, born
in Africa, was purchased, at the age
of seven or eight years, upon the
banks of the river St André, by a
negro merchant, who made a pre-
sent of him to one of his friends.
The latter gave to the young negro
the name of Captein, made him be
instructed and baptised, and carried
him into Holland, where he learned
the language of the country, and
immediately devoted himself to
painting, for which he had a great
inclination. He studied first at the
Hague. Mad. Roscam, pious and
learned, who, like Mad. Schurman,
was fond of languages, taught the
young African Latin, with the ele-
ments of Greek, of Hebrew, and of
Chaldean. From the Hague, he
passed to the university of Leyden,
found every where zealous protec-
tors, and devoted himself to theo-
logy, under able professors, with
the view of returning into his coun-
try, to instruct his countrymen in
the faith. After having gone through
a course of four years' study, he
took his degrees, and was sent, in
1742, as Calvinist missionary, to
Elmina, in Guinea. An English
gazette, resting on the authority of
Metzer, minister of the gospel at
Haarlem, spread a vague rumour,
that Captein, on his return to Gui-
nea, had there resumed idolatrous
worship. This anecdote is only
softened in a letter addressed to
me by Vos, Mennonite minister at
Amsterdam, author of good works
against negro slavery, and duelling.
He pretends, that Captein, extolled
before his departure, and whose
portrait, engraved by Tanjé from
a painting of Van Dyck, circulated
through all Holland, did not sup-
port his reputation; that, on his
return to Europe, awkward reports
were



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were spread of the immorality of his conduct: it is even asserted, says he, that he was not far from abjuring Christianity. If the first charge be true, the second becomes probable; like many others, he might become an unbeliever, to quiet his conscience for his infractions of the evangelical law. Yet, are these reproaches well founded? Vos himself does away a part of them by the doubtful manner in which he announces them; and Blumenbach has repeatedly written to me, that his researches have led to no proof against Captein, whose portrait he has got engraved for his collection of the varieties of the human figure.

The first work of our African was an elegy in Latin verses upon the death of Manger, minister at the Hague, his master and his friend.

Dutch planters, stifling the voice of conscience, were, doubtless, the instigators of Captein to become the defender of a bad cause. Believing, or feigning to believe, that, by the continuance of slavery, the propagation of the faith would be favoured, he composed a politico-theological dissertation, to maintain, that slavery is not inconsistent with evangelical liberty.

Captein makes no secret of the difficulty of his enterprise, and particularly that of replying to this text of St Paul, "*You have been bought with a price, make not yourselves the slaves of men.*" He supposes (I do not say he proves) that this decision excludes only engagements with idolatrous masters, to perform the trade of gladiators, or to descend into the arena against wild beasts, as was practised among the Romans. He employs the authority of Busbequius to prove, that the abrogation of slavery has not been without great inconveniences, and that, had it been preserved, we should not see so many crimes committed, nor scaffolds raised to overawe persons who have nothing to lose; but slavery, inflicted as a legal punishment, does not legalise the slavery of the negroes; and, besides, the authority of Busbequius is far from being a proof.

This Latin dissertation of Captein, rich in erudition, but very poor in argument, translated into Dutch by Wilhen, has been printed four times. The best that can be inferred from the paralogisms of this negro, to whom his countrymen assuredly will not vote thanks, is, that nations and individuals, unjustly reduced to slavery, should resign themselves to their unhappy lot, when they cannot break their chains.

Gallandat, who, in the memoirs of the academy at Flushing, has published a treatise on the slave-trade, shews very little judgment in praising the work of Captein upon this subject.

We have likewise, by this African, a little quarto volume of sermons in the Dutch tongue, preached in different cities, and printed at Amsterdam in 1742.

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## *On the Cultivation of the Faculties of Imagination and Taste.*

FROM STEWART'S PHILOSOPHICAL ESSAYS.

IN what manner imagination may be encouraged and cherished in a mind where it had previously made little appearance, may be easily conceived from the pleasures produced by its ideal combinations, when compared with the corresponding realities in nature and in human life. The eager curiosity of childhood, and the boundless gratification which it is so easy to afford it

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by well-selected works of fiction, give, in fact, to education, a stronger *purchase*, if I may use the expression, over this faculty, than what it possesses over any other. The attention may be thus insensibly seduced from the present objects of the senses, and the thoughts accustomed to dwell on the past, the distant, or the future; and, in the same proportion in which this effect is in any instance accomplished, "*the man*" (as Dr Johnson has justly remarked) "is exalted in the scale of intellectual being." The tale of fiction will probably be soon laid aside with the toys and rattles of infancy; but the habits which it has contributed to fix, and the powers which it has brought into a state of activity, will remain with the possessor, permanent and inestimable treasures, to his latest hour. To myself, this appears the most solid advantage to be gained from fictitious composition, considered as an engine of early instruction; I mean, the attractions which it holds out for encouraging an intercourse with the authors best fitted to invigorate and enrich the imagination, and to quicken whatever is dormant in the sensibility to beauty: or, to express myself still more plainly, the value of the incidents seems to me to arise chiefly, from their tendency to entice the young reader into that fairy land of poetry, where the scenes of romance are laid. Nor is it to the young alone that I would confine these observations exclusively. Instances have frequently occurred of individuals, in whom the power of imagination has, at a more advanced period of life, been found susceptible of culture to a wonderful degree. In such men, what an accession is gained to their most refined pleasures! What enchantments are added to their most ordinary perceptions! The mind awakening, as if from a trance, to a new existence, becomes habituated to the most interesting aspects of life and of nature; the intellectual eye is "purged of its film;" and things the most familiar and unnoticed, disclose charms invisible before. The same objects and events which were lately beheld with indifference, occupy now all the powers and capacities of the soul; the contrast between the present and the past serving only to enhance and to endear so unlooked-for an acquisition. What Gray has so finely said of the *pleasures of vicissitude*, conveys but a faint image of what is experienced by the man, who, after having lost in vulgar occupations and vulgar amusements, his earliest and most precious years, is thus introduced at last to a new heaven and a new earth:

> "The meanest flowret of the vale,
> The simplest note that swells the gale,
> The common sun, the air, the skies,
> To him are op'ning Paradise."

The effects of foreign travel have been often remarked, not only in rousing the curiosity of the traveller while abroad, but in correcting, after his return, whatever habits of inattention he had contracted to the institutions and manners among which he was bred. It is in a way somewhat analogous, that our occasional excursions into the regions of imagination increase our interest in those familiar realities from which the stores of imagination are borrowed. We learn insensibly to view nature with the eye of the painter and of the poet, and to seize those "happy attitudes of things" which their taste at first selected; while, enriched with the accumulations of ages, and with "the spoils of time," we unconsciously combine with what we see, all that we know and all that we feel; and sublime the organical beauties of the material world,

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world, by blending with them the inexhaustible delights of the heart and of the fancy.

To such students as wish to prosecute the philosophy of the human mind, the subject to which these last discussions relate, possesses many additional recommendations. While it affords a pleasing avenue to their favourite department of knowledge, it turns the attention to a very numerous class of phenomena, without a knowledge of which it is impossible to form a just idea, either of the intellectual or moral constitution of human nature. But, what is of far greater consequence to themselves, considered individually, it furnishes (as will appear more fully in the course of some of my future inquiries) the most effectual of all remedies for those peculiarities of judgment and of feeling, which are the natural consequences of metaphysical pursuits, when indulged in to an excess. In cases where the cultivation of imagination and of taste has been altogether neglected in early life, I would beg leave to recommend the study of philosophical criticism, as the most convenient link for connecting habits of abstract thought with these lighter and more ornamental accomplishments; and, although it would be too much to promise, to a person whose youth has been spent in metaphysical disquisition, that he may yet acquire a complete relish for the intellectual pleasures which he has so long overlooked, he may be confidently assured, that enough is still within his reach, to recompence amply the time and pains employed in its pursuit. Even if little should be gained in point of positive enjoyment, his speculative knowledge of the capacities of the mind, cannot fail to be greatly and usefully enlarged. A sense of his limited powers will produce that diffidence in his own judgment, which is one of the most important lessons of philosophy; and, by engaging his attention to his personal defects, may be expected to render his plan of education, for those who are to come after him, more comprehensive and enlightened than that which was followed by his own instructors.

In thus recommending the study of philosophical criticism as a preparation for the culture of the arts to which imagination and taste are subservient, I am perfectly sensible that I propose an inversion of what may, in one point of view, be regarded as the order of nature: but, in the instances now in question, the mind is supposed to be in a morbid or mutilated state; and the effect to be produced is the developement of powers and capacities which have never yet been unfolded. In such circumstances, we must necessarily avail ourselves of the aid of such habits as happen to be already formed, in order to call forth whatever faculties and principles are still wanting to complete the intellectual system.

In cases, on the other hand, in which the imagination or the taste may be suspected to have gained an undue ascendant over the other powers of the understanding, the philosophy of the human mind (supposing the attention to be judiciously and skilfully led to it, and the intellectual capacities not to be altogether unequal to the attempt), must necessarily prove the most profitable and interesting of all studies; and for this purpose, that branch of it which relates to philosophical criticism forms a connecting link, of which it is much easier for an instructor to avail himself, than when the curiosity is to be enticed (as was before proposed) in the contrary direction. The plan of study *here* suggested is copied from the order of

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Nature herself; the curiosity being led from known and familiar phenomena to an investigation of their general laws.

Nor do I apprehend that there is any danger of weakening the pleasures of imagination, by thus philosophizing concerning their sources; notwithstanding what Mr Burke has alleged in support of this conclusion, in the following very curious passage. I call it *curious*, as it appears to myself to be much more strongly marked with enthusiasm and extravagance, than with good sense and sober reflection. In point of mere expression, it is unquestionably one of the happiest in Mr Burke's writings; and even, in point of thought, I am far from considering it as altogether destitute of truth.

'The pleasures of imagination 'are much higher than any which 'are derived from a rectitude of 'the judgment. The judgment is, 'for the greater part, employed in 'throwing stumbling-blocks in the 'way of the imagination, in dis-'sipating the scenes of its enchant-'ment, and in tying us down to the 'disagreeable yoke of our reason; 'for almost the only pleasure that 'men have in judging better than 'others, consists in a sort of con-'scious pride and superiority, which 'arises from thinking rightly; but 'then, this is an indirect pleasure; 'a pleasure which does not imme-'diately result from the object 'which is under contemplation. In 'the morning of our days, when 'the senses are unworn and tender, 'when the whole man is awake in 'every part, and the gloss of novel-'ty fresh upon all the objects that 'surround us, how lively at that 'time are our sensations, but how 'false and inaccurate the judg-'ments we form of things? I de-'spair of ever receiving the same 'degree of pleasure from the most 'excellent performances of genius, 'which I felt, at that age, from 'pieces which my present judg-'ment regards as trifling and con-'temptible. Every trivial cause of 'pleasure is apt to affect the man 'of too sanguine a complexion; 'his appetite is too keen to suffer, 'his taste to be delicate; and he is 'in all respects what Ovid says of 'himself in love:

'Molle meum levibus cor est violabile telis,
Et semper causa est, cur ego semper amem.'

In this passage, the very eloquent writer states the pleasures of imagination, and those connected with the exercise of reason, as much more exclusive of each other, than seems to me consistent with fact. Indeed, I am strongly inclined to think (although I do not mean at present to enter into the argument), that they are both enjoyed in their greatest perfection, when properly combined together. The pleasures which Burke has so finely and pathetically touched upon, as peculiar to the imagination *in the morning of our days*, are the effects, not of the weakness of our reasoning powers, but of novelty, of hope, of gaiety, and of a great variety of other adventitious causes, which *then* concur to enhance the enjoyment; and with which the intellectual pleasures which come afterwards (so unfortunately, as Burke seems to suppose) to co-operate, are by no means, in the nature of things, incompatible, however rarely they may be combined in early youth. I question much, whether, in the picture he has here drawn, the numberless other enjoyments, which distinguish that happy stage of life, did not contribute powerfully to exalt in his conceptions that particular class of pleasures, on the memory of which he dwells with so much rapture; and whether, in estimating

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timating their comparative intenseness at different periods, he made due allowances for the effects of association in modifying all our recollections of the past, and more particularly of our tenderest years. I can easily conceive, that a man of taste should *now* persuade himself that, when a boy, he read Blackmore's Arthur, with far greater pleasure than that which he receives at present from the Æneid or Paradise Lost; because, in the former case, the original impressions received from the poem, rise to his remembrance with a thousand borrowed charms: but I never can believe, that the pleasure communicated to the most enthusiastic school boy by such a performance, bears, in fact, any proportion, even in intenseness, to what Virgil and Milton must necessarily impart to every person possessed of a cultivated taste and an enlightened understanding. — If Reynolds should have happened, in his old age, to revisit the village where he was born, with what transport would he probably recognize the most indifferent paintings to which the opportunities of his childhood afforded him access; and how apt would he be to overrate the pleasing impressions which he first received from these, by confounding them with the other attractions of his native spot! It is far from being unlikely he would fancy, for the instant, that he had never since been equally delighted: yet how extravagant would be the illusion, to compare any gratification of which his inexperienced mind could possibly be susceptible, with what he enjoyed at that moment of his after life, so admirably fancied by the poet:

..... " When first the Vatican
Unbarr'd its gates, and to his raptur'd eye
Gave Raffaelle's glories! "

The passive gratifications connected with the sensible impression of visible objects, were probably *then* much impaired by long use and habit; but how trifling this abatement, in the general effect, when compared with the *intellectual pleasures* so copiously superadded by his experience and observation?— by his professional studies; by his own practice as a painter; by his powers of judgment, comparison, and reasoning; by his philosophical curiosity concerning the principles of his favourite art, and the genius of this particular artist; in short, by every faculty and principle belonging to a rational and sensitive being, to which such an occasion could possibly afford any exercise? The greater the number of such intellectual enjoyments, that we can contrive to attach to those objects which fall under the province of taste, the more powerful must the effect of these objects become:— Nor would I be understood to exclude, in this observation, the pleasures connected with the severer sciences that regulate the mechanical processes of the different arts. Akenside has taken notice of the additional charms which physical science lends even to the beauties of nature; and has illustrated this by an example, which to me has always appeared peculiarly fortunate,—the redoubled delight which he himself experienced, when he first looked at the rainbow, after studying the Newtonian theory of light and colours:

..... " Nor ever yet
The melting rainbow's vermeil-tinctur'd hues,
To me have shone so pleasing, as when first
The hand of Science pointed out the path
In which the sun-beam, gleaming from the west,
Falls on the wat'ry cloud, whose darksome veil
Involves the orient."

But

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But waving all these considerations, and granting Mr Burke's general doctrine to be true, that the pleasures of imagination are enjoyed with the most exquisite delight, when they are altogether uncontrouled by the reasoning faculty, the practical lesson will still be found, on either supposition, to be exactly the same; for it is only by combining the pleasures arising from both parts of our frame, that the duration of the former can be prolonged beyond the thoughtless period of youth; or that they can be enjoyed even *then*, for any length of time, without ending in satiety and languor. The activity which always accompanies the exercise of our reasoning powers seems, in fact, to be a zest essentially necessary, for enlivening the comparatively indolent state of mind, which the pleasures of imagination and of taste have a tendency to encourage.

I will venture to add, however contrary to the prevailing opinion on this subject, that by a judicious combination of the pleasures of reason with those of the imagination, the vigour of the latter faculty may be preserved, in a great measure, unimpaired, even to the more advanced periods of life. According to the common doctrine, its gradual decline, after the short season of youth, is not merely the natural consequence of growing reason and experience, but the necessary effect of our physical organization: And yet, numberless examples, in direct opposition to this conclusion, must immediately occur to every person tall acquainted with literary history.

After all, however, it cannot be denied, that the differences among individuals, in the natural history of this power, are immense; and that instances very frequently occur, from which the prejudice now under consideration seems, on a superficial view, to receive no small countenance. If examples have now and then appeared of old men continuing to display it in its full perfection, how many are the cases, in which, after a short promise of uncommon exuberance, the sources of nourishment have seemed all at once to dry up, and the plant to wither to its very roots, without the hope or the possibility of a revival? In instances of this last description, I could almost venture to assert, that if circumstances be accurately examined, it will invariably be found, that a lively imagination is united with a weak judgment; with scanty stores of acquired knowledge, and with little industry to supply the defect. The consequence is, that the materials, which it is the province of imagination to modify and to combine, are soon exhausted; the internal resources of reason and meditation are wanting; and the imagination either disappears altogether, or degenerates into childishness and folly. In those poets and other artists, on the contrary, who have retained to the last all the powers of their genius, imagination will be found to be one only of the many endowments and habits, which constituted their intellectual superiority;—an understanding enriched every moment by a new accession of information from without, and fed by a perennial spring of new ideas from within;—a systematical pursuit of the same object through the whole of life, profiting, at every step, by the lessons of its own experience, and the recollection of its own errors;—above all, the steady exercise of reason and good sense in controuling, guiding, and stimulating this important, but subordinate faculty; subjecting it betimes to the wholesome discipline of rules, and by a constant application of it to its destined purposes, preserving to it entire, all the advantages which it received from the hand of nature.

*Anecdotes,*

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*Anecdotes, &c. Historical and Literary.*

" DE MORTUIS NIL NISI BONUM.

I MUCH more approve the maxim, *De mortuis nil nisi* VERUM, than *De mortuis nil nisi* BONUM."

*Wakefield.*

CHRISTIAN SECTS.

" Doubtless, every sect or denomination of Christians, however strange their mode of worship, possess well-meaning members, whose sole intention is to do right, according to their judgment; but, whilst I respect their sincerity, and applaud their motives, I cannot help indulging a smile at their absurdities.

" The Methodist begins his prayer with, ' Thou knowest what is best for me,'—and then takes up half an hour in dictatorial supplication; talks one moment of ' a still, small voice,'—and then roars out psalmody, as if the Deity were deaf.

" The Quaker hangs out a *sign* of religion, and evinces a greater *pride* in his *singularity of dress*, than that which he condemns in his more gaudy neighbour.

" The Calvinist tells you, ' the Deity is the essence of mercy and goodness,' and, at the same time, believes he has pre-ordained three parts of his creatures to everlasting misery.

" The Swedenborgian, puzzled in mazes of inexplicable matter, denies the resurrection of the body, —acknowledges that the soul is an immaterial spirit,—and then informs you that there are shops in heaven, to supply *food* and *raiment*.

" The high-churchman believes that Jesus was humble, lowly, and poor; that his Apostles were the same, and, as an emblem, brings forward a bishop, *taking up his cross in a coach and six!*" *Ryley.*

BELINSKI,

grand-marshal of Poland, once said to Augustus, elector of Saxony,— " Whatever opinion Europe may entertain of the king of France, upon examination, you will be found much above him." Augustus, who always had the highest respect for the character of Lewis the Great, appeared greatly surprised at the comparison. " Nay, you must agree to it," added Belinski, " when you consider, that whatever glory his most christian majesty has hitherto acquired, he never managed his government without council, or kept armies a-foot without money; now, you, sire, have done both the one and the other."

" POVERTY

is a disease which rages as much, and as frequently, in the republic of letters, as the plague in Constantinople." *Jortin.*

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*View of the present State of German Literature. From the French of C. Villiers, Author of ' Essay on the Reformation of Luther,' &c. &c. (Paris, 1809.)*

AMONG the nations who place their glory in the cultivation of literature, whom a noble emulation leads to contend in the labours of the mind, and to concur in forwarding the general progress of the human intellect, the Germans have always held an honourable rank. If they have not neglected the mathematical and physical sciences, any more than the belles lettres and the arts; if they have had a Kepler and a Leibnitz, an Otho de Guericke, Regiomontanus, Stahl, Lieberkuhn, Haller, Tschirnhaus, Tobie Mayer, Euler, and in the fine arts a Winkelman, a Sulzer, a Mengs, and a Klopstock; it yet appears, that the peculiar genius of the inhabitants of

Germany

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ermany disposes them to cultivate ie departments of history and an- ient literature. None of us are gnorant of the services rendered to iese branches of science by Came- arius, Buxtorf, Cluverius, Faber, 'rensheim, Gronovius and Grævius, 'ossius, Conrig, Scheffer, Morhof, teineccius, Spanheim, Puffendorf, udolf, Mascou, Fabricius, Struve, eckendorf, Mosheim, Baungartem, esner, Busching, Michaelis, Ruhn- en, and many others. These use- il men have, in our days, worthy uccessors, who have advanced along ith their age; and it is of a part of heir recent labours, that I am now o treat. May I be allowed previ- usly to illustrate, in a few words, hat are the local circumstances, he ruling ideas, which determine he object, and, as it were, the na- ure of the learned men of Ger- nany. In fact, so long as science poke only one language throughout Europe, so long as Latin was the diom common to the learned men f this part of the world, nearly the ame spirit was preserved among hem; and the object of their labours vas nearly the same. But since, hroughout the different countries, t has become so generally the cus- om, to write in the vulgar tongue, he European learned men have al- nost ceased to form a class so close- y united. Those of each country iave in a manner insulated them- elves from one another, have been atisfied with acting upon the pub- ic of their own nation, whose taste nd impulse they have necessarily ollowed; from which, in short, they must have experienced that reaction which always takes place between writers and the public. Hence, has been formed, in the bosom of every nation, a peculiar species of intel- ectual cultivation, a local mode in the study of the sciences, which, even when they speak the ancient idiom of the learned, render too often the intentions and views of one nation unintelligible, or at least foreign to the other.

Nature, by placing an immense barrier between the nations of the European continent, seems particularly to have divided them into two distinct races, whose temperament and character differ in a very high degree. The first, which may be called the *Gallic* race, occupies the south and west of the great chain of the Alps, and of the course of the Rhine. The other, the *Germanic* race, extends to the east and north of the same barrier. Whatever, on both sides, is not attached to the intellectual character of these two principal races, merits little consideration.

The German race, whose geographical limits extend from the Adriatic Gulf, the Rhine, the North Sea, to the German provinces of the empire of Russia, comprehending Denmark, and even Sweden and Hungary, has then its particular literature, prevalent in the countries now mentioned. The character of this literature resembles generally the character of the nation, more calm, more thoughtful, more inclined to subject itself to the empire of ideas, than the Gallic character, which, in its turn, is more lively, more disposed to embrace the empire of realities, and to select thence objects which it pursues with ardour. Each of these two modes of existing, has its advantages and its inconveniencies. This is not the place to compare and balance them. It is enough, if I give a slight view of the difference of direction which they must impress on the labours of the mind. The little which has been said, sufficiently shews, that the German student exerts, in his labours on the languages, in his researches into antiquity, in his manner of treating history, an assiduity, a perseverance, a scupulous exactness,



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actness which makes him carefully attend to the most minute details, convinced that nothing is useless, and that an observation, inconsiderable in appearance, belongs, nevertheless, to the whole mass of science, and may throw an unexpected light on some part of it. The importance which he attaches to things which may to others appear superfluous, makes him willingly say all that he knows; he and his auditory have time; and neither are urgent to seize, flying, a result which satisfies, even without proof, because it abridges trouble. This exactness, carried to excess, being sometimes tiresome to the reader who takes a slender interest in such researches, has made the reproach of pedantry be often attached by men of the world, to the labours of learned men in general, but particularly to those of German students; while the latter brand, as superficial and trifling, works treated in a different manner. But these recriminations prevail only among the vulgar; and men of real science know what to think of these shades arising out of local circumstances.

To this sort of literary conscience, and extreme uprightness, maintained by the German critic in his labours, we may add the consideration of this important circumstance, that he labours neither for a court, nor for a world modelled upon one, which may make elegance and refined taste the supreme requisites of success in every literary composition. Most of the German courts speak French, read French, and are almost foreigners in their own country. The German scholar finds thus his public in the nation itself, which is free, and, as it were, cut off from all influence of the court and of the great world. This nation, or rather these various nations which form the Germanic public, contain in their bosom a great mass of knowledge; or, which is the same thing, a very great number of enlightened men, of deep students. The learned men of Germany are thus judged by their peers; they are judged severely, but with justice, by a numerous public, who esteem their labours, and understand the spirit in which they are composed.

It has been already remarked, that this public, and these learned men, do not live in great cities, still less are they collected in a single capital, under the tyrannical empire of a conventional taste, of fashionable opinions, or of a world which wishes only to be amused and interested. The German scholar is insulated from what is called the world, his public is dispersed over a vast territory from Berne to the gates of Petersburg. He has nothing to do with a local spirit, armed with the strength produced by a great concentration. The multiplicity of places, of countries, does not permit it. The local spirit of one place is neutralized by that of others; so that, on one side, the public judges with sufficient liberality; and, on the other, the author, in his composition, enjoys a very great independence: he is entirely freed from all influence foreign to his studies, or his meditations. Hence the German literati have, perhaps, the most truly classical taste; they least modernize the antique. Hence the facility with which they initiate themselves thoroughly into the spirit of nations and ages so different from what we now see. Hence their real and solid success in archæological researches; in the interpretation and in the translation of the antients, particularly of the Greeks, either on account of some secret affinity between the two nations, as the analogy of the languages would seem to indicate, or from a common origin which is lost in the night of time.

There

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There is another circumstance, which, without doubt, has led the learned men of Germany into the true path for the interpretation of the Scriptures; this is the obligation felt by the protestant nations to penetrate thoroughly the meaning of the sacred books, both of the Old and New Testament. It is well known, what astonishing progress they have made, and are still making, in these two grand pursuits. But the interpretation of the Hebrew books, when it is treated on a great scale, necessarily introduces those who devote themselves to it into the very sanctuary of oriental literature, as the interpretation of the Greek books of the Bible introduces them into that of Hellenism, and into the knowledge of the Greek and Roman world. Such studies, when they become the favourite pursuit of a nation, powerfully prepare the mind for all those which have in view ancient times, languages, manners, and history. Thus protestant theology, and the manner in which it is taught, is one of the firmest supports of archaeology, of philology, and history, which flourish by its aid. These researches into the most ancient religious systems of the nations of Asia and Europe, cannot but give rise to great views in general mythological researches; a department which, at this time, principally occupies a number of the most profound men in Germany, (as we shall see by the notices of their labours in the following memoir), and in which they are in the path to the noblest and boldest discoveries.

This is not the only influence exercised upon German literature, by the remarkable direction of men's minds in that country to religious ideas. These ideas determine very often the nature of their labours. The philosopher turns his thoughts to religion; the historian treats the history of the church, and of theological dogmas, as the most important branches of the history of man. Hence German literature abounds in excellent writings upon this subject, which appear without intermission. In fact, it is with letters as with all human institutions; they receive the impression of local ideas, and are modified according to the reigning taste. Architecture, for example, aims every where to embellish the abode of man, and render it commodious; but, whilst the modern European places the apartment of the women often in the most conspicuous part of the edifice, the Asiatic constructs his *harem*, as the ancient Grecian did his *gyneceum*, in the most remote part, the farthest withdrawn from the eye. One constructs a temple, the other a palace; one a hill fort, the other a magazine; the former places his most elegant front towards the public road, in order to be seen; the latter secludes himself from the public, by the high walls of a court; the art of the architect, always the same at bottom, becomes, in this manner, modified by localities; thus is literature among different nations.

I have said enough to shew, what is the particular nature, and, as it were, the physiognomy of the literary labours of German scholars. I will add likewise, that, either from their solitary life, or from a noble feature in the character of man, which is most completely unfolded among them, they generally love science and truth, purely on their own account. They aim little at producing effect; they little regard the outward impression, and sacrifice it without difficulty to an ideal perfection, to a general progress of the mind, which seem to be the idol of almost all, and which gives to their writings, in an eminent degree, that mild and serious character which may be indicated by the word

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word *humanity*, by which our fathers designated the species of studies of which we here treat.

Lastly, I will observe, that these general features of remoteness from favour, and from the great, of a more *popular* life (if I may use the expression) among the learned men of Germany, give to the literature of that country forms rather republican than monarchical, rather the air of a forum, than of a court. But ought it not thus to be? and ought not social inequalities to vanish before this bond of science which unites all ages, all countries, and all ranks? The very expression, 'Republic of Letters,' is so consecrated by universal consent, that princes, the most jealous of their power, have heard and repeated it without repugnance. There is not even, in this literary republic of Germany, any possible preponderance of one place over another; no combination which can obscure the rest, no point where a body can be established, which can shine with a lustre equal to that, with which the Institute of France, for instance, is surrounded. The four classes of the National Institute of Germany are dispersed throughout the whole nation. Its members are found in the smallest seminaries, in towns of two thousand inhabitants, in country presbyteries, in particular universities and academies. This celebrated critic inhabits a country town; that great astronomer passes his days in a village. If taste, such as we understand it, loses thus somewhat in point of rule and stable foundation, liberty and originality of opinions gain. Opinion is seen pronouncing powerfully against opinion, school against school; and from this collision an unexpected light arises. If the celebrated Wolf emits, at Halle or at Berlin, some idea respecting an ancient author, which appears too bold, there arise at Copenhagen, at Gottingen, at Frankfort, at Meissen, voices to contradict him; and the whole of an enlightened public, who take part in this controversy, encourage both combatants, whose arguments are repeated and discussed in many learned pamphlets, to which masters of the art lend their anonymous pens

*(To be continued.)*

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*Account of Roman Inscriptions in Scotland: In a Letter from Dr Tanner to Mr Gibson.—From Bishop Nicholson's Correspondence, Edited by Mr Nichols. 2 Vols. 8vo. (London, 1809.)*

DEAR SIR,

THE inclosed Roman inscriptions were taken last summer in Scotland by Mr Urry, Student of Christ Church; by whose leave I send this copy of them to you. He is a very curious gentleman, and, therefore, I believe, you may safely depend upon their being exactly taken. Two of them have a great deal of carved work about them, which I would not pretend to delineate, neither was it drawn very well in Mr Urry's papers. The letters and figures are exactly as upon the stones; but I was forced to write the third line in the third inscription longer than ordinary, though it ought to be of the same length with the rest. I thought these might be of use to you, if ever you should put out a Latin Camden.

We have no news here at present, but are all in expectation to hear of a new Bishop of Oxford; for all here take it for granted that Dr Hough will be removed; otherwise the canvass at Magdalen College will be spoiled; where, upon a vacancy, the Presidentship is like to fall to Dr Hunt or Mr Rogers. Dr Pudsey, I think, desists.

I should have been extremely pleased if, upon the death of the late

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late Bishop of Worcester, our friend Dr Wake could have got into the House of Lords; but I rather wish him Bishop of any other place than this.

I believe I shall trouble you and the rest of my friends in London, about ten days or a fortnight hence; but, before that, you shall hear farther from

Yours most affectionately,
THOM. TANNER.

*All-Souls, April* 13, 1699.

1. Perth. At a village called Balmudy, in the sole of a byyer window.

P.LEG.II.A
Q. LOLLIO. VR
LEG. AVG. PR. PR

2. Stirling. At Castle Cary's House.

H. BAT.

3. At Castle Hill, near East Kilpatrick, in the end of a small thatched Cottage.

IMP. CAESAR. T. AELIO
HADRIANO. ANTONINO
AVG. PIO. PP. VEXILLATO
LEG. VI. VICTR. P. F.

4. This stone was found at Caer Leith, and is to be seen at Cockneugh.

IMP. ANTON.
AVG. PIO.
P. P.
LEG.
—
II
AVG.
—
F. P. III. CCLXXII.

6. This was found at Dougalston.

IMP. CAES. TITO AELIO
HADRIANO ANTONINO
—
AVG. PIO. P. P. LEG. II
AVG. PER M. P. III. DC
LXVI. S

## *Letter from Sir Robert Sibbald to Mr Lhuyd.*

(From the Same.)

SIR, *July* 10, 1703.

I DID recommend the question to be proposed anent the language of the Highlanders, to my worthy friend Mr Archbald Campbell, son to the Lord Noill Campbell, who told me he had sent them to one was best fitted to return answers to them. I have not yet seen the answers; but I shall mind Mr Archbald Campbell of them, and so soon as I get them they shall be sent to you. I must recommend the bearer, Mr Moor, an ingenious gentleman, and his pupil, the Master of Salton, to you. The Master is son to my good friend the Lord Salton, and is to pass some time of his education at Oxford: the youth is ingenious and well-natured, and I hope shall be a honour to his country. You can inform best whom he shall most frequent; and, I intreat you to give him and his tutor your best advice. I hope both of them will learn the Natural History in your Museum. I shall be glad to hear your work is well advanced you are printing. The expectation of what may be done at our Parliament, turns all men here from these studies. I have written, lately, a full account of the animals of the cetaceous kind, in our language; and also, "The History and Description of Fyffe, and the Rivers of Forth and Tay;" where I give an account of the Fishes in the Firths, and the Fowls which frequent the Hills in the Firth-of-Forth.

I shall be glad to hear from you at

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at your leisure, and to know the state of learning since your last.

I am, Sir, your assured friend,
and most humble servant,
R. SIBBALD.

The sudden departure of the gentlemen must excuse this short letter.

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*Memoir of the late Abraham Goldsmid.*

MR Abraham Goldsmid, whose self-inflicted death has produced so strong a sensation in the public, was the second son of a respectable Dutch merchant, of the Jewish persuasion, and came over to this country with his father and elder brother. He was born in the year 1757, and as soon as his age permitted, was initiated into the principles of merchandize. Tenderly attached to his brother, he became his partner when both were grown up, and when the death of their father left them in possession of a capital that enabled them to venture into bold speculations. Their indefatigable industry and natural acuteness soon improved their fortune, which was greatly augmented by the marriage of the elder Goldsmid with the daughter of Mr Solomons of Clapton, who brought him no less a sum than one hundred thousand pounds. From that time their commercial undertakings became more considerable, and in a few years they were ranked among the first men in the monied world. Their increasing riches introduced them to the notice of administration. Whenever a loan was wanted, the Goldsmids easily supplied a large portion of it; and as the terms which they offered were always advantageous, their fortune kept pace with the facilities which they granted to Government. In the purchase and sale of bullion, stocks, navy bills, and exchequer bills, and in negotiating foreign bills of exchange, they also annually disposed of millions, till at last the extent of their speculations, the greatness of their credit, and the liberality of their dispositions, caused them to be placed, without one dissenting voice, at the head of the Stock Exchange. Thus eminently raised in the public opinion, they incessantly laboured, not to obtain the applause of men, which they already possessed, but that of their own hearts. Charity and benevolence marked all their actions, and their munificence was not confined to the deserving objects of their own nation and belief, but extended to Christians of every denomination. They supported every public-spirited institution with their subscriptions, and never closed their hearts or their purse to those who wanted assistance, whatever might be their religious principles. The unfortunate end of Mr Benjamin Goldsmid, one or two years ago, is well known. It greatly affected his brother, and perhaps first awakened the thought of committing suicide in his mind. Mr Goldsmid was joint contractor with the house of Sir Francis Baring for the last loan, and taking the largest probable range, that he had dealt amongst his friends one half of the sum allotted to him, the loss sustained by the remainder at the rate of L.65 per thousand, which was the price of Thursday, was more than any individual fortune could be expected to sustain. Ever since the decline of omnium from par, Mr Goldsmid's spirits were progressively drooping; but when it reached five and six per cent. discount, without the probability of recovering, he appeared evidently restless in his disposition, and disordered in his mind; and, not finding that cheerful assistance amongst his monied friends, which he had experienced in his happier times, he was unable to bear up.

Another

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nother circumstance that is said
) have pressed heavy upon his
iind within the last week, was, that
e had borrowed half a million of
ie East India Company. He had
iven security for this sum, but the
eriod of redemption had arrived;
; was to have been paid off on Fri-
ay, and Mr Goldsmid, it is re-
orted, felt considerable difficulty in
aising the money. However, it is
aid there will be amply sufficient,
'hen his affairs are arranged, to pay
ll debts, and leave a large surplus.
Iis account with government is
erfectly clear, and the only loss he
ppears to have sustained is by the
all of omnium. It is rumoured
hat Mr Goldsmid had at one time
letermined, if possible, to put an
nd to all his dealings in the Stock
Exchange, and to retire to private
ife. But this determination could
iot be executed immediately, and
n the mean time, heavy demands
vould come against him. His tem-
ier, hitherto so equal, became, in
consequence, irritable. He lost all
iis fortitude. Despondency took
)ossession of him, and drove him to
he commission of that fatal act
vhich terminated his life. Yet he
o far mastered his feelings in com-
)any, that his friends and family
iad not the least apprehension of
iis committing suicide. He came
o town on Thursday, September
27, in his carriage, from Morden,
iccompanied by his brothers, Ed-
vard and Isaac, and his son Moses;
ind several friends who met him did
iot observe any thing particular in
)is manner or appearance. He re-
urned to Morden to dinner, and
iad company. In the evening he
oined in a party at cards, after
valking a good deal in his grounds,
ind giving notice to several of the
vorkmen employed in his large pre-
nises, that he would soon discharge
hem. On Friday morning he rose
it his usual early hour, and, about
half-past seven o'clock, was observ-
ed to pass over the bridge to the
wilderness or rookery, in his grounds;
and there he perpetrated the fatal
deed. His coachman having, as
usual, enquired what horses were to
go to town, he was referred to Mr
G. being told at the time which way
his master had walked. The coach-
man went in search of him, and was
the first that found him, weltering
in his blood, with the pistol grasped
in his right hand. Life was not
quite extinct, but before the medi-
cal assistance which was sent for,
arrived, he had expired in the arms
of his afflicted family. He has left
a widow and several children. He
was in his 53d year. An inquest
was held on Saturday, on the body,
at his house at Morden. Among
the Jury were some of the most re-
spectable and intelligent persons of
the vicinage. The proceedings last-
ed but a few minutes, when the fol-
lowing verdict was returned: "*Died
by his own hand, but not in his senses
at the time.*" His remains were in-
terred in the Jews' burial ground,
at Mile-end. The hearse, which
conveyed the body, passed over
London bridge, followed by the car-
riage of the deceased, and thirteen
mourning coaches, in which were
the High Priest, the Elders of the
Synagogue, and a great part of the
family, except his brothers, who
were too much affected to attend.
On their arrival at the ground, a
number of poor persons had collect-
ed to witness the interment of a man
who had proved not only their par-
ticular benefactor, but had studied
to render himself useful through life
to all classes of mankind. The
mourners were scarcely able to sup-
port themselves. Mr Alison, the
brother-in-law of the deceased, faint-
ed over the body twice, and sunk
on the grass, lamenting the dismal
event. The High Priest and Elders
paid every distinction in their power

to

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to the remains of their departed friend; but in conformity to the Mosaic laws, they withheld from him the customary funeral rites.

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*Account of the Different Orders of Spanish Grandees. From Laborde's View of Spain. 5 Vols. 8vo. (London, 1809.)*

THERE is much controversy concerning the period when the dignity of Grandee originated. Some antiquaries pretend to discover it during the reign of the early Gothic kings; but according to others, it dates only from the reign of Charles I. This Sovereign, having cheated the nobility out of the right to remain uncovered in his presence, afterwards conceded this privilege as a special favour to a few of the greatest and most ancient families in the country. The same privilege was granted in 1520 to a few of the principal families of Flanders, which at that time composed an important portion of the Spanish dominions. From that period to the present, the Kings of Spain have elevated to the rank and privileges of Grandee, such individuals as they thought deserving of the honour.

The Grandees of Spain are generally divided into three classes, which, however, differ from each other only in the form of the ceremonial to be observed by them when introduced at court. A Grandee of the highest rank, when presented to the King, covers himself before he replies to the salutation of his Majesty; one of the second rank remains uncovered till he has paid his compliments; but one of the third rank is not allowed to cover himself till he has paid his compliments, made his bow, and mingled in the crowd of courtiers. These several degrees of dignity are hereditary.

A fourth and fifth class of Grandees have been established of late years. They enjoy the same prerogatives as the three former, except that of remaining uncovered in the royal presence. Of these classes one is hereditary and transmissible, the other is restricted to the individual on whom it has been conferred: the latter is called in Spain a grant of the honours of Grandeeship.

The rank of Grandee, both hereditary and personal, is also granted on particular occasions to foreigners; several of the French nobility especially, have solicited and obtained this honour, in order to place themselves as nearly as possible on a level with the Peers of the realm in their own country. There is no reciprocity, however, in this concession, there not being a single instance of any Spanish nobleman being raised to the honours of the Peerage of France. The reason of this depends, however, in a considerable degree, on the circumstance that in France no one can be a Peer, without possessing a large territorial domain; whereas in Spain the title of Grandee is wholly unconnected with landed property.

The Grandees are at the head of the Spanish nobility, and at court take precedence of all secular dignities except those of Constable and Admiral of Castile. They take the oath of allegiance to the King immediately after the Bishops; they are allowed to approach very near the Royal Person, and in all public ceremonies occupy the places nearest to the Royal Family; they perform the funeral honours to the Princes of the Blood. In criminal cases they are almost independent of the ordinary tribunals, and can be arrested only by the express permission of the king; they wear the ducal coronet, have a king at arms, and are preceded by mace-bearers; in the Royal Chapel they are seated on

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n a bench by the side of the King. hey have the title of *Excellence*, nd in all letters are addressed by he appellation of *Excellentissimo enor*; this prerogative, however, hey share with the Ministers of tate, the Captains General of the rovinces and of the army, and the ieutenant-Generals. When they rrive in a garrison town, a guard f honour is appointed them, consisting of a company with its officers nd a standard. The King addresses them as his cousins, and their vives are received by the Queen in ier apartment standing, and are fterwards seated on cushions.

The Grandees of Spain pretend o an equality of rank with the Electors of the German Empire, nd the Princes of Italy; but this laim has never been decided; the Electors and Princes have constantly refused to admit it, and in order o escape unpleasant disputes, they woid, as much as possible, meeting with each other.

The privilege most valued, however, by the Grandees, is that of being covered in the royal presence, a privilege which they share with the Cardinals, the Papal Legates, the Archbishops, the Grand Prior of Castile, of the Order of Malta, the Generals of the Orders of Saint Domingo, and of Saint Francis, the Ambassadors of Crowned Heads, the Knights of the Order of the Golden Fleece, the Knights of the Military Orders when the King assits at their chapters, the Grandees of Portugal, and the Members of the Chamber of Castile when they assemble in Council in the King's apartment.

All the Grandees and titled nobility, except the most ancient families and those who have obtained a special dispensation, pay two imposts to the king, the *media annata* and *lanzas*. The first is paid by every new Grandee on his creation, and at every future succession to the title; the latter is an annual tax. The former amounts to about 100,000 reals (L.1000) for a Grandeeship, and to 30,000 reals (L.312. 10s.) for a patent of titled nobility. The fine paid for the succession of a son to his father's honours is very moderate, but increases considerably when the title passes to a collateral heir, amounting in this latter case sometimes to 24,000 reals for a grandeeship. This impost is to be paid for every separate title to which a person may succeed, whatever may be their number. In like manner the *lanzas* is levied annually on every individual title. A Grandee pays 800 ducats (L.95 16s. 8d.); a Count, or Marquis, pays 300 ducats (L.34. 7s. 6d.), and a Viscount pays 1800 reals (L.18 15s.) The united produce of these two taxes amounted in the year 1787 to 5,400,000 reals (L.56,250.)

The nobility of Spain was formerly wholly devoted to the profession of arms, and obtained signal honour from the perseverance and final success of its exploits against the Moors. This ardour for military exploits was so totally extinguished during the last century, that the repugnance by which it was succeeded appeared to be insurmountable; of late years, however, it has been very sensibly giving way, and at present there are few of the higher nobility who either have not been, or are not now actively engaged in the service. The constitution of Spain admitting of *mayorazgos* has no doubt done much towards occasioning this reluctance to a military life. Almost the whole property devolving on the eldest son, the younger ones have so small a pittance as for the most part to be incapable of maintaining themselves, in the style of living expected from an officer in the army. Even those who



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who follow this profession generally quit it the moment that their elder brother renders them at all easy in their circumstances by the grant of a *mayorazgo*.

Another principal cause of the indisposition of the Spanish nobility for a military life, is the disagreeable prospect of spending their whole lives immured in garrisons, and indulged with leave of absence only for short periods and at distant intervals, and with the loss of half their pay while they are absent. Of these garrisons, some are ruinous on account of the excessive expences in which it is almost necessary to indulge; others are solitary posts in villages and small towns destitute of means and oportunities of instruction, of social intercourse, and of the most reasonable pleasures, where the soldier passes a melancholy, monotonous, insipid life, where his faculties become torpid, and where he loses by degrees all the energy and activity of his mind and body.

The nobility of Spain enjoy, even at present, several very important privileges. They are alone admissible into the four military orders; they are exempt from certain imposts, from service in the militia, and from the billeting of troops. They are not liable to imprisonment for debt, except for arrears of taxes payable to the King; they cannot be confined in the common prisons, nor can their house, their horse, their mule, or their arms be taken in execution; at Barcelona they can only be put under arrest by the chief Alguazil of the Royal Audience, who is always a noble.

Formerly, however, the privileges of the nobles, especially the Grandees, were much more numerous and important. They were possessed of castles and fortresses, which enabled them often to set at defiance both the Sovereign and the laws. They nominated the Justices of all the villages and towns under their vassalage, and these Justices were dependent only on themselves. They alone, together with the Bishops, represented the nation in the States-general of Castile, for the Commons did not obtain a place in this assembly till the thirteenth century. They levied on their own lands a tythe of all ecclesiastical revenue, on the plea of holding themselves in constant readiness to march against the Moors. They established imposts on their vassals and tolls on their lands, and had guards for their personal safety.

In the kingdom of Aragon, to the above privileges were added the following: no vassal could bring any action at law against his lord, the States assembled in 1381 having declared publicly, that the punishment of Lords guilty of injustice belonged to God alone. It was also rendered illegal to pass sentence of capital punishment on any noble, whatever his crime might have been, perpetual imprisonment being the severest punishment to which they were liable. These immunities were supported by the vast riches of the nobles. The greater part of the Spanish territory was in their possession. In the reign of Charles I. according to L. Marianus Lientus, the revenues of the Grandees and and titled nobility alone amounted to 1,482,000 ducats; a prodigious sum, when the difference in the value of money between that time and the present is taken into consideration. The Commons of the kingdom of Castile affirmed in their manifestos during the same reign, that in the whole country between Valladolid and San Jago in Galicia, an extent of about 100 leagues, the King possessed only three villages, and the nobles the rest.

The nobility being thus become so powerful as to be formidable to the Sovereign, rendered it a main object

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object of the royal policy for several generations, to reduce an order equally hostile to the King and the people. The execution of this plan was commenced in the fourteenth century by Alphonso XI. who, in the year 1333, obliged the nobility to surrender or destroy the greater part of their castles and fortresses; in the year 1390 King John succeeded in rendering the Justices of the nobility amenable to those appointed by the Crown: in the year 1473 Henry IV. caused the States assembled at Maria de Nieve to suppress the tolls and imposts levied by the nobility in their own domains: Ferdinand V. by means of the States of Toledo, assembled in 1488. rendered it unlawful for any nobleman to have a body guard: lastly, Charles I. deprived them of the right of remaining covered in the royal presence, and in the year 1538 excluded them entirely from the General Assembles of the States.

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*W. C. on the Policy of attacking Trade, in opposition to the Doctrines contained in the Summary for August and June; with Notes in support of these Doctrines.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

IN your Summary of Politics for August, page 610, you direct the attention of your readers to three points; first, the Campaign in Portugal; second, the Commercial Policy of the Belligerent Powers; and, third, the State of the Bullion. With regard to the first and last of these points, though not disposed to subscribe to your sentiments, yet I do not think it necessary to make any observations. With regard to the second point in your Summary, viz. the Commercial Policy of the Belligerent Powers, I take the liberty of sending you a few observations, which, I conceive, the impartiality you profess requires that you should insert in your next Number.

After congratulating your readers, and the country at large, on the adoption of a milder system in France, you profess your anxiety, that some arrangement could be devised for extending to trade complete protection against the fury of war, and you lament the folly and prejudice by which nations have been tempted for such a length of time, to persecute those who were traversing the world for the purpose of multiplying the enjoyments of its inhabitants. By this you would seem to insinuate that the merchant is altogether disinterested (*a*), and has no other object in view but the good of mankind; whereas, I apprehend it will be found, without derogating from the respectability of such a character, that he is chiefly, if not solely, influenced by a regard to his own private advantage; and if this be the case, it is but fair that his risk should be in proportion to his gains (*b*); but granting for a moment that the assertion should be well founded, yet we are to consider in what sense it is true. Is it the object of the British merchant to multiply the enjoyments of the inhabitants of Britain or of France (*c*)? You will

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(*a*) By no means. Admitting the interested motives of the merchant, the argument remains in full force.

(*b*) We have nothing to do with the *motives* of the merchant. The question is, what are the effects of his industry. Our argument is this. Here is a person who benefits both France and England, no matter from what motive, and is it not on this account bad policy in those two powers to interrupt him in those labours, by which they both profit?

(*c*) We care not what his object is. The effects of his industry are to increase the enjoyments both of his own country and of France, and he cannot do the one without the

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will not say that the latter is the case, or if it is, on what principle can it be made out that the government of Britain is bound to protect and assist its subjects in endeavouring to multiply the enjoyments of its enemies? If the object is only to multiply the enjoyments of our own countrymen, in what way does the system of warfare that is carried on, namely, that of distressing the trade of France, interfere with this object (*d*)? If, again, you apply the assertion to the merchants of neutral powers, is it not evident that from the moment they take part with our enemies, and endeavour to assist them against us, by multiplying their enjoyments (*e*), or in any other way, they give up the privileges of their neutrality, and have no longer any claim, either upon our protection or forbearance.

As to the blockading system, as it is called, it is no doubt intended to injure our enemies, and, at the same time, to enrich ourselves, and it is the natural consequence of our naval superiority, nor will it be condemned by any but those who envy us that superiority. It would no doubt be a very desirable thing, that wars should be altogether prevented; it would be desirable, since they cannot be prevented entirely, that they should be carried on without interfering with the comforts and enjoyments of individuals, but so long as they are to be prosecuted by the usual methods of guns, swords, and other deadly weapons, that, I am afraid is altogether impossible. But you seem willing to sacrifice the lives of men for the purpose of preserving their enjoyments. Now, Sir, I cannot help thinking that it is a much better way for one nation to overcome another by distressing their trade, and diminishing their enjoyments, than by cutting their throats. And, if the restraints which we impose on the commerce of our enemies shall force them to reasonable terms of accommodation (*f*), I think this is much better than if we could obtain the same end by routing them in the field, and destroying three fourths of their army, at the expence of one half of our own (*g*).

With

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the other. While he increases the enjoyments of France, he increases those of Britain, and *vice versa*. If he is prevented from increasing the enjoyments of France, he is prevented from increasing those of Britain. The enjoyments of both countries are so bound together, that the blow which strikes the one must strike the other; and, in these circumstances, we hold it to be better policy to allow France to prosper by trade, while we prosper along with her, than to injure her prosperity and our own at the same time. The authors of this war against trade never seem to have perceived that trade is a mutual benefit, and that its loss must be a mutual evil.

(*d*) It does interfere; because the trade of France cannot be distressed without distressing, at the same time, that of Britain.

(*e*) This is the strangest definition of the privileges of neutrality which we recollect any where to have seen. It is admitted on all hands, that the neutral trader must take no share in the war between contending states; but the difficulty has always been to reduce this principle to practice, and to specify what would be construed into taking a share in the war, and what would not. This writer, however, cuts short the difficulty by declaring, that the neutral traders, if they assist our enemies by *multiplying their enjoyments*, forfeit the privileges of neutrality,—a pretension never supported by the wildest declaimers in favour of our maritime rights,—at variance with the principles and practice of all civilized nations,—and leading directly to licentiousness and anarchy; for if it were held to be an overt act of hostility in the neutral to multiply the enjoyments of one of the belligerents, he would be debarred from all kind of trade with either of them—a state of thraldom to which he would never submit, and which, if attempted to be enforced, would spread universal war through the world. This country, however, has never contended for any such pretension.

(*f*) We maintain that they have no such tendency.

(*g*) Our argument here is entirely misunder-

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**With regard to your assertion, nat the calamities of individuals rely influence the policy of states,**

nderstood, for which we do not blame W. ., as it is very imperfectly explained in the ummary which he appears to have been xamining. If he will turn, however, to he Number of this work published in June ast, he will find a full statement of the ori- in and progress of the controversy, with n exposition of the principles for which we ontend. If, after revising that statement, with attention and candour, W. C. shall per- ist in thinking our opinions wrong, we hall then be happy to hear his objections-- which we pledge ourselves either to answer, or to retract what we have said. In the mean time, we beg his attention to the following passage:--'From this statement, 'our readers will perceive, that the object 'both of France and Britain, in attacking 'commerce, is to distress each other's sub- 'jects; by which means each party expects 'to compel its adversary to accept of rea- 'sonable terms of peace. A peace, on rea- 'sonable terms, is, in truth, the object of 'all war; and according as the means em- 'ployed are more or less calculated to ob- 'tain this object, their policy is to be esti- 'mated.—An examination of this principle, 'on which the whole argument turns, will 'tend considerably to shorten our remarks 'on this subject; as it will be unnecessary, 'if we can shake the principle of the system, 'to enter into an examination of its details. 'When two nations determine to appeal to 'arms, their object is clearly to try which 'is the strongest party; and whatever de- 'cides this question most readily, is un- 'doubtedly the best mode of making war. 'In a land war, the armies of the two 'hostile nations meet—a battle is fought— 'and peace follows the submission of the 'weaker power. It is impossible to devise 'a quicker method of bringing matters to 'an issue; and although the conflict of 'armies produces infinite calamity, the 'means employed are so intimately con- 'nected with their object, and are so ob- 'viously necessary, that no complaint is 'made—no irritation is excited for to 'complain of this mode of making war, 'would be to complain against war itself. 'It is under this system, that war, assum- 'ing the appearance of a generous com- 'petition of gallantry and skill, presents 'the singular spectacle, of men brought 'together to destroy each other, and yet 'preserving in their intercourse all the 'courteousness of social life.

'It is otherwise when war is conducted upon different principles—when the means employed, though they inflict certain misery upon mankind, are very remotely connected with their object. Such, however, is, in a great measure, the character of every war waged against commerce. It distresses and ruins the merchant, and lessens the enjoyment of nations. While its evils are, in this manner, certain and immediate, its benefits are exceedingly doubtful; and a nation which pursues measures so pregnant with evil, and apparently leading to so little good, is apt to incur the imputation of cruelty. Its hostility appears to proceed more from resentment than from policy; and it naturally gives rise to similar feelings on the part of the adversary. In this conflict of revenge and passion, the privations inflicted by an enemy, in place of submission, only produce more obstinate resistance. In this age of the world we surely have not to learn, that man is governed more by his reason and his passions, than by his physical propensities; and that suffering, when combined with a sense of oppression, has no tendency to subdue the mind: for what suffering can be conceived equal to that of submitting to an enemy whom we hate?

'In proof of these reasonings, we might safely appeal to the history of every war in which this mode of hostility has been tried. The present state of the two great powers of Europe furnishes, however, sufficient confirmation of their truth. The hostile decrees of France, and the British Orders in Council, have undoubtedly so far succeeded, as, in many parts of the world, to have placed commerce nearly at a stand. Both parties have been severe sufferers by these measures; but, so far from submission, they seem only the more determined on resistance.

'The great objection to this mode of hostility, therefore, is, that it counteracts its own object; and so far from facilitating the return of peace, which is its avowed purpose, it gives rise to so many angry feelings, that peace is never once thought of.'

**it may be true to a certain degree; but though rulers may be deaf to the calamities which war brings upon their subjects, yet they may be compelled by the very misery which these calamities occasion, to put an end to a war which they are no longer able to carry on. For it is not true, at least, in a great commercial**

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mercial nation like our own, that the evils arising from the decline of commerce are confined to those engaged in commercial pursuits,—the merchant, the manufacturer, and the labourer. All the other classes of society must ultimately suffer from the same cause; and the interests of those who have the greatest influence in conducting the government of the country, may, and must be affected to such a degree as to compel them to listen to terms of peace. I need only mention the termination of the American war, (*h*) which was certainly brought about in this manner, and the same cause must always produce the same effect. You say the present change in the commercial policy of Britain and France appears to have originated in the mutual necessities of both. This assertion I consider as totally unfounded. Indeed, you seem to admit this, when you say in the very next sentence, that the government of France, impressed with the folly of its past conduct, appears to have meditated a change in its policy (*i*). Now, as the change is confined to the policy of France alone, how can it be conceived to have originated in the necessities of Britain? The decree which has been issued in France proves most clearly that the advantage, and consequently the necessities of France alone have been consulted (*k*). It permits

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By attending to these reasonings, W. C. will perceive that we disapprove of attacking trade, because we think that such hostility, although its professed object is to force an enemy to reasonable terms of peace, has no such tendency. The calamities brought upon a country by the conflict of armies may be very great; but this mode of hostility has a tendency to bring the matter to an issue; a battle gained, or a battle lost, is a step towards peace. And, at any rate, the war waged against trade, does not supersede the battle in the field. If it did, this would be a good argument for keeping it up. So far from this being the case, however, it is a clear addition to the miseries of war for no purpose whatever.

*(h)* The American war! Does not this writer know, that, during that war, Britain used the most severe measures to bring America to her terms,—burning her coast towns, ruining her fisheries, shutting up her ports, preying upon her trade. The avowed purpose of these severe measures was to *force* the Americans to reasonable terms of peace; in other words, to make them submit. Did they then submit? Did they not, on the contrary, grow more united, and more determined in their resistance? And does not this writer also know, that the American war was brought to an issue by the battle in the field? Britain and America might have continued till this day, harassing each other's trade, without coming one whit nearer their purpose. But when Cornwallis' army surrendered to Washington, the strife was decided. It was brought to this issue by the conflict of the two armies, and it would have had the same event had every other species of hostility been forborne; and having no influence on the issue of the contest, and being on this account of no use, we contend, that, in every view of policy and humanity, it ought to have been forborne.

*(i)* This is an unfair comment on our words; and the writer, to make out his statement, lays hold of detached sentences, the meaning of which can only be judged of, while they are allowed to stand in the context of which they form a part. We say, that 'there is no doubt that the effects 'of the late commercial decrees have been 'severely felt in both countries; and, accordingly, while, in Britain, the merchants 'were holding meetings for the purpose of 'procuring a modification of the obnoxious 'edicts by which they were embarrassed, 'the government of France, impressed 'with the folly of its past conduct, ap'pears, at the same time, to have medi'tated a change in its policy. We here state, that these decrees have been equally felt in both countries. Our reasons are, that, in Britain, the merchants have been holding meetings to relieve themselves from their effects; and when we speak of the present change in the policy of Britain, of course we allude to the measures then supposed to be in contemplation in consequence of their complaints. We were not quite so stupid as to suppose, that the repeal of the French decrees was any evidence that their effects extended beyond France.

*(k)* No question of it. And, in like manner, the meetings of the merchants in Britain are clearly referable to their necessities, and not to those of France.

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its the importation of colonial and ther produce, of which France stood reatly in want, but admits not a ingle article of the growth or maufacture of Britain. In short, the ecree in question is the work of ur enemies alone,—it has no reerence whatever to the interest, or dvantage, or necessities of Britain, nd, therefore, can in no sense be uid to have originated in the mual necessities of both nations (*l*).

Towards the conclusion, you furish one of the strongest arguments gainst the propriety of the arrangeents which you propose for affordg to trade complete protection aainst the fury of war, when you dmit that in the present state of ie contest, Britain can in no other ay affect the interests of France (*m*), ut by circumscribing her trade by ea. This is now the only opportuni which is afforded for any conflict etween the two nations. It is true at naval and military strength canot be brought into contact. In is state of things the war might ontinue for ever, if by mutual areement the commerce of both naons were protected from aggression (*n*). Here then is the only mode which is left us by which we can hope to bring France to terms of accommodation (*o*), namely, by interrupting her trade as far as we can, even though thereby we contribute to increase the sufferings of her innocent subjects; nor is it true, as you assert, that this system of commercial hostility, while it preys on the domestic comforts of individuals, has no tendency to bring the contest to a speedy decision, or to accomplish any of the great objects of war (*p*). The Milan and Berlin decrees were evidently and avowedly designed to ruin the trade of Britain. The British orders in council were intended to counteract this effect;

(*l*) We do not say so. On the contrary, e say that this decree originated in the cessities of France alone.

(*m*) *Affect the interests of France.* This a very vague expression. We deny that e war waged against trade has any tenncy to bring about a peace; and we have ready stated our reasons for thinking so. e at the same time state, that this is the ly mode of hostility left to us; and this stility being useless, having no tendency force our enemies to peace, or to proote any one object for which nations take arms, what is the conclusion—not surethat we shall persist in a mode of warre proved to be useless, merely because ere is no other mode left, but that we all bend our thoughts to peace; and if at is found impossible, that we shall en confine ourselves to a system purely fensive, husbanding our resources in every ssible way. It never surely can be mainined, that we ought to persist in attackg the trade of France, after it is plainly oved that this does us no good.

(*n*) But if, as we assert, the hostility waged against commerce has no tendency to bring the war to a conclusion, it will evidently not protract the war one moment longer to forbear this mode of hostility.

(*o*) We always deny that it has the slightest tendency to bring France to reasonable terms of accommodation. This is the very ground on which we disapprove of it.

(*p*) This is to the point. If this is proved, our argument falls to the ground. Let us attend, then, to the reasonings which he brings forward in support of this proposition. He tells us, that the French decrees were intended to ruin our trade, and that the orders in council were intended to counteract their effect by forcing Bonaparte to rescind them; and that *if* they produce this effect, they will serve to convince our enemy, that all his attempts to ruin our trade are unavailing, and they will thus incline him to peace. Now, in the first place, so far from having produced this effect, by which W. C. virtually consents that their utility shall be tried, they have produced an effect directly the reverse; for they have inflamed Bonaparte to greater violence than ever. By his own shewing, therefore, W. C. is confuted; for the orders in council have not fulfilled the conditions upon which he rests their efficacy. This, however, is a narrow view of the question. Supposing there had been no such thing as orders in council, or Berlin and Milan decrees, our argument in favour of trade holds equally good. These are the mere details of the system. Why not o the principle at once?

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effect; but it is not by the issuing of orders and decrees, but by putting them in execution, that the intended effect is to be produced; and, if by executing our orders in council, we compel the enemy to rescind his obnoxious decrees, has not this, so far at least, a tendency to bring the contest to a decision, by convincing him that his efforts to ruin our commerce are altogether unavailing. It is difficult to conceive on what principle any man can assert that this long and ruinous war is without any assignable object. Is it not one of its objects to maintain our commercial superiority, which it is clearly the object of France to destroy?—Is it not the evident and avowed object of France to reduce all Europe under the dominion, or at least, the influence of one man?—And, is it not the object of Britain, and the most honourable object which it is possible to conceive, to prevent this effect (*q*)? So that instead of saying that the present war has no assignable object, it is truly astonishing how any man can forget this object for a single moment. Will you assert that Buonaparte has no object in view by the army now under the command of Massena? Does not all the world see clearly that his object is to subdue Spain and Portugal; and is it not the object of Britain to prevent this (*r*)? And will you still say that the war has no assignable object? It is abundantly clear, that both Britain and France, have not only an assignable, but a great and important object in view; and the only question must be, on what side the object is attainable? With regard to the rancour and resentment which have been displayed on both sides, during this contest, they may, I think, be accounted for by the nature and origin of the war itself. It is evidently a war of opinions (*s*),—a war of principle against licentiousness,—a war in which regular and established governments have had to contend for their very existence, and against attempts to undermine the foundations of civil society, and to introduce universal anarchy and confusion. During such a contest, the passions of men have been inflamed to the highest pitch, and no doubt, on both sides, acts of outrage have been committed (*t*), which the Philosopher

(*q*) This, we admit, was formerly the object of the war; but, as we have long thought it unattainable, in our opinion, it has of course long ceased to be any object. Our object, in the American war, was to reduce America. But, after the surrender of Cornwallis's army, this, being judged unattainable, ceased any longer to be an object. In the same manner, France having conquered the continent, its safety ceases to be any longer an object of our care. The object of a physician is the recovery of his patient; but after the patient is dead, that object is gone.

(*r*) The safety of Portugal, to those who think there is any hope of saving it, is certainly an object; but to those who think there is not, it is no more an object than the salvation of the continent.

(*s*) There is a laughable story in Gibbon's History, of a set of monks, who met together to dispute about the essence of the Trinity, and who, being wearied with the unsatisfactory logic of words, set to and beat one another black and blue with cudgels. This is the only idea we could ever form of a *war* of opinions. When men differ in opinion, we can easily understand why they should appeal to reason and argument, because these are the only weapons by which such a war can be carried on. But why those who differ in opinion should go to war—should endeavour to mangle each other's bodies with deadly weapons, we leave this writer to explain. Opinions prevail through the force of reason, and it is by reason alone that they can be combated. To propagate opinions by the sword—to force opinions upon men against their reason, what is this but the very essence of persecution?

(*t*) So then this writer admits, that this war against licentiousness, has necessarily led to licentiousness. So it will always be, war is a most questionable expedient for promoting good order. We have had also wars for religion: but the real

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hilosopher must be ready to con-
emn. But when a laboured de-
nce of our enemies, containing, at
ie same time, a severe invective (*u*)
gainst the plans on which necessity
as compelled the British govern-
ient to carry on the war, makes its
ppearance in a publication long and
eservedly celebrated, it appears to
be a duty incumbent on those who feel for the honour and the interests of Britain, to endeavour to counteract its effects by exposing the false principles on which the charge is made. It would have been easy to have extended the preceding observations to a much greater length, which might perhaps have been necessary to give them their due weight; but from a wish not to occupy too much room, I have been forced to omit several things which occurred on reading over the Summary itself, and which, I believe, will also occur to every one who will give himself the trouble to consider it with due attention. And, though in addressing you, Sir, as the Editor of the Scots Magazine, I have appeared to consider you as the author of the paper in question (*x*), yet I would not be understood, by any of the remarks which I have made, to have expressed myself in anywise unsuitably to the high respect which I entertain for you, as the Conductor of a Miscellany, from which I have often derived much pleasure and instruction.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
K———y. W. C.

*Octr.* 11*th* 1810.

al friends of these highest of human
lessings, religion and civil order, will he-
tate, before they appeal to war for their
ipport.

(*u*) This is not the case. So far from a
efence, do we not state, "that the Go-
ernment of France, impressed with the
*lly* of its past conduct?" Is this a defence?
he whole system for annoying trade we
ink is wrong; of course we must disap-
rove of all the means which are resorted
, to reduce it to practice, whether they
e called Orders in Council or Berlin De-
rees. At the same time, we are ready to
dmit, that this country, in attacking trade,
surps no new pretension; she is justified
i her conduct by the practice of all civiliz-
d nations. We wish her to give it up,
owever, not so much because we violently
lame her past conduct, but because we
ink that the privilege of attacking trade
of little consequence; and that Britain, if
ie consents to an arrangement for giving
eace and security to the merchant, will
ain eternal honour by so great an act of
enevolence and mercy—an act which will
and bright in the page of history long af-
r the voice and passion of the present
our shall be forgotten. W. C. ought, be-
des, to recollect, that we are at issue with
im upon the reason of the thing; and
iat if he establishes the conduct of this
ountry as the standard of right and wrong,
here is an end of all discussion. We may
irther inform W. C. of a fact which he
ay perhaps not know, that all those pri-
ileges which have since excited so much
ttention, under the specious appellation of
aritime rights, were given up by Mr
'itt, in the commercial treaty concluded
ith France in 1786—a measure which,
hough almost forgotten amidst the commo-
ions by which it has been followed, will
or ever remain a monument of wisdom, of
oderation, and of policy—the discourse of
ien of reflection in after ages, and the
heme of the historian's praise.

(*x*) The author of these doctrines has no wish to shift them upon any other person. He has too great an interest in them; he is impressed with too firm a faith in their truth and importance ever to disavow them. Those opinions, if they are ever acted upon, would, in his mind, so eminently conduce to the peace, freedom, and happiness of the world; and would, in every way, so essentially serve the best interests of mankind, that it will ever be his glory and his pride to avow and to defend them, firmly, though temperately—without any anger or ill-will against those who differ in opinion from him, and without trying any means to convince them, but calm and temperate discussion.



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## SCOTTISH REVIEW.

*A General Survey of the Counties of Ross and Cromarty; drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture. — By Sir George Stewart Mackenzie, Bart.—Edinburgh, 1810; 8vo, pp. 353. Phillips, London.*

DR COVENTRY, Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh, alluding to the Surveys of the different counties, published under the direction of the Board of Agriculture, in a late publication,* asserts,—"that, in the corrected reports and publications therewith connected, there is detailed more useful and distinct information on various branches of agriculture, and on rural concerns in general, than was in print before they were drawn up." To the truth of this assertion we readily assent. The facts detailed, and the information communicated to the public respecting the present state of the country, in these volumes, will remain a lasting monument of the public spirit and industry of the present age; and succeeding writers, on the subjects of agriculture and political economy, will have reason to acknowledge the labours of their forefathers, among whom the names of the gentleman who at present presides at the Board of Agriculture, and his coadjutors in these important and laborious investigations, will make a very conspicuous figure.

In a preceding number of the Magazine,† we had an opportunity of examining a former publication of the author of the present Survey, in which we were much pleased to discover a laudable spirit of patriotism, exhibited in an active and assiduous pursuit of those studies which tend to promote the permanent and essential interests of the country. The perusal of the present volume has not induced us to alter our opinion, or tended to destroy that favourable impression which we had received on reading his other treatise. In the present work, he has shewn much industry in giving a precise and minute account of these northern counties, accompanied with observations, which display a vigour and independence of mind which we must applaud, even where we differ from him in opinion.

The introductory part of the work consists of an historical account of the erection and boundaries of the shires of Ross and Cromarty, from the Third Report of the Commissioners for roads and bridges in the Highlands of Scotland, by a Gentleman of Inverness. The county of Ross, which likewise includes the island of Lewis, is of very considerable extent; stretching across the island, and embracing a large tract of sea coast, particularly on the western side, where it is indented with several bays, or *lochs*, as they are called, running far into the interior of the country. The face of the country here is steep, rugged, and mountainous, affording tolerably good pasturage, with some small tracts of arable ground about the shores of these bays. The eastern coast contains a considerable tract of arable land, which seems, in many places, to be under a pretty good course of husbandry. The original bounds of the county of Cromarty were very limited, being confined to the north-east point of the peninsula, lying between the Murray and Cromarty Friths. The first Earl of Cromarty, a leading political character towards the close of the seventeenth century, had so much interest at court as to procure

* Discourses explanatory, &c. p. 187.
† No. III. p. 210.

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ire an act of Parliament, whereby e whole property possessed by mself and some of his near rela- ons, situated in different parts of oss-shire, was annexed to Cro- arty; so that the original extent the county was greatly enlarged. ideed the present limits do not em to be very accurately under- ood: and this has occasioned much fficulty, with respect to public ncerns, in both counties.

In the first chapter, the extent id divisions of both counties are retty accurately defined, accom- anied with a table containing the imes of the different parishes, with ie victual and money stipends of ie clergymen, and schoolmasters' laries; from which it would ap- ear that these allowances are libe- al, although, as Sir George re- arks,—"it must be allowed, that, i some cases, they are but mode- ate, considering the duties to be erformed, and the rank in which minister of the gospel ought to e supported." In the section upon limate, the author, we conceive, as not displayed his usual judg- ient, as much of the information ere communicated might have been ithheld, without danger of incur- ing any charge of inattention to he orders of the Board. Though re are pleased with some observ- tions he has made, yet we think hat he would have shewn more espect to the understandings of he gentlemen he was addressing, r the public at large, if he had mitted such sentences as these, herein he acquaints them, that he air "presses equally on every ide of any body exposed to it; nd were it not for the tendency which all matter has toward the centre of the earth, any thing once placed in the air would remain suspended. The weight of the at- nosphere is subject to frequent va- iations, and the change of density is made use of to prognosticate the weather, by means of an instrument called a barometer." And, in an- other place, he adds,—"our dis- tance from the Sun is not sensibly greater than that of the hottest regions of the Earth. It is the direction in which the Sun's rays fall, which occasions the difference of heat. When the rays fall per- pendicularly, more of them will strike on a given space than when they fall in a sloping direction."— P. 31, 36. This, no doubt, is all true; and the inferences drawn from it may be equally so; but it will readily occur to most of his readers, that such remarks rather resemble the language of the master of an academy instructing his pupils in the first principles of natural philo- sophy, than a communication to the Board of Agriculture concern- ing the present actual state of the counties of Ross and Cromarty. We were rather alarmed with what Sir George affirms respecting the climate becoming worse, and the seasons later, within his own recol- lection. The writer, we believe, is but a young man; and if the season has become "at least a fortnight later," than it used to be within his remembrance, what must it be a century or two hence?

The second chapter treats of property, which has increased very much in value since the introduc- tion of sheep husbandry, and an improved mode of agriculture. The estates are mostly under a very strict entail, and generally hold of the Crown. The feu duties are fixed in grain, converted into mo- ney according to the fiars of the county. Some very minute tables respecting these rates, with the va- lued and real rents of the different parishes are likewise given.

In the third chapter, upon build- ings, several of the seats of the principal proprietors are described

at

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at considerable length, as well as the policies and improvements connected with them. Excepting in a very few instances, the tenantry are represented as being very ill accommodated with respect to houses. Those of the cottagers are in the same stile of uncomfortable meanness. We most cordially agree with the writer in thinking, that the interests of both the proprietor and tenant are injured by making the latter come under the burden of building his house and offices, while his capital might be much more profitably employed in improving his farm. This practice, it seems, still prevails in some parts of these counties.

In the fourth chapter there is a long section on the size of farms, in which a very unfavourable, and we are obliged to add, a faithful account, is given of the common modes of husbandry pursued in most places by the generality of the highland peasantry. This is what is called the crofting system, and the baneful effects of such a practice are fully and distinctly pointed out. Sir George is by no means partial to his countrymen, or inclined to favour, or even palliate, what is blameable in their character or moral habits; but when a different disposition appears, he as readily bestows his approbation where it is justly due. Several instances of improved farm management are detailed at great length; and the history of the introduction of sheep farming, and the opposition which such an innovation met with from the natives, is copiously related. On the subjects of inclosing and implements of husbandry, there is nothing peculiar in those counties.

In the seventh chapter, upon arable ground, we have the process of raising the different grains very distinctly and accurately detailed. In this part of his work the author seems to be completely master of his subject, though it may be objected that he too often brings forward his own practice, where we wish to be informed of the general modes of husbandry pursued through the counties he is describing. Indeed, this objection will apply to several parts of the work; but as the practice appears in almost every instance to be prudent and judicious, we are the less displeased with his making it fully known.

In the twelfth chapter, upon live stock, we are informed that there is not much attention paid to the breeding or improvement of cattle. With the following observation upon sheep, we are by no means satisfied. — "There is an observation which I can make with a considerable degree of confidence, and which is of some importance to breeders; and that is, that from all I have been able to notice in the habits of sheep, and the effects of various treatment upon them, the quality of their wool is not affected by any variation of food or climate."—P. 221. Now, the very reverse of this has long been known and remarked by those who have had the best opportunities of examining the case, and the greatest experience in sheep management. Indeed, what Sir George afterwards states, seems to confirm the truth of what we have been advancing, when he says,—"if no selection is made, the wool will soon degenerate;" but what else can occasion this degeneracy but either the pasture or the climate?

The two following chapters are employed in describing the western districts. The surface of the western part of the county is naturally rugged and mountainous, and the climate more humid, of consequence better adapted for pasturage than agriculture. It is at present chiefly stocked with cattle. Sheep husbandry is beginning, however, to be

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be introduced into some parts of it; and there can be no doubt entertained but they will succeed, if proper attention is paid to their management. In speaking of the general character of the inhabitants of the western coast, the author, though he blames their natural indolence of disposition, pays the following compliment to their moral character, which we are happy to transcribe, as it is very seldom that Sir George is lavish of panegyric, when the native peasantry of his country come under his observation. —"In honesty and sobriety, the people of the west coast are far superior to their inland neighbours; and were their situation improved, by proper attention from the landholders and government, I have not the smallest doubt that they would become, instead of being a reproach, the pride of the country." P. 257.

In the section upon population, the subject which has of late been so much agitated respecting the depopulation of the highlands, since the introduction of sheep farming, and an improved mode of agriculture, has succeeded the crofting system, is discussed at great length. To this subject the author seems to have paid a very considerable degree of attention, and in the investigation of it he discovers a manly and independent spirit, unbiassed by prejudice or local attachments. We could here gladly transcribe a considerable portion of this section, but we are sorry that our limits will not permit. What follows, is not only consistent with reason, and the present state of the highlands, but may be quoted as a favourable specimen of the author's stile.

—"The study of political economy is intricate and difficult; but the state of the highlands is now such, as to render more study necessary for the proprietors of estates, than they seem willing to undertake. Prejudice has long imperiously reigned in the midst of the mountains, and she has not yet been entirely expelled from her dominions. The Earl of Selkirk's publication will probably be the means of at length bringing about an universal right understanding on the subject of highland population, and convincing all who are at present in doubt, that the true value of land is to be found, not in the number of ignorant and idle people, who can contrive to live upon it, but in the number of cattle and sheep, and in the quantity of corn it can produce.

"There exists a very strange contradiction in the opinions of many persons who have an interest in the prosperity of the highlands. It is now universally admitted to be desirable to introduce a better system of agriculture, and also a method of rendering our numerous mountains more productive. Yet it has not in very many instances been discovered, that these two desirable objects are quite incompatible with the retention of the present number of people. Those parts of the country, which are capable of cultivation, cannot be turned to the best account, without being occupied in large portions. Such portions cannot be occupied without a sufficient capital and competent skill." P. 295.

Sir George proceeds to shew, that the native highlanders possess neither of these requisites; and then enters into an examination of the different plans which have been proposed for retaining and giving employment to the natives of the country. Among these, the fisheries, in his opinion, seem the most likely to promise success. The abuses practised, in these establishments, and the means for preventing

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ing them, are stated in a very full and dispassionate manner. In our own opinion, a total abolition of the duty upon salt, and exemption from excise laws, would operate more beneficially than any other plan which could be suggested; and the defalcation to the revenue might be supplied, by assessing some other article which is not such a common and necessary ingredient in the food of man.

We consider the work we have been examining as a valuable addition to that mass of information communicated to the public by the Board, respecting a considerable portion of the northern part of the island. The author seems to have fulfilled his engagement pretty faithfully; and though he gives his opinion on many points, we conceive, in rather too decisive and dogmatical a manner, yet he discovers himself, on almost every topic he discusses, to be a man of observation and good sense.

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*Triumph of Virtue, an Allegorical Romance, with other Poems. By William Clapperton.* 8vo. 3s.

IT has been often, and, we think, very justly regretted, that an art, which has yielded mankind delight in all times, and in all regions of the globe, should unfortunately be productive of consequences which every sober considerate man has reason to lament. The influence of poetry on young and susceptible minds cannot be wondered at, since the sentiments and passions, which it usually expresses and conveys in the most seductive language, are so much in unison and harmony with the mind and feelings of uncontaminated youth, as to claim at all times a particular preference. Independently of these attractions, the fancy, invention, and ingenuity of the poet, cannot fail to make vivid impressions at a period of life when the mind is so alive to every thing new, singular, and romantic, and when unchecked by judgment and reflection, or unfettered by the fastidiousness of critical taste, every thing connected with imagination, however wild or extravagant, is seized on with avidity, and dwelt on with delight. Hence the natural consequence of *imitation*, or, in other words, poetical scribbling, at a period of life when the influence of private interest is unfelt,—when the call of useful application is unheeded, and when the general assiduity of mankind is viewed in no other light than the drudgery of sordid and avaricious minds, unoccupied with aught but selfish considerations. Impressed with these sentiments, and influenced by very opposite feelings, the young votary to the muses, turns with rapture to his favourite studies, and on his acquiring, by practice, as much mechanical skill as to enable him to express his sentiments and emotions in *rhyme*, conceives himself a *poet*;—writes on—shews his productions to incompetent, partial judges, who applaud, 'till the very echo applauds again,' and then publishes to the world, what the public at large treats with perfect neglect. We humbly conceive, that this short description is a fair and unprejudiced representation of what actually happens to nineteen young rhymsters in twenty; and it is submitted to the serious consideration of all *fond partial* parents, if, instead of encouraging what they are so apt to conceive the dawnings of *genius* in their favourite child, every expedient ought not to be adopted, and every art put in practice, to check propensities which materially retard the progress of a young man, who has nothing but his own industry to insure success in life, and which tend not only to establish habits and predilections

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tions not easily overcome, but ultimately to occasion embarrassment, difficulties, useless labour, mortification, and ridicule.

We mean not, most assuredly, to apply these observations particularly to the young author of the production immediately under review, although we cannot, consistently with our duty, avoid remarking, that had he and his friends viewed matters in the same light as we have already done, it is likely that he never would have ushered them into public notice. If he is not a *poet*, (which falls but to the lot of a very few), it cannot be denied that he is a smooth pretty versifier; if he possesses not the fire and vigour of original genius, he is neither deficient of sentiment nor of piety; and if the powers of invention, or the ingenuity of contrivance are not very apparent in the construction of his Tales and Romances, it must be allowed that the object and tendency of all his pieces are strictly moral and well meant. He appears, indeed, to be an amiable, well principled young man, influenced by the best passions and dispositions, and uniformly devoted to the cause of virtue and religion; and it would give us much concern to think, that any strictures which may fall from our pen, should occasion pain or uneasiness to a breast that feels so sensibly for the general good of society. It is principally for this reason that we have *prefaced* our remarks on the production immediately before us, by some general reflections on those of a similar description; and we would fain hope, that what we have advanced, and what we are now about to notice, will be taken in good part, and convince him that our intentions are friendly.

The first piece in the volume, and what gives a title to the work, is, in our opinion, the most exceptionable of the whole. Exclusively of the versification, which is certainly not happy, the whole incidents and events brought forward, are so extravagant, improbable, and inconsistent with belief, as to destroy every effect produced by description. It is true, that this is presented as an allegorical romance; but the days of allegory and romance are now happily over: we look not now for what is wild, wonderful, and beyond the limits of all human credibility, but for what is natural, interesting, and impressive, either by correct delineations of what we are convinced *may* exist in real life, or by the colouring, pathos, and simplicity, which the poet of nature throws over his picture, to render it captivating to the reader, merely by the apparent resemblance it bears to what we have often seen and felt, and, consequently, can readily conceive. Without these essential qualities, all the creation of fancy, and all the contrivance of fable, accompanied with the happiest versification, will avail little; for, while we *may* admire the art of the poet, we cease to be interested with what fails to attract merely for its dissimilitude to any thing with which we are acquainted. To illustrate this by example, we have only to refer to the productions of a *real poet*, who has lately attracted all descriptions of readers by a method which we think not only ingenious but new. With all the exuberance of fancy, all the contrivance of incident, and all the freedom of fiction, he has interwoven circumstances, and introduced persons, places, and events, so generally known, and so well established by historical testimony, as to disguise the appearance of fable, and make the reader conceive that every thing is not only *probable* but true. This, exclusively of his powers in painting, is an art which, indeed, falls not to the lot of one poet in a thousand

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thousand; but it may serve to establish the truth of our remark, and convince some of our poetical readers, that it is not the mere introduction of marvellous and unnatural events that constitute real genius, or will ever secure the affections or approbation of the most ordinary reader.

As the above remarks apply equally well to the other romances and legendary tales contained in this volume, we shall forbear specifying them, contenting ourselves with this general observation, that however amusing and interesting the composition of these pieces might have proved to the author during his hours of solitude or leisure, and however innocent and excusable such recreation may be, to soften and sooth the breast of sorrow, we are much afraid that they will fail to excite similar emotions in the breasts of those who require a more powerful stimulus to awaken them to sympathetic feelings for the sufferings of a delicate and susceptible mind. To convince the author, however, that we are not among the number of the callous, and that we have in more instances than one experienced, not only sympathy, but an interest in his future happiness and prosperity, we shall, for the gratification of our readers, present them with his concluding production, entitled, 'The Parting,' which, for modesty, simplicity, and pathos, is sufficient to disarm criticism of all its severity.

Farewell, my feeble harp!—now rest awhile—
Perchance for ever—ne'er again to ring!—
Unless (blest thought!) some sweet benignant smile
Of fav'ring Fortune shall "awake thy string,"
And to my pow'rless hand new spirit bring—
But grant it so—yet should thy judges frown,
And thy poor lays to dark oblivion fling—
Then thou, my harp, must lie for ever down,
And moulder on the sward, amid some forest brown.

And to the solemn sentence I shall bow
In silence meek, nor e'er shall I repine—
Unnumber'd lays must to oblivion go,
Of which the race to come shall hear no line!—
For not round every brow the bay shall twine;
Its wreath unfading only crowns the few,
Within whose favour'd breasts the fire divine
Burns strong, and glows with warmth for ever new;
And when their bones are dust, Fame does their shades pursue.—

Whate'er thy doom—lov'd harp! I not regret
The little moments I have struck thy wire—
For oft to banish woe, with thee I've sat,
And milder thoughts thy tones did aye inspire;—
Tho' not at all times when I might desire,
Thy sounds, tho' weak at best, would deign to swell—
And oft I've blam'd thee for a cruel lyre,
That could to woe refuse thy lulling spell—
Now let us part as friends—poor, feeble harp, farewell!—

We have bestowed more than usual attention on this article, not with the view of applying our remarks to the author of the present little volume in particular, but, if possible, to make some impression on the minds of those juvenile bards, who, conceiving themselves gifted with true poetical genius, in consequence of their being able to write smooth flowing versification, come confidently forward to the bar of the public, and over-deluge the land with rhyming insipidity. When we look around us, and perceive all descriptions of people writing verse,—fine gentlemen and sentimental ladies—shoemakers and weavers—colliers and common labourers—practitioners of law, and practitioners of physic, have we not good reason to expect, that, amidst this general blaze of genius, much genuine poetry will be found? and yet,

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ret, when we seriously and sorrowfully examine these heaven inspired trains, the work drops from our hands as if struck by a torpedo. Now, however we may lament this poetical mania that prevents plain industrious people from attending to their business, let it not be understood that we are complaining of their writing, what no doubt affords them pleasure; we are only complaining of their *publishing to the world*, what prudence, common sense, and a very small portion of diffidence or modesty might easily conceal, or at least keep in their possession, for the amusement of themselves and their intimates, till the united approbation of competent judges convinced them that their productions possessed merit. Could this once be happily accomplished, the name of *a poet* (now generally applied to every dabbler in ryhme) would no longer be an epithet of ridicule, but of respect; nor would the inhabitants of the British isle, and we among the rest, see monthly and yearly groaning under the accumulating load of what is called *poetry*, but which, in truth, is as far distant from genuine poetry, as a common collector of butterflies and shells is from a BOYLE or a NEWTON.

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*Scottish Literary Intelligence.*

THE Letters of the late Anna Seward, written between the years 1784 and 1807, selected by herself, and bequeathed to Mr Constable for publication, will appear early in January, comprising six volumes, most beautifully printed, in post octavo. The epistolary correspondence of eminent persons forms a species of publication, perhaps the most generally acceptable of any other. They present great characters in that point of view under which we most delight to view them, in their familiar and social intercourse, when moving in a sphere, and under the influence of feelings and situations similar to our own. Considered in these lights, the Letters of Miss Seward possess very peculiar claims to attention. This lady was placed in the centre of one of the most brilliant literary societies in Britain; a society which had given to the world a Darwin, an Edgeworth, and a Day; on a spot, too, which had recently produced Dr Johnson and Mr Garrick. No other publication, containing so much anecdote of the literary society of Litchfield, has hitherto appeared; the present, therefore, will afford an interesting specimen of the tone of familiar intercourse which prevailed in it. Miss Seward's poetical fame and character, however, had extended her connections far beyond the limits of this literary circle: many of the most distinguished persons, in all parts of these kingdoms, were included in the list of her correspondents. Among these, we may mention James Boswell, Esq. Dr Percival, Wiliam Hayley, Esq. Lady Mary Ann Carnegie, Dr Darwin, Helen Maria Williams, H. Repton, Esq. Mrs Knowles, C. Dewes, Esq. Archdeacon Clive, G. Hardinge, Esq. Rev. T. S. Whalley, Mrs Brooke, F. N. C. Mundy, Esq, Mrs Mompessan, Dr G. Gregory, Mrs Piozzi, J. Wedgwood, T. Swift, Esq. Sir B. Boothby, Lady Blaikiston, Dr Downman, J. Courtenay, Esq. M. P., E. Jerningham, Esq. Lady Gresley, Rev. R. Polwhele, Dr Parr, Mrs Jackson, Col. Doudeswell, Mrs H. Thornton, Lord Bagot, Lady E. Butler, Miss Ponsonby, Earl of Carlisle, Mrs Sneyd, T. Park, Esq. Walter Scott, Esq. Rev. H. Todd, Countess of Cork and Ossory, R. Southey, Esq. Rev. R. Fellowes, &c. &c.

The present collection possesses a



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a peculiar superiority over almost all others, in being free from those abuses to which, in a greater or less degree, they are inevitably liable. Being generally surreptitious or posthumous, they want the sanction and controul of the author; and publishers, eager only to gratify the general avidity for such compositions, swell their volumes with materials which are neither edifying to the public, nor honourable to the memory of the writer. But, in the present instance, there can be no room for any such irregularity; all the letters, now to be published, having been carefully selected, and deliberately bequeathed, by Miss Seward herself, for publication.

[*For Literary Intelligence, English and Foreign, see page* 808.]

# Poetry.

## *Stirling Castle; a Song.*

*Air* — "*She rose and let me in.*"

BY H. MACNEILL, ESQ. *

*Author of* "*Will and Jean,*" *&c.*

WHERE Stirling Castle towering stands
Proud o'er its cultur'd plain;
Where Wallace led his patriot bands,
And strewed the field wi' slain;
How blest was I, by winding Forth,
Wi' Mary smiling nigh,
Ere pride ourereturned plain native worth,
And cast it cauldly by!

O, Mary! can'st thou view the time
When smiling at my side,
Adorn'd in Nature's blooming prime,
Ye kent na ought o' pride;
Your look was artless, modest, mild,
Ye car'd for nought but me,
As singing 'mang yon knowe flower'd wild,
Ye sat upon my knee:

Ye sang o' Love's enticing wiles,
Its pleasures and its smarts;
Ye kent na then o' *Fashion's* guiles
That cool warm Lover's hearts;
The gowans springing 'mang our feet
Nae purer were than thee;
But now, nae mair these smiles I meet,—
Nae *look glints kind* on me.

The rose that blooms in native vale
And fragrant scents the air,
Blawn frae its stalk by stormy gale
Soon fades to—bloom nae mair!
The storm o' *Pleasure* rader still,
Blaws Nature, kind and free,
Far frae its hame flower'd sheltering hill,
And sae its blawn on thee!

O, Mary! fly the tempting snare
O' Fashion's gaudy shrine;
The midnight feast, wi' a' its flare,
Is no for hearts like thine:
But come, untainted, modest, mild,
As ye were wont to be,
When artless sweet, ye sigh'd, and smil'd,
And sang upon upon my knee!

For, trust me, Mary! time will come,
When cur'd o' folly's pride,
When Youth has flown wi' a' its bloom,
And Lovers drap aside;
Ye'll rue the hour wi' sighs o' wae,
The tear aft in your e'e,
Ye left your hame flower'd shelt'ring brae,
And slighted Love, and me.

* We hope to be able, in succeeding Numbers, to present our readers with other pieces from the admired pen of Mr Macneill.



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# Summary of Politics.

AMONG the various important objects that occupy the public attention, the progress and probable issue of the campaign in Portugal still continues to hold the chief place. The very near approach of the hostile armies, the opposite accounts that are given of their comparative numbers, situation, and strength, and the still more opposite speculations that prevail as to the result, concur to communicate a high degree of interest to their movements, and to direct the eyes of all Europe to the scene of action. The position occupied by Lord Wellington extends from the sea, near Torres Vedras, to Alhandra, across the whole isthmus, the troops being ranged in three lines, and every pass or important station fortified by cannon and redoubts. On the other hand, the French army is situated directly in front of the British forces, and their object does not appear to be to attack Lord Wellington, but rather to hem him in on the spot to which he is confined, with the sea on his left, the Tagus on his right, and their own position in his front. With a view accordingly, of collecting provisions for the purpose of enabling him to remain in his present position, General Massena has dispatched Loison's division to Thomar; and he appears also, according to Lord Wellington's account, to be constructing a bridge over the Tagus, so as to open a communication with the country of Alentejo, whither, it is said, that the corps of Victor is directing its march. The object of these movements is evidently, by means of Victor's corps, to command the south bank of the Tagus, so as to reduce Lord Wellington to depend for provisions on the country round Lisbon, or to have his supplies brought by sea.

Notwithstanding, however, the deep interest excited by the uncertainty in which our foreign affairs are at present involved, the attention of the country has been recently excited by an event of a more domestic nature, which, to all our other difficulties, has superadded the weakness attending that sort of interregnum which arises from the suspension of the royal functions. We allude to the unfortunate return of the malady with which his Majesty was afflicted in the year 1788; and which, having again attacked him, though, as is said, in a milder form, has led to a total cessation of the kingly authority. Upon the first appearance of this unhappy event, it was found that the Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 15th instant, and was intended to be farther prorogued until its meeting for the dispatch of business, but could not be so for want of the sign manual to the requisite commission, must of necessity meet on the day when the existing prorogation expired; and, accordingly, on that day a very full meeting of both Houses, considering the time of the year, and the unexpected nature of the meeting, assembled. The cause of such an unusual

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unusual proceeding was explained to the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor, and to the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who proposed an immediate adjournment of a fortnight, as the most delicate and proper measure to be followed under all the circumstances. Both Houses accordingly adjourned for a fortnight, after directing letters to be written to their absent members, requiring their attendance on the day of meeting. Upon that day, the subject was again resumed by the Lord Chancellor and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who gave the most confident assurances of his Majesty's speedy recovery, and concluded with proposing a farther adjournment for a fortnight.

This was opposed by several members, chiefly because no parliamentary ground had been laid for such a measure, by the examination of the physicians, either before the Privy Council, or at the bar of the House, upon which alone, as an authentic warrant of proceeding, the House ought to come to any resolution upon a subject of such high importance. To adopt this, or any other course, upon the mere assertion of the Minister, would, it was said, be a dangerous precedent for future times, while it was also contrary to the experience of the past; though, from the many dangers that encompass the present situation of the country, there was clearly more to be dreaded now than formerly, from any lengthened suspension of the royal functions. Upon this question, the House having divided, the resolution of adjournment was carried by a great majority.

In the mean time, the symptoms of his Majesty's afflicting malady, in place of abating or improving, have, it is said, and, indeed, as is evident from the bulletins issued at St James's, become progressively worse, insomuch, that the Ministry, it is reported, have summoned the Privy Council to meet, in order to examine the physicians, and to pave the way for the only measure of security which can be followed in this pressing exigency of the state.

In turning to the illustrious personage who is entitled by law and by nature to fill the high office, to which, though in the fullness of years and experience, he has been prematurely called by the dispensations of Providence, there seems to prevail throughout the nation but one general sentiment as to the propriety of reviving that scheme of distraction and inefficiency, by which, under the name of limitations, it was proposed, in the year 1788, to trammel the royal authority. How far, upon the cessation of the kingly functions by any such event as at present afflicts his Majesty, it is within the competency of Parliament to supply that defect, and, if so, whether they may name a Regent, or a Council of Regency, and select any one man, or set of men, from the whole mass of the people, to fill these high and sacred offices; or, on the *other* hand, whether, upon the supervening incapacity of the reigning Monarch, the Crown does not, *eo ipso*, descend to his successor, as in the case of a natural demise,—are questions by which, it is hoped, there will be no longer any necessity for distracting the attention of the people. Surrounded as we are with perils, and standing, as it were, alone upon the earth, while every day is producing events more important than the last, and the powers of darkness and commotion seem to be arraying themselves, to confound, if it were possible, the eternal dictates of justice and peace, who would wish to see the hand of imbecility upon the helm, or the distractions of

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of party poisoning the very fountain of power. Let those to whom the government of the country is committed follow their own views of conduct in the actual posture of the world, unfettered by positive restraints, and superior to popular delusion. They are called upon to act in no ordinary scene.

It is impossible to cast a glance at the policy of the country, closely related as it is under the present system, to the situation of the continent, without being forcibly struck with the measures of injustice which are now resorted to, for the sake of enforcing the restrictions upon commerce. The whole intelligence lately received from abroad, tends clearly to shew the determination of the French Emperor to persist in his plans for excluding the trade of this country from the continent; and although, in this attempt, his own subjects will, no doubt, suffer extreme distress, this consideration does not appear to influence his policy. In Frankfort, Leipsic, and other places, a strict search for colonial produce and other goods has been made; a guard of cavalry having previously been sent for, and the gates shut to prevent the possibility of escape; and there is little doubt that, throughout the whole continent, similar rigours will be enforced. The fatal experiment, then, will at length be tried,—whether it is really possible to draw a line of separation between this country and the continent; to lay an interdict on the trade of Europe; and to prevent the merchants of different countries from meeting together to supply the mutual necessities of mankind. And it must be admitted, that this experiment will now be tried under more favourable circumstances, than at any former period. Had such a scheme, indeed, been formerly proposed, it would have been treated with that derision which an impotent attempt at mischief never fails to draw on its author. But now, when the whole of Europe is united under one ruling power, and all its resources wielded for one common object; when it is considered, too, that this scheme is to be executed by an army, it is impossible to look upon such a formidable engine of annoyance, without some degree of alarm. The circumstance, indeed, of the military power being exclusively employed, is, in truth, the most alarming feature of the system; for we should hardly imagine it possible, by civil regulations merely, to give efficacy to so extensive a scheme of oppression. Laws, though they are frequently perverted to bad ends, are not the natural instruments of violence; and a proceeding of this nature, where it is disguised under all the ceremonies of legal form, is never half so bold or effective, as when it appears in its own natural colours. Tyranny, when it is forced to cringe to the feelings or prejudices of mankind, wants all that strength and spirit which it possesses, when it is allowed to shoot to maturity in its own natural soil. According to the system established on the continent, we see violence marching straight to its object, unencumbered with those slow forms of proceeding which take away its spirit, and leave room for evasion. The decrees against trade are executed by troops, and ruinous confiscations are the consequence of any attempt at evasion. In what degree the present contraband trade, already much cramped by former restraints, will suffer under the present regulations, it is impossible exactly to ascertain. That it will suffer, however, there can be no doubt; for it is evident, that the merchant cannot carry on the same trade under such a system of proscription, as where

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where he has a free market opened to him; and to what cause, indeed, are we to ascribe the present critical state of public credit, and the late numerous bankruptcies, but to the restraints under which our trade has laboured. In these circumstances, it is clear, that unless some amicable arrangement is agreed upon, for putting an end to the scene of violence and discord which has been already allowed too long to prevail, we have no means of shielding ourselves from the mischiefs with which we are threatened; the expedient of distressing the trade of our enemy has been already tried, and he has joined issue with us upon that ground, having inflicted greater distress on his own trade, than it ever could have suffered from any hostility of ours. What then remains to be done? To abandon at once a system, which, although its professed object has been to bring about peace, has gone on in a regular course of violence, until it has at length reached a climax of tyranny and injustice, which, for the honour of human nature, we should hope, could not be of long continuance.

Before closing the present article, it is necessary to advert to the view of politics which we took the liberty of laying before our readers in September last, where, speaking of the scheme of the Emperor Napoleon, for uniting the whole Continent under his own influence, by means of a sort of federal system, we suggested, that in place of opposing any farther resistance to such an arrangement, which must obviously be ineffectual, it would be more for the interest of this country to make peace, and abandon the Continent to its fate. The extension, at the same time, of this confederacy of Kings, we clearly attributed to the continuance of the war, which induced the enemy to turn his whole attention to the increase of his influence and power by the consolidation of such a federal union. Referring to the Spanish contest, we stated it as our opinion, founded upon reasons assigned, that the resistance of that people would be of no avail against the power of Buonaparte; and, in like manner, with regard to the defence of Portugal, it was stated that Lord Wellington had no alternative between a retreat immediately, or the same measure after a battle; for which reason, his safe embarkation for this country was considered as a desirable event.

All this we considered, and do still consider, as founded upon just reasoning, and consequently true. The whole article consisted of speculations of our own upon the general policy of Europe, or the probable course and determination of events that are still in dependence; and as the grounds of every opinion were fairly submitted to the consideration of our readers, they were at liberty to agree or to differ with us, just as they happened to be convinced or not. No part of our remarks is expressed with violence, either in the sentiment or expression. No personal attack is made upon any one man, or set of men. Nothing is stated that can be matter of exultation or offence to any party. Nor, so far as we have been able to discover, in the whole course of the article, are those bounds of propriety and temper in any degree transgressed, under which the grand right of political discussion is enjoyed in this country.

Yet we are sorry to find our meaning to have been so widely misunderstood, as to be considered as implying any approbation of the character of Buonaparte,—a subject upon which, we will venture to say, that no two men in the whole world, wherever freedom of speech prevails, can possibly differ. The characters

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of all great warriors and conquerors, from Alexander and Cæsar down to Frederic and Napoleon, are finished off, it is believed, pretty much in the same style and colouring—the same rapacious ambition—the same disregard of the happiness of others—and the same steady pursuit of their own object through good and evil. Our opinion of the character of Buonaparte will be seen by what we have stated as to the scene of tyranny which is at present acting in Germany; and is it possible for any man, possessed of the slightest feeling of natural justice, to contemplate the picture of blood which has been for some time exhibited in Spain, without recoiling from the mind, which, for the guilty splendour of a throne, can involve a whole nation in turbulence and carnage.

It is to be observed, however, that the moral character of Buonaparte, according to our view of the matter, is not a question with which we have any concern. We are not to set ourselves up for the avengers of insulted morality, or to plunge the country into war, because we must reprobate the want of feeling and of justice that characterise his proceedings. It is mighty well for rich and powerful individuals in society to support the weak against the oppressions of the strong; but for nations to act upon any such wild principle of quixotism, is contrary to every rule of sound policy, the clear dictates of which are, that we are not to go to war from feelings of personal resentment (however just) towards an individual, but only for great and important interests connected with the security of the state. Even where these interests are indirectly or remotely endangered, it is still a question of prudence (aye, and for the most part, a very doubtful question), whether war be a politic measure, because it may, and does very often happen, that we can offer no effectual opposition to the events or the measures that we fear. Does any man believe, that, with our limited population, we are fit to contend alone on the continent against the immense superiority of numbers enjoyed by the French armies. It is believed not: and, for that reason, it seems to be our wisest policy to abandon the continent to its fate, and either to make peace, or to confine ourselves to the improvement of our domestic resources.

But, whether we are for war or for peace, it is well deserving of consideration, how far it would not be wise and politic to refrain from the continual use of that scurrilous and insulting language, poured out with such profusion by our daily papers against the personal character of our enemy, by which it is extremely doubtful whether any advantage can be gained, while it is abundantly obvious that it tends greatly to widen the breach between us, and to keep alive that mutual irritation which has no other effect than to place the return of peace (the only legimate object of all war) at a greater distance. It is no answer to this to say that the invectives against the tyranny and injustice of the enemy are true, since the question is not, what is true, but whether it is wise or politic to be always dwelling and expatiating upon offensive truths?

In civil society, we do not permit one individual to insult or traduce the character of another, although every word of his accusation may be true, truth being, in that case, held to be a libel; and this is founded upon the necessity of preventing that scene of exasperation and resentment that would follow, if every wholesome restraint were withdrawn from the malignant passions of men, in which case, it is obvious, that every man's mind might

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might be set against his neighbour, to the utter confusion of society, and the subversion of that harmony and peace which it is the boast of human laws to preserve. But it is well observed by Mr Burke, that 'what in civil society is a ground of action, is in politic society a ground of war;' and just upon the same principle that we punish a man with damages for publishing defamatory truth against the character of another, we ought to refrain from indulging in laboured invectives against our enemy, which can have no possible tendency, but either to create war, or to exasperate those feelings by which war is prolonged. It is not the practice of one private gentleman, who may have quarrelled irreconcileably with another, to take continual opportunities of abusing the character of his adversary in all companies, traducing him by the application of the vilest epithets, and never once mentioning his name, but with a torrent of contumelious language. Such conduct would be held to be mean, unmanly, and degrading, whatever might be the truth of the statements; and it may be doubted, whether a nation, in such matters, can adopt a better rule of conduct than the principles of a gentleman.

It is possible for a person, not only to refrain from such language himself, and to condemn it in others, with as much zeal for the interest of his country, and perhaps more than those who rail the loudest, but he may, in the same spirit, admire the policy of our antagonist; that is to say, reprobating both his ends and his means, and condemning, without exception or qualification, the moral tendency of his measures, he may yet be struck with the sagacity and wisdom displayed in their selection and accomplishment. In particular, he may be struck with the high degree of perfection to which, after a long era of experience, he has carried the art of war—certainly a pernicious and destructive art, but still abounding with scenes well calculated to call forth all the powers and resources of human genius. Studying the principles and theory of this art, which do not depend upon practical skill—looking to the history of the past, and fairly speculating upon the probable issue of the contest, both in Spain and Portugal, such a person may, with as sincere an attachment to the interests of his country, as those who differ from him, be of opinion, that there is no chance of ultimate success against the enemy, either from the resistance of the people, or the co-operation of the British force.

It is curious to contemplate the inconsistencies into which nations are betrayed, when under the dominion of their passions. When some future Hume shall arise to apply his penetrating philosophy to the events that are now involved in a cloud of passion, it cannot but seem extraordinary, that one ground of abuse against the National Assembly of France, upon which we chiefly justified the original war, was a contemptible and wicked decree, inviting the subjects of all governments to rebel. Yet the spirit of our daily papers is in the highest degree encouraging to similar commotions in the governments of Europe; and, in some cases, they have almost wished for the sacrifice of Sovereigns by the hand of private assassination. Thus it is, that, in the general conduct of nations, the consistency of principle is lost in the delusions of passion.

*Parliamentary*

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# Proceedings of Parliament.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

*Thursday, Nov. 1.*

THIS day, soon after four, the LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack. He felt it necessary to enter into some explanation, during which he observed, that it had been the intention of his Majesty's servants to prorogue the Parliament from this day until the 26th instant, and, for that purpose, a proclamation had been inserted in the Gazette; but, when it was found necessary to obtain the sign manual to the commission, his Majesty was found so much worse as to be unable to use his pen. His Lordship, so circumstanced, did not think himself authorised to affix the Great Seal, without the proper authority, and the consequence had been the meeting of both Houses of Parliament. His Lordship hoped, that the illness of his Majesty, occasioned by parental tenderness and anxiety, would not be of long duration.

The EARL of LIVERPOOL had great satisfaction in adding to what had been stated by his Noble and Learned Friend, that the physicians attending his Majesty hoped for his speedy recovery. His Lordship concluded by moving an adjournment to the 15th instant.

LORD HOPLAND acquiesced in the proposition for adjournment.

The motion of the Earl of Liverpool was then put by the Lord Chancellor, and agreed to.

*Thursday, Nov. 15.*

The Peers met this day, pursuant to adjournment; when the LORD CHANCELLOR moved for a farther adjournment of a fortnight, on the ground of his Majesty's convalescence, and in expectation of his perfect recovery; which, after some discussion, was carried without a division: and an adjournment, till the 29th instant, accordingly took place.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Thursday, Nov. 1.*

This day, being the period when the term of the last prorogation of Parliament expired, a number of members were assembled in the House from three o'clock. About half past three o'clock, the Speaker entered, and remained in a chair at the table until four. By that hour nearly 100 members were collected.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then rose and said,

"MR SPEAKER—I am persuaded that the House being now assembled on the day to which the last prorogation referred it, and after a proclamation has appeared in the London Gazette, intimating his Majesty's pleasure, that this Parliament might be further prorogued to a future day, the House must be anxious to hear how it has happened, notwithstanding his Majesty's wishes so expressed, that his servants have not executed the command, and are not prepared with a commission for the object in view; I conceive it my duty to state to the House, that it is owing to his Majesty's indisposition that this has taken place; that it is owing to the severity of his Majesty's illness, that the Lord Chancellor, whose duty it is to execute that order, has not been enabled to obtain the signature of his Majesty to the commission for further proroguing Parliament; and, it is scarcely necessary I should add, that it would not have become the Chancellor to have affixed the Great Seal to it without the signature.

"It would, Sir, I conceive, be improper to say any thing here on the present circumstances, which might increase the public anxiety respecting the disorder of his Majesty; and I would not now allude to a circumstance that I am about to mention, were it not of some importance. I know it will not lessen the filial anxiety of the public, when I state, that the disorder of his Majesty is owing to a parental care of a father during the protracted sufferings of a child ("Hear, hear, hear!") but it does afford considerable additional reason for hoping, that his Majesty's recovery, tho' gradual, will be certain.

"I am extremely happy in assuring the House, on the authority of the ablest physicians, that the symptoms of his Majesty's complaint are peculiarly mild, and a confident expectation is felt of perhaps a speedy recovery.



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recovery. Knowing these circumstances, and thinking that the House was entitled to some explanation, I am of opinion, I should be deficient in duty did I not mention them.

"The important question, therefore, to be decided now, is, What the House, in the present circumstances, is to do without any commission? I conceive, that we cannot at this moment proceed to the discussion of any business, but that it will become the duty of the House to adjourn to a future day. The question then is, What shall be the length of time for that adjournment? I should, under all the circumstances, think that a fortnight would not be too long a period; and indeed, were it shorter, it would not be possible to collect together a sufficient number of members to make it decent, even to consider the question of a further adjournment. I shall therefore move, that this House, at its rising, do adjourn, until this day fortnight."

The Right Honourable R. B. SHERIDAN.—"Mr Speaker, fully coinciding in the propriety of every sentiment expressed by the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and feeling as I do, highly gratified, as I am confident every man who has heard him must, in the sanguine hopes he entertains of the speedy recovery of our gracious Sovereign, I only rise for the purpose of seconding his motion."—"(Marked and continued cries of hear! hear! after this speech.)"

The question was then put on the motions—"That this House, at its rising, do adjourn to this day fortnight;"—"That this House be then called over;"—and "That circular letters be written, by the Speaker, to the members of this House, requesting their attendance;" which were severally carried, *nem. con.*; and the House adjourned to Thursday the 15th inst. accordingly.

*Thursday, Nov.* 15.

Pursuant to the adjournment of the 1st instant, the House having met, Mr Perceval moved for a further adjournment of a fortnight, grounded on the same reasons as those adduced by the Lord Chancellor in the House of Peers. On this motion a keen debate ensued, and Sir Francis Burdett proposed that the House should adjourn from day to day.

A division took place on the question, when their appeared

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| For the original motion..... | 343 |
| Against it..... | 58 |
| Majority..... | 285 |

The House then adjourned to the 29th November.

# Historical Affairs.

## INDIA.

BY the Cornwallis arrived from, India, we have received intelligence from Bombay to the 16th June last. Captain Wilson had succeeded in expelling Gopaul Sing from his principal strong hold in the mountains, a place named Jhughar. This service was effected after a march of uncommon difficulty, retarded equally by the ruggedness and steepness of the ascent, and by the artificial obstacles which the enemy had constructed; the entrance of the fort, however, being once gained, no further resistance was attempted. Gopaul and his people fled by the opposite gate, and fought shelter in the jungle. 'After razing all the works, and burning the flores, the detachment returned to Kelushrettee.' It does not appear that either party sustained any loss in the course of the affair.

Authentic acounts received, fully confirm our intelligence respecting the complete victory obtained by Ameer Khan over his rivals and opponents in the Court of Holkar—he had succeeded in bringing over the Bhye to his interest, and at the date of the last accounts was busily occupied in devising measures for the payment of the arrears due to the troops.

As soon as this first work should be accomplished, it was supposed that the Khan would endeavour to get rid of the bands of Pindarrees, whose aid had so much contributed to his success, by directing their force against Scindia, who was moving about with his

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his army in the north-west parts of Malwa, anxious to avoid the impending visitation.

The Ukhbars for March, mention preparations then going on in the Jeypore country, for the reduction of a fort named Soojahbas, in the possession of which Juwae Juggut Sing, the Rajah, had undertaken to reinstate the Tackoors of the district; for that purpose a small force had been fitted out and provided with all the necessary implements for battering the walls. Roy Chitter Bhoi had been reclaimed to his allegiance under the State of Jeypore, by the persuasion of the Circars.

It is reported, that Rungeet Sing has lately taken advantage of the existing commotions in the kingdom of Cabul, to extend his conquests among the dependencies of that empire. He is said to have nearly reduced the whole province of Moultan, with the exception of a single fortress.

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## CAPTURE OF THE ISLE OF BOURBON.

We are happy to announce to our readers, the capture of this valuable settlement, the particulars of which are detailed in the London Gazette of the 25th October, in the following

Extract of a letter from Lieut.-Col. Keating, dated Bourbon, 21st July, 1810.

I have much pleasure in forwarding to your Lordship a copy of my dispatch, under this date, to the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India; and I hope the conduct of the forces, confided to my command, may meet with the gracious approbation of his Majesty.

To N. B. Edmonstone, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Calcutta.

Sir—I have the honour to report, that the force, consisting of 1800 European and 850 native troops, which the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, in Council, has been pleased to confide to my orders and directions, for the conquest of the island of Bourbon, arrived at Roderigues on the 20th of June, at which time I was absent, on the important duty which has already been detailed, for the information of his Lordship, in my letter of the 16th of the same month. The intelligence which I then obtained, enabled me at once to decide upon a plan of attack. On the 24th June, Commodore Rowley, commanding the blockading squadron before the isles of France and Bonaparte, anchored in his Majesty's ship Boadicea, off Fort Duncan, in the island of Roderigues. No time was lost in making the necessary arrangements for the reduction of this island, as well as for carrying into effect the ulterior object of the expedition. From the unfavourable state of the weather, we were delayed at Roderigues until the morning of the 3d instant, when we weighed anchor, and proceeded to the point of rendezvous, 50 miles to windward of the island of Bonaparte, which point we reached at four on the evening of the 6th, when in consequence of the judicious arrangement made by Commodore Rowley, and the indefatigable zeal and exertions of Captains Pym of the Sirius, Lambert of the Iphigenia, Curtis of the Magicienne, Willoughby of the Nereide, and Lieut. Robb, first of the Boadicea, the whole of the troops were removed from the transports, and embarked in the frigates, which immediately stood in for the point of debarkation.

It will appear by the disposition made in the plan of attack, for striking the first blow at the enemy's capital, that there were two objects in view; first, to prevent a protracted warfare in the interior of a country almost inaccessible to an invading army; and secondly, to ensure the final reduction of the island in the shortest time possible by securing the principal garrison, and the Governor and Commander in Chief, whom I knew to be at St Denis. The 1st brigade, composed of his Majesty's 86th regiment, the 1st battalion 6th regiment of Madras native infantry, and a small detail of artillery and pioneers, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Fraser, was ordered to land at Grand Chaloupe, and to proceed by the mountains direct against the west side of the enemy's capital; whilst the 2d, 3d, and 4th brigades were to land at Riviere des Pluies, and to force the lines of defence extending from the Butor redoubt on the north or sea side, to the redoubt No. 11, on the south, and from thence, to cross the rear of the town to the river St Denis.

About two o'clock P. M. on the 7th, the several ships having reached their stations, the beach from St Marie, to within gunshot of the imperial battery, was reconnoitred by Captain Willoughby of the Royal Navy, and Lieut.-Colonel Campbell of his Majesty's 33d regiment, commanding the 4th brigade, or the advance. The weather being then moderate, and the enemy not appearing in strength, it was determined to debark the troops. Accordingly, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, with 150 light troops, of his brigade, and Capt. Willoughby of the Royal Navy, commanding a party of seamen, and appointed to superintend the landing, immediately pushed off, and landed their men about four o'clock—Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod, of his Majesty's 69th regiment commanding the 3d brigade, with 150 men, effected a landing nearly

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nearly at the same time. But at this moment the wind increasing with much violence, raised the surf to an unexpected height, and several boats being stove on the beach, the landing of more troops that evening became impracticable. This important object was not, however, given up, until an an experiment, concerted with Commodore Rowley was put in execution. A small transport, (the Udney,) was run upon the beach, in hopes that the troops might be enabled to land over her stern or under her lee. This service was performed by Lieut. Lloyd, 2d of the Boadicea, with the usual intrepidity which distinguishes our navy; but the violence of the weather, and natural difficulties of the situation, were such as to frustrate the intention proposed. It now became necessary, if possible, to communicate with Lieut.-Col. Macleod, the senior officer with the detachment on shore, which in landing had the whole of their ammunition damaged, and had lost a considerable number of their arms. Lieut. Foulstone, of his Majesty's 69th regiment, in the most handsome manner volunteering to swim through the surf, his services were immediately accepted, and that officer accordingly conveyed my orders to the Lieut.-Col. to take possession of, and occupy St Marie for the night. This service was performed by Lieut.-Colonel Macleod in a masterly and officer-like manner.

I felt much anxiety for this detachment during the night; and as the practicability of disembarking more troops to windward, appeared to Commodore Rowley, as well as myself, very uncertain, the Magicienne, having on board the 2d brigade, was dispatched about ten o'clock P. M. to Grand Chaloupe, to which place it was determined that the Boadicea, with such transports as had military stores on board, should follow in the morning. According to this arrangement, Captain Lambert of the Iphigenia, being left with directions from Commodore Rowley, to seize the first moment of moderate weather to debark that part of the 4th brigade then on board of his ship, I proceeded with the Commodore, in the Boadicea, on the morning of the 8th, with the remainder of the 3d and 4th brigades, and effected a landing to leeward, at Grand Chaloupe, about eleven o'clock A. M.

With this force under my immediate command, I instantly moved forward by the mountains. At two o'clock A. M. passing over the heights, I reconnoitred the enemy's position, and, by four o'clock, had formed the necessary arrangements for the attack upon his capital. Major Auslen, at the head of the 12th and 33d grenadiers, and 12th native infantry, had received his final instructions to assail the town in the rear. Lieut.-Cols. Macleod of the 69th, and Campbell of the 33d, had already passed the enemy's strong position on the east of the town, from the Butor, to No. 5, redoubt.

Lieut.-Col. Clarges was well advanced towards the west of the town, with five companies of his Majesty's 69th regiment, to force the batteries on the sea face; and Lieut.-Col. Drummond, commanding the 2d brigade, had reinforced with the royal marines of his brigade the position so gallantly maintained by the 1st brigade, on the west of the river St Denis. Through the exertions of Major Taynton, commanding the artillery, and of Captain Macintosh, of the Bombay artillery, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Clarges of the 69th regiment, and Lieut. Lauherne, of his Majesty's ship La Nereide, commanding a party of 50 seamen, I was enabled to get forward two field-pieces, and one 4½ inch howitzer, which were descending the mountain, and would have been in action in less than half an hour. This would have insured the result of the premeditated attack; or, in the event of any disaster, secured our retreat; which latter was, in my opinion, next to an impossibility.

Affairs were thus situated, when I received a message from the left, that the enemy had sent out a trumpeter, with an officer, to demand a suspension of arms, and, on honourable terms, to surrender the island. There was not a moment to be lost in saving an enemy, completely in our power; and, I accordingly issued immediate orders for the troops to halt. I am sorry that my situation prevented my communicating, agreeably to his Lordship's orders, with Mr Farquhar, who was on board of his Majesty's ship Boadicea, upon the terms which Commodore Rowley and myself deemed proper to grant, to a brave though vanquished enemy. I should have mentioned before, that, on my landing at Grand Chaloupe, I had detached Captain Hannah, with two companies of his Majesty's 1st battalion 56th regiment, to La Possession, the batteries of which place he took by assault in the most gallant manner.

Thus, Sir, in a few hours, has this rich, extensive, and valuable colony been added to his Gracious Majesty's dominions, with a population of upwards of 100,000 souls, and with a loss on our part comparatively trifling when the nature of the service is considered.

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ed, a return of which accompanies this dispatch, with a copy of the capitulation.

[Here follow commendations on the officers and corps employed in this service.]

LIST OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Flank Corps—Lieuts. Spinks and Whannel, slightly wounded.

His Majesty's 86th regiment—Lieutenant John Graham Munro, killed.—Major William T. Edwards, slightly wounded; Lieut. Michael Creach, Brigade Major, dangerously wounded; Lieuts. Archibald M'Lean and A.K. Blackall, severely wounded; Lieut. John Webb, slightly wounded; Lieut. William Richard White, severely wounded.

E. PARKINSON,
Cap. Dep. Ad. Gen.
to the Forces.

Return of Killed and Wounded in the detachment commanded by Lieut. Col. Keating, at the attack on St Denis, in the island of Bourbon, the 8th of July 1810.

1ST BRIGADE.

His Majesty's 86th regiment—1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, nine rank and file killed; 1 Major, 5 subalterns, 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 47 rank and file wounded.

Detachment 1st batt. 6th regiment Native Infantry—1 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded.

Detachment of Pioneers—1 rank and file killed.

2D BRIGADE.

Royal Marines—1 rank and file killed.

3D BRIGADE.

His Majesty's 69th regiment—2 rank and file killed.

4TH BRIGADE.

Flank Corps—1 rank and file killed; 9 subalterns, 5 rank and file, 1 seaman wounded.

Detachment of his Majesty's 56th regiment—1 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

Pioneers—1 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 16 rank and file killed; 1 Major, 7 subalterns, 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 66 rank and file, 1 seaman, wounded.

E. PARKINSON,
Cap. Dep. Ad. Gen.
to the Forces.

N. B. Captain Lambert, of the Madras Establishment, slightly wounded. Two rank and file, of his Majesty's 86th regiment died of their wounds since the 8th instant, included in the wounded. One private, of his Majesty's 56th regiment, since died of his wounds.

[The terms of capitulation, accompanying the dispatch, stipulate, that the garrison shall be prisoners of war; that the officers shall keep their swords, and that General Susanne shall be allowed to proceed to France on his parole.]

[The ordnance captured at St Paul's and St Denis amount to 120 pieces of cannon, of all calibres, besides a large quantity of shot, shells, cartridges, and powder, and about 900 muskets with bayonets.]

[The dispatch from Admiral Bertie details the naval operations; in which only one man, a marine, was killed, and two seamen drowned.]

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Bourbon is an island in the Indian Ocean, about 20 leagues long and 16 broad. There are many good roads for shipping, particularly on the north and south sides; and, with the possession of the Isle of France, it afforded means to the French to greatly annoy our commerce with India.

Capt. Flinders, the celebrated circumnavigator, who was so long unjustly detained a prisoner at the Isle of France, arrived with the officers who brought the dispatches.

The capture of the Island of Mauritius, the only colony in any part of the globe now belonging to France, was expected soon to follow that of Bourbon. An expedition against it was preparing, and was to sail from the Isle of Bourbon, about the beginning of October. The force to be employed, would, it is said, amount to 14,000 men.

## FRANCE AND HOLLAND.

Decrees, hostile to the trade of Britain, continue to emanate from every kingdom and petty state, on the Continent, under the controul of Napoleon. An Imperial decree issued at Fontainbleau, on the 18th October, exceeds in violence and rigour any former measure of the kind. This law is not confined to France, but extends to every state and kingdom occupied by French troops—Switzerland, Italy, Naples, and Spain, and to all the remote dependencies. The following is an abstract of the decree:

TITLE I.—Consists of two sections, of which the first establishes, until the general peace, Supreme Courts of the Customs, to consist each of a President, Grand Provosts of the customs, eight Assessors at least; a Solicitor-General, Registrer, and such a number of Tipstaves as may be necessary for their service. The Grand Provosts are vested with capital jurisdiction, and there is no appeal from their final sentence. They are to try all smugglers who carry on their traffic by an armed force. The 2d section establishes an inferior set of Courts, with jurisdiction in cases where confiscation, fine, or correctional punishment only are necessary. Their sentences are subject to an appeal to the supreme Court of the district, and afterwards to the Court of Cassation.

TITLE

TITLE II—Relates merely to the forms of proceſs to be obſerved in both the Ordinary and Supreme Courts of Cuſtoms.

TITLE III. SECTION I.—Art. 14. There is no innovation as to the puniſhments enacted by law with regard to fraudulent traffic carried on by an armed force.

SECTION II.—Art. 15. Fraudulent adventurers in articles of prohibited merchandize or produce, aſſurers, &c. ſhall be ſentenced to TEN YEARS OF HARD LABOUR, AND BRANDED WITH THE LETTERS V. D.; and this without prejudice to an adjudication of damages to the State, proportioned to the profits they may have derived from ſuch traffic.

16. Perſons merely employed in conveying the goods, ſhall be liable only to correctional puniſhments, if there be any mitigating circumſtances in their favour. But, over and above ſuch puniſhment, they ſhall be placed under the ſuperintendence of the ſupreme police for a period not leſs than five, nor more than ten years.

The ſecurities which they muſt furniſh, in order to their liberation, ſhall be regulated according to the demand of the Director of the Cuſtoms.

SECTION III.—17. Fraudulent adventurers in tariffed merchandize, &c. ſhall be puniſhed with four years of hard labour, beſides being adjudged to pay, in the name of damages to the State, a ſum proportioned to the profits they may have received.

18. Mere carriers ſhall in caſe of extenuating circumſtances, be puniſhed only according to Art. 16.

SECTION IV.—19. Every perſon who, without that concert or connection neceſſary to conſtitute an adventure or aſſurance, ſhall be found introducing articles of merchandize clandeſtinely, and to the defrauding of the duties of cuſtoms, ſhall be ſubject to the puniſhments of correctional police, in conformity to the exiſting laws, and ſhall be handed over to the ſpecial ſuperintendence of the ſupreme police for a time of not leſs than three, and not exceeding ſix years, upon conforming to Art. 16.

TITLE IV—Relates to the diſtribution of the ſeizures made of run goods.

TITLE V—Prohibits any compromiſe to ſtop proſecution, except where the penalties and confiſcations would exceed 3000 francs, in which caſe a negociation may take place, under the authority of the Emperor, who will decide upon the report of a ſpecial commiſſion.

TITLE VI. SECTION I.—Art. 25. Prohibited merchandize, adjudged to be confiſcated, ſhall no longer be expoſed to ſale.—Our Grand Provoſts, and the Solicitors General of our Provoſt (Supreme) Courts, ſhall draw up an inventory thereof, with a valuation of their ordinary prices in foreign countries, and the ſame ſhall be ſubmitted to the approval of our Miniſter of Finance.

26.—They ſhall then proceed to burn, or otherwiſe deſtroy them publicly, of which proceeding they ſhall draw up a proces verbal.

27. The ſum to be diſtributed among the officers of the cuſtoms, or others, aſſiſting in the ſeizure of prohibited merchandize adjudged to be confiſcated and burnt, ſhall be regulated by the ſaid valuations, and the ſame ſhall be defrayed as a ſpecial charge out of the ordinary revenue of the cuſtoms.

SECTION II—Directs that confiſcated goods ſubject to the tariff, ſhall be ſold by auction once every ſix months.

A ſchedule is ſubjoined, deſignating the places where the Supreme and Ordinary Courts are to ſit, and deſcribing their reſpective diſtricts. There are ſeven Supreme and 34 Ordinary Courts.

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A gentleman, who has recently arrived from Holland, ſtates, that the accounts which have appeared in the Engliſh papers, of the diſtreſs occaſioned in that country, by Bonaparte's decrees for the prohibition of all commerce, and of the rigour with which thoſe decrees are executed, fall very ſhort of the truth. No perſon can go even a mile out of the town without being minutely ſearched, both upon his leaving it, and upon his return: and if he ſhould happen to meet an officer of the cuſtoms (Douanier) in his walk, the ſame ceremony is repeated. The ſearch for prohibited goods in the houſes of individuals, is carried on, if poſſible, in a more vexatious manner. The officers very frequently chuſe to make their ſearch in the middle of the night; every individual in the houſe is forced to get up immediately, every drawer, cheſt, cloſet, &c. muſt be opened. This viſit and examination may be repeated juſt as often as the officers pleaſe, and the ſlighteſt oppoſition is puniſhed with the moſt unrelenting ſeverity.—Every appearance of trade has vaniſhed; the merchants have ſhut up their counting-houſes, and, of courſe, all the perſons in their ſervice have been diſmiſſed, without the poſſibility of obtaining any employment. But the moſt diſtreſſing part of this ſtatement, is that which relates to the hoſpitals and charitable inſtitutions. Their chief, and, indeed, their only ſupport, was the

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the property they had in the funds; for, in the preſent wretched ſtate of Holland, it is in vain to look for voluntary contributions. By Bonaparte's decree reſpecting the public funds, theſe inſtitutions were at once deprived of all their reſources, and, of courſe, the unhappy objects whom they ſupported have been left deſtitute. Upwards of 10,000 unfortunate beings have, in conſequence of this meaſure, been turned out of hoſpitals, and other charitable inſtitutions, to periſh and ſtarve in the ſtreets.

The Grand Duke of Frankfort has ordered that from the 1ſt of January next, there ſhall be only one newſpaper publiſhed in his dominions.—It is to be entitled "The Gazette of the Grand Duchy of Frankfort, and to be edited by a perſon appointed by the Miniſter of Police, and under his cenſorſhip.

Advices from Memel, of the 22d ult. mention a military tour of Prince Poniatowſki, attended by a number of French engineers, to examine the fortreſſes of Poland. In conſequence of this journey, it is ſaid 8000 workmen have been employed on the fortifications of Lukow, Sendomir, and Wiſliſka. All the peaſantry had been called out, trained to arms, and formed into regiments.

Although no public annunciation of the pregnancy of Bonaparte's conſort has yet been made, the fact may be conſidered as ſubſtantially declared, in the appointment of the Counteſs Monteſquieu to be Governeſs of "the children of France."

It is ſaid, that the Emperor of Auſtria has agreed, under certain conditions, to place 80,000 men at the diſpoſal of France.

The invaſion of Sicily has been abandoned. In a proclamation to his troops, Murat tells them, the object of the Emperor is accompliſhed, which was only to aſcertain the poſſibility of effecting a landing, when an invaſion might be thought neceſſary.

## SWEDEN.

Bernadotte, the new Crown Prince, has arrived in Sweden. The following is a letter addreſſed by him to the King of Sweden, on his nomination:—

"Sire—I will not attempt to repreſent to your Majeſty, the feelings by which I was pervaded, when I underſtood, that a nation, highly celebrated in the annals of the world, had thought fit to direct their attention towards a military character, who wes every thing to the affection of his country.—It will be equally difficult for me to expreſs my gratitude and aſtoniſhment at the wonderful magnanimity with which your Majeſty preſented, as your ſucceſſor, a perſon bound to you by no ties. The more your Majeſty has endeavoured to accompliſh this object for the Swediſh people, the more infinite is my gratitude.

"I do not conceal from myſelf the extent nor difficulty of my duties; but, if I can truſt my own head, I ſhall fulfil them. There never exiſted in the ſoul of man a more powerful ſpring of action; and never was there a happier opportunity preſented for him to dedicate his exiſtence to the welfare of a nation.

"As ſoon as your Majeſty's letter was delivered to me, by the Count Morner, I haſtened to forward it to his Majeſty the Emperor and King. He was pleaſed completely to crown his goodneſs towards me, by authoriſing me to become the adopted ſon of your Majeſty. According to what you have been pleaſed to addreſs to me, I ſhall haſten my departure, to lay at your Majeſty's feet my grateful homage, and to make your Majeſty the depoſitary of my oath. To this day, I have placed my whole fame and character on ſerving my country; but France will, I venture to flatter myſelf, aſſiſt me in my exertions for the benefit of Sweden. She cannot, without emotion, ſee one of her children deſtined, by the voice of a magnanimous people, to govern a kingdom which has been long numbered among her allies. I am, with the profoundeſt reſpect, Sire, your moſt devoted and obedient, J. BERNADOTTE."

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The project of a commercial treaty, entered into between Sweden and France, has been received in London. It contains the following ſtipulations—

1. That Sweden ſhall, on her part, as the ally of France, uſe her utmoſt endeavours to promote the adoption of the Continental Syſtem within her territories.

2. That the decree of Trianon, of the 5th of Auguſt, with the tarif annexed, impoſing duties upon all colonial produce, ſhall be referred to in Sweden.

3. That all perſons guilty of introducing colonial produce, without payment of the duties, ſhall be puniſhed by fine and impriſonment.

4. That, if neceſſary, the forces of France ſhall aſſiſt in carrying the proviſions of this arrangement into effect in Sweden.

5. That a regular intercourſe by packets ſhall be eſtabliſhed between Stralſund and Yſtadt, to aſſiſt in promoting the connection between the two countries.

SPAIN

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## SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Official letter, from Marshal General Lord Wellington, to Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz, Secretary at war in Portugal.

Head-quarter, Perenygro, Oct. 20.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,—Since the letter which I addressed to your Excellency on the 19th instant, the enemy has been employed principally in reconnoitring the positions occupied by our troops, and in fortifying his own. To accomplish the first object, he has skirmished with the troops which form our advanced posts, and who have always behaved well.

On the 14th, the enemy attacked with infantry, supported by artillery, a small detachment of the 71st regiment, which formed the advanced guard of Sir Brent Spencer's division, near Sobral de Monte Agraco, and that for the purpose of covering a reconnoisance made by one of his parties. Our detachment having at its head the Honourable Colonel Cadogan, Lieut.-Col. Reynell, charged the enemy with the most distinguished gallantry, and compelled him to retire on the above-mentioned place.

The whole of the 8th corps of the French army, and part of the 6th, arrived that evening on the plain near Sobral and in consequence Sir B. Spencer's division was under the necessity of falling back from the advanced situation which it occupied.

The gun-boats of the Tagus, commanded by Lieutenant Berkely, and those with which Admiral Berkeley supports the right of the army near Alhandra, were engaged at the same time, and fired on the parties of the enemy employed in reconnoitring on that side, and were very useful.

I have also the satisfaction of informing your Excellency, that the account which I transmitted in my former letter of the 13th, relative to the march of two detachments of the troops, under the command of General Bacellar, is since confirmed.

Colonel Trant arrived near Coimbra on the 7th instant, and immediately attacked the advanced posts which the enemy had without the city, which he cut off, and prevented them from entering the city, against which he marched rapidly. The resistance the enemy made did not last long. He took 80 officers prisoners, and 5000 men, for the most part sick and wounded.

"On the following day, Brigadier-General Miller and Colonel Wilson arrived at Coimbra, with the detachment under their command. They have since taken nearly 350 prisoners, soldiers who had straggled from their regiments during the march, for the purpose of getting provisions.

Col. Wilson has since advanced, with a party of infantry and cavalry, to Condeira; and, at the same time, Brigadier General Miller occupies Coimbra.

A detachment of the garrison of Peniche, ordered out by Brigadier General Blunt, has been equally successful, having taken 48 prisoners belonging to the enemy's rear-guard, and killing nine more than the number of the prisoners. Lieut.-Col. Waters, who has also attacked the rear-guard of the enemy, has made a number of prisoners.

The difficulties that the enemy experiences in procuring provisions, owing to his having invaded the country without establishing magazines, and without adopting means for securing his rear, or his communications with Spain, have imposed upon him the necessity of allowing his soldiers to straggle to procure provisions; in consequence of which, not a day passes without a number of prisoners and deserters being brought in.

Every thing remains tranquil in the north of Portugal, according to the last accounts I received.

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Head-quarters, Pero Negro, Oct. 27. 1810.

"MOST EXCELLENT SIR—The enemy continue to occupy the same positions (in front of our army) which I mentioned to your Excellency, in my former dispatch, of the 20th instant. I, nevertheless, detached some troops to the side of Santarem, knowing that General Loison, on the 23d, had marched for the same place, with the division under his command; and it appears, according to intelligence received from the commanding officer at Abrantes, under date of the 24th inst. that an enemy's corps of infantry and cavalry entered Thomar on that day.

"All the information received from prisoners and deserters, which have arrived at this army, concurs in constantly relating the miseries and difficulties which the enemy suffers, in consequence of the great scarcity of all kinds of provisions. The French were preparing materials for the construction of a bridge over the Tagus; but, though we have a good view of that river from different points of the position which this army occupies, and officers and other individuals employed on the left bank of the river to observe the movements of the enemy, I have not been able to discover the place where this construction is carrying on, nor the part of the river to which it is to be applied, should it be completed.

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The enemy likewiſe appear very anxious to obtain or conſtruct boats; and with this view endeavoured, on the 24th inſtant, to diſlodge a party of ordenanzas from the poſt of Chamuſca, in order to obtain poſſeſſion of ſome boats that were there, but they did not ſucceed. On the ſide of Ramalhal and Obides, the excurſions of the enemy's detachments are ſo confined and checked, that he in fact poſſeſſes no ground in the country, except that on which his army is poſted.

By General Silveira's laſt reports, dated the 17th inſtant, it appears that every thing remains quiet on the northern frontiers, nor had the ſaid General received any intelligence of any troops having marched into Caſtile. The flying parties have become more bold and enterpriſing than they ever were. They formed a junction in the environs of Valladolid, at the beginning of October, to the number of fifteen hundred men, in order to take a convoy of money and contributions which the enemy had levied in the country; they proved, however, unſucceſsful in that enterpriſe.

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*Official Letters from General Beresford to General Lord Wellington.*

Head-quarters, Fort of Sobral, Oct. 17.

My Lord—I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that, by letters from Brigadier-General Miller, dated Coimbra, I have been informed that our troops of the north entered that city on the 8th. It appears that Colonel Trant, from whom I have not yet received diſpatches, was the firſt who entered that town with the troops of Oporto, and that Brigadier-General Miller and Colonel Wilſon, with the troops of the Minho, and the cavalry, followed the enemy on the line of his march to the foot of the ridge of Caramuelo.

Brigadier-General Miller has made priſoners 350 of the enemy's army, who had ſtraggled from the reſt, and who were found robbing; and he is continually coming up with others. Colonel Wilſon, with his advanced guard, entered Condeixa on the 10th or 11th inſtant. The priſoners were ſent to Oporto.

Caſal Cochim, Oct. 20.

My Lord—Since I ſent your Lordſhip the information received from General Miller, relative to the retaking of Coimbra, I have received from Colonel Trant a more circumſtantial detail of that event, a copy of which I have the honour to ſend incloſed to your Lordſhip.

The number of priſoners mentioned in the account of Colonel Trant, appears to be greater than was ſuppoſed from the firſt details; while General Miller has added to them 3 or 400 whom he took plundering in the vicinity of Coimbra, who therefore muſt be added to the number of priſoners taken by Colonel Trant.

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*Copy of a Letter from Colonel Trant to his Excellency the Marſhal Commander in Chief.*

Coimbra, Oct. 7, 1810.

I feel great pleaſure in informing your Excellency, that I have this day happily entered Coimbra, with the loſs of only very few men killed or wounded. In my letter of the 6th inſtant, I had the honour to inform you, that I intended to march to Mialhada in the courſe of that day, for the purpoſe of joining the corps that were there under the command of Brigadier-General Miller and of Colonel Wilſon, and of combining an attack againſt this city; but when I arrived there, I was informed that theſe corps had been delayed by want of ſupplies in the country adjoining Buſaco, which was entirely exhauſted; and alſo, that their cavalry could not advance rapidly on account of the fatigue they experienced in their firſt marches.

The only alternative that remained, in order to prevent the enemy from taking any means of defence in Coimbra, I being only three ſhort leagues diſtant from that city, was to put myſelf in march for Coimbra with my own diviſion alone, it being very probable that the enemy was ignorant of my arrival at Mialhada. I therefore began my march at noon, the advanced guard being compoſed of a ſquadron of cavalry under the command of that brave officer Lieutenant Doutel, whom I had before occaſion to mention to your Excellency. This ſquadron was ſupported by 200 light troops. The regiment of Coimbra had the poſt of honour in front of the column of infantry. My plan of attack was to enter Coimbra by two points at the ſame time; one diviſion by the road of Oporto, and the other ſeparating itſelf from the column at Fornos, was to gain the heights which begin at the town, and to enter by the gate St Anna, marching forward to Loreto; but this plan was only to take place in caſe the enemy met them at the gates.

At a ſmall diſtance from Fornos, upon the road of Mialhada, I fell in with a detachment of the enemy to the left of that town, and, beginning to fire, I puſhed forward the cavalry to Fornos, and fortunately cut off their communication with Coimbra. This



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This detachment surrendered after losing several men; and not meeting with any other troops of the enemy, I ordered the cavalry to advance at a gallop by the principal roads, and that, crossing the bridge of the Mondego, they should take post on the road to Lisbon, for the purpose of cutting off all communication with the army; which was executed with great spirit and bravery by Lieutenant Doutel, with the loss of only one dragoon killed. I ordered that the divisions of infantry should march towards the principal places in the city; in doing which, they met with a resistance that lasted one hour. Our only loss was two killed and 25 wounded; among the latter was Colonel Serpa, of the regiment of Penasiel. This officer commanded the first brigade, the conduct of which deserves your Excellency's approbation. A greater force of the enemy, which was stationed at Santa Clara, in the quarter of the Mondego, kept up an irregular fire for some time upon our cavalry when they passed the bridge; but the French officer who commanded it, when he observed that Lieutenant Doutel crossed the bridge, proposed a capitulation; I was present at this parley, in which no other proposition was admitted, than that the enemy should surrender at discretion, with the promise of being protected against the insults of the peasantry. The troops laid down their arms and retired.

I have reason to believe that the number of prisoners exceeds 5,000, of whom 4,000 are on their march for Oporto, including one whole company of the Emperor's marine guards. 8,500 muskets fell into our possession, nearly the whole of which were charged; from whence you may judge of the number of effective men.

I have distributed these arms among the ordenanza of the country. We found no artillery, but we have taken a quantity of cattle and sheep, which the enemy had collected for the subsistence of their troops. There are about 80 officers among the prisoners, as well as I can judge. M. Flandin, the Commissary-in-Chief, who acted as Governor, remains sick at Coimbra. From the nature of the attack, your Excellency will easily perceive the difficulty that there was in preventing the soldiers and armed peasants from plundering the prisoners; and I am sorry to say, that the latter committed some acts of violence; but I believe only six or eight French have been the victims of their resentment. I have to observe, that nothing can exceed the state of misery that prevails in this city. The enemy, not content with having plundered every part of it, and robbing every one they met, set fire to some houses, and have heaped up in the streets, in the greatest disorder, all the provisions that the army could not carry along with it; so that it could scarcely be expected that about 800 soldiers, natives of this city and its vicinity, surrounded by their wretched relatives and acquaintances, could be patient witnesses of a scene of devastation in which their property was destroyed in so iniquitous and scandalous a manner. However, I beg your Excellency will believe that I did every thing in my power to protect the French that fell into our hands; and after the two first movements of violence, I succeeded in securing them against insult.

As the corps of Brigadier-General Miller and Colonel Wilson will arrive here in the morning, I propose to leave one of my brigades, and to proceed with the rest of the division, with the prisoners, to Oporto, for the animosity of the inhabitants is so much excited by the recent passage of the French army, that I consider my presence absolutely necessary, and particularly in the districts between the Mondego and the Vouga.

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*Official Bulletin of the 24th October*, 1810.

The army of the enemy, which is supposed not to exceed the number of 50,000 men continued in front of this fortified line which covers Lisbon, daily sending out reconnoitring parties.

The combined armies occupy the whole fortified line from Alhandra to Mafra and Ereceira, the fortifications of which are respectable. The English and Portuguese armies remain in the best possible state, having always come off well in the various encounters which they have had with the enemy. Every day a number of the French are made prisoners, or pass over to the allied army; they all agree in saying, that their army is suffering many privations—that it is discontented—and confounded at the recapture of Coimbra by the troops of Colonel Trant.

The allied armies have been reinforced by several corps from the garrison of this capital, and by the English troops that have landed within these few days.

The Marquis de la Romana has also arrived with two divisions of his army, amounting to 9,000 men; one corps of Spanish cavalry is also expected.

Every precaution has also been taken to prevent the enemy from passing to the south of the Tagus, for the purpose of procuring subsistence, &c. This capital, notwithstanding the vast number of families which have taken

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taken refuge here from the invaded provinces, and who have met with every assistance, continues quite tranquil, expecting every day to receive accounts of the enemy being routed.

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The following is stated, on good authority, to have been the actual numbers of the allied army, at the date of the 3d November:—

Lord Wellington has 29,000 British fighting men, besides two regiments in garrison; his fighting force, therefore, does not exceed 31,000 men at the utmost.

The Portuguese troops with Lord Wellington, amount exactly to 24,500 men. The whole regular Portuguese army amounts to 45,000. Of these 7,000 are sick; 7,000 are in detachment, or are recruits; and about 7,000 are in garrison at Elvas, Abrantes, &c.; and Romana's army, on the 3d November, did not exceed 5,000 men.

The whole of the force, therefore, which Lord Wellington can bring against the enemy, in a general action, does not amount to more than 58,500 men. Neither the regiment expected from Halifax, nor the 4th from England, nor the 9,000 from Sicily, had arrived in Portugal on the 3d;—on their arrival, the allied army, comprising the Portuguese and Spaniards, would amount to 64,000.

The following were the positions of this force, at the same date:—

Lord Wellington's head-quarters were at Pero Negro; General Hill's division stretched to Alhandra; General Beresford was in the environs of Sobral; General Picton at Torres Vedras; and General Leith in the neighbourhood of Rebaldeira. The Germans under Baron Ebers were at Runna.

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Letters have been received from Cadiz, to the 5th instant. From them we learn, that the Cortes have appointed a new Regency, consisting only of three members, namely, General Blake, Cisnar, and Agar. The name of Blake has long been familiar to our readers; and both his colleagues are, we understand, men of approved patriotism and talents. There are, also, two supplementary members to supply the places of the former in case of indisposition. This important arrangement was settled in a sitting of the Cortes, from which strangers were excluded, which was protracted from seven o'clock on the evening of the 27th, till half-past three in the afternoon of the following day.

The Cortes have concluded their discussion on the liberty of the press. They have established its freedom on all other than religious subjects—on that only which regards their religion it is subjected to a censure. This the enlightened part of the Body were obliged to surrender to the blind dotage of superstition. But in every thing that relates to the question of their political institutions, the press is declared free.

They have also resolved that the South American territories of Spain form an integral part of the empire, and have decreed that they shall be represented in the Cortes on the same principle as the Mother Country; that is, on the basis of population.

By the same means we learn, that an epidemic fever, which had for some time raged in Cadiz, was greatly abated; although from 16 to 20 were still daily falling victims to it.

The French had succeeded in raising a battery at Matagorda, which was employed in discharging red hot balls at the fleet and the outworks of Cadiz and it was supposed that considerable annoyance would be given to the town and harbour. The only ship affected with the malady, in the Bay of Gibraltar, was a transport; and there was not the least appearance of the complaint within the fortress.

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The following account is given of an unfortunate expedition, commanded by Lord Blaney:—

The expedition that failed for the coast of Malaga has not been successful. It disembarked near Malaga, and was received by 4,000 French troops, to whom the greater part of the foreigners who lately passed from the enemy's army, and enlisted under the Spanish and English colours, deserted. The regiment of infantry of Toledo sustained a very brisk fire, and covered the retreat and embarkation of the remainder of the forces. Our loss consists of 400 men, and the English commander of the expedition was wounded and taken prisoner.

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It is positively asserted in Paris, that the second daughter of the Emperor of Austria is about to be married to Ferdinand VII. King of Spain, who is to be reinstated on the throne of Spain, upon such conditions as Bonaparte shall judge proper.

DOMESTIC

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## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

### DEATH OF THE PRINCESS AMELIA.

In our laſt Number, we mentioned the low ſtate to which this Princeſs was reduced, from her long indiſpoſition. We have now to record the termination of her earthly career; which took place on Friday, the 2d November, about 12 o'clock, noon. She departed without the leaſt ſtruggle or convulſion. Thoſe who were in attendance upon her did not think her laſt moment was arrived; ſhe died as one dropping gently and calmly to ſleep. The great affliction of knowing that her beloved father was ill had been ſaved her. She breathed her laſt in complete ignorance of it.

Her Royal Highneſs was the youngeſt child of their Majeſties. She was born 7th Auguſt 1783, and was, from early youth, of a very tender and delicate conſtitution, being frequently attacked with ſevere indiſpoſitions. In her perſon ſhe was tall and ſlender, and her air was moſt graceful and prepoſſeſſing. Illneſs had impreſſed its mark on her countenance, and ſcattered lilies over her cheeks. In her manners, ſhe was ſo mild, elegant, and affable, as to win every heart.

The funeral of her Royal Highneſs took place, by torch light, on Tueſday, the 15th November, at eight o'clock in the evening. A ſolemn ſilence pervaded Windſor during the whole of the day. All the ſhops were ſhut up, and ſcarce one individual was to be ſeen in the ſtreets who was not attired in mourning. The clock had no ſooner ſtruck eight than the proceſſion moved in the following order:—

Pages of the Royal Family.

Pages of their Majeſties.

Solicitor to her late Royal Highneſs.

Apothecary,

Surgeon,

and

Phyſicians,

who attended her late Royal Highneſs.

Equerries of their Majeſties.

The Hon. Gen. Finch, The Hon. C. Herbert, } Grooms of the Bedchamber to the King. { Gen. Campbell, Hon. R. F. Grenville.

The Queen's Vice-Chamberlain.

Comptroller of his Majeſty's Houſehold. | Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Houſehold.

The Queen's Maſter of the Horſe.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.

Lord Arden, Lord Rivers, } Lords of the Bedchamber to the King. { Lord Boſton, Lord St Helens.

Groom of the Stole.

The King's Maſter of the Horſe.

The Vice-Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſehold acting as Lord Chamberlain. | The Lord Steward of his Majeſty's Houſehold.

A Gentleman Uſher of his Majeſty,
bearing the Coronet of her late Royal Highneſs, upon a Black Cuſhion.

## The Body,

Supporters of the Pall,—
Viſcounteſs Cranley,
Lady Iſabella Thynne.

In a Crimſon Velvet Coffin, carried by Eight Yeomen of the Guard, covered with a Black Velvet Pall, adorned with Eight Eſcutcheons of her Royal Highneſs's Arms.

Supporters of the Pall,—
Lady G. Murray,
Counteſs of Ely.

Supporter

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| upporter to Chief Mourner,— Countefs Ilcheſter. | Chief Mourner, Counteſs of Cheſterfield, veiled, her train borne by a Baronet's wife, Lady Halford. | Supporter to Chief Mourner,— Counteſs Macclesfield. |

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

Dukes of the Blood Royal,
in long Black Cloaks, the Trains borne by their
Royal Highneſſes' Gentlemen.

| | |
|---|---|
| Earl Cheſterfield, K. G. | Marquis Cornwallis, |
| Lady Albina Cumberland, | Mrs Williams, |
| Hon. Mrs Egerton, | Hon. Mrs Fielding, |
| Mrs Goldſworthy, | Hon. Miſs Townſhend, |
| Madame Beckendorff, | Mademoiſelle Beckendorff, |
| Miſs Knight, | Mrs Adams, |
| Miſs Planta, | Miſs Montmoſſin. |

The Queen's and Princeſſes' Dreſſers.

The proceſſion moved ſlowly to the ſouth entrance of St George's Chapel, and paſſed up the middle aiſle, when the body being placed on the treſſels, the Chief Mourner placed herſelf at the head, and the dreſſers and attendants ranged themſelves on the ſides. The ſtalls on each ſide of the Chapel were occupied by his Majeſty's Miniſters, the Nobility and Gentry. At the lower end of the Chapel, thoſe of the Royal Family preſent took their ſtations in their reſpective ſtalls. The Prince of Wales ſat to the left of the entrance. The Duke of Clarence was ſeated on his left, the Duke of Cumberland on the left of the Duke of Clarence, and the Duke of Cambridge to the left of the Duke of Cumberland. To the right of the entrance, the Dukes of York, Kent, and Suſſex, were ſeated.

The anthem concluded, the funeral ſervice was read by the Dean of Windſor, from the ſufferance ſtall. An appropriate dirge was then ſung, and the body was depoſited in a temporary vault, where it is to remain till Cardinal Wolſey's Chapel is finiſhed. At the concluſion of the ceremony, Sir Iſaac Heard, King at Arms, pronounced the following words:—

"Princeſs Amelia, aged 27, ſixth daughter of his Majeſty George the Third, King of Great Britain, to whom God grant long life, health, and proſperity."

Nothing could be more awfully impreſſive than the whole of this melancholy ſpectacle. While the mournful office of rendering "duſt to duſt" was performing, the penſive air of ſorrow, and the ſympathiſing tear, wherever the eye was turned, preſented themſelves to view. Nothing could exceed the diſtreſs of the Prince of Wales. In vain he endeavoured to check the tears which forced themſelves into his eyes, and he was obliged to give the flood of ſorrow a vent. Loud ſobs burſt from his generous boſom, which ſpoke the energy of the man, at war with the ſoftneſs of the brother. His brother of Clarence was affected in a ſimilar way, and all the other members of the Royal Family ſeemed fully to participate in this diſtreſs. The whole of the funeral ceremony was over by 11 o'clock, when the proceſſion returned as it went. St Paul's bell tolled, upon this melancholy occaſion, from ſeven to eight o'clock.

The following is the inſcription engraved upon the plate of the coffin:—

DEPOSITUM
Illuſtriſſimi Principiſſæ AMELIÆ,
Filiæ ſextæ et natu minimæ auguſtiſſimi
Et potentiſſimi GEORGII Tertii, Dei
Gratia Britannorum Regis, Fidei
Defenſoris, &c.
Obiit ſecunda die Novembris,
Anno Domini M,DCCC,X.
Etatis ſuæ XXVIII.

The coffin was covered with the beſt Genoa velvet. The following is a deſcription of the ornaments:—

Eight thouſand nails, ſix thouſand ſmall and two thouſand large. Eight large plates and

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and handles, resembling the Tuscan order. A crown at the top, of the same description as issued from the Herald's office. Two palm branches, in a cross saltier, under the crown, with P. A. (the initials of her Royal Highness). They are very massy, and have the grandest effect, being executed in the most highly finished style and neatest manner possible. Forty-eight plates, with a crown, two palm branches in cross saltier, with the Princess's royal coronet at top. Eight bevil double corner plates, with the same ornaments inscribed, and one at each corner of the cover.

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## HIS MAJESTY'S ILLNESS.

We are sorry to state, that his Majesty has experienced another attack of the afflicting malady with which he was visited in the year 1788. The lively interest which his Majesty felt for the reduced situation of the Princess Amelia, is supposed to have occasioned this alarming indisposition; which has been heightened to such a degree by her subsequent death, as to have incapacitated him, as our readers will perceive from our Parliamentary report, from the discharge of his important duties. About the beginning of October, his Majesty received from the physicians the afflicting report that the Princess might be no more in an hour, or that she might languish for many days; but they felt it to be their duty to apprise his Majesty of the imminent danger in which she then was. From that time the King's agitation was manifest. He passed some days in excessive grief, and some days, according to the gleams of hope, was equally elevated by expectation. He at times kept the physicians with him, when they made their report, two or three hours, in minute inquiries. He was accustomed to receive a report every morning at seven o'clock, and afterwards, every two hours in the day. At three o'clock regularly, he went in his coach to the Lodge to visit her—and the effect of these visits upon his heart was visible in his tears. The affecting incident of the ring, put upon his finger by the dying object of his tenderness, completed the shock his nature had received. On Thursday morning, the 25th ult. the gentlemen whose duty it was to be near his person, felt it necessary to communicate to Mr Perceval the obvious alteration that had taken place in his Majesty's speech and deportment. On Friday this became more manifest, and on Saturday it was so alarming, that a Council was held: the Lord Chancellor was sent for; Dr Heberden was ordered to attend, and orders were given that the physicians and medical attendants only should have access to the royal apartments. Since that period daily bulletins have been issued by the professional gentleman, attending upon his Majesty; and the last accounts from London, November 24th, give very little room to hope for a favourable turn in his Majesty's distemper.

Circular letters have been addressed to the Members of the Privy Council, requiring their attendance on Monday the 26th, for the purpose of examining his Majesty's physicians; that proceeding having, as it is said, been rendered necessary by the continuance of his Majesty's indisposition.

It is also said, that, in the event of the medical report being unfavourable, some measures of importance are ready to be submitted to Parliament, which are not likely to meet with any opposition.

The professional attendants on his Majesty, are:—Sir H. Halford, H. R. Reynolds, M. Baillie, W. Heberden, and R. Willis. This last gentleman is son of the celebrated Dr Willis, who administered to his Majesty, while labouring under a similar illness, in 1788.

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### *Rupture of the Negociation for an Exchange of Prisoners.*

We are sorry to observe, that the negociation for an exchange of prisoners between this country and France has entirely failed. Mr M'Kenzie, finding it impossible to come to any agreement with the French Government on the subject of a cartel, applied for passports, which he obtained, and immediately set sail for Plymouth, where he arrived on the 7th instant.

We are told by the London papers, that the failure is owing entirely to the violent and unjust demands of Bonaparte. In how far this statement may be true, it is impossible for us at present to judge; but on a subject in which so many individuals are interested, we hope nothing will be kept hidden; as, whatever may have been the unfortunate obstructions to a measure so desirable, a full account of the negociation might at least serve to regulate our hopes of the success of any future overtures on the subject.

The French prisoners in this country, seeing no hope left of their speedy return to their homes, have of late become exceedingly turbulent. So much so, that, in several of the depots in England, it has been found necessary to double the sentries; and

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nſiderable numbers of the priſoners have en brought to Leith, and from thence arched to Greenlaw and Pennycuick.

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## THE LATE KING OF SWEDEN.

Guſtavus Adolphus, the depoſed King of weden, arrived in this country on the 11th ſtant. He had viſited his brother-in-law, e Emperor Alexander, at Peterſburgh, hó, it is ſaid, received him very kindly, id expreſſed much ſympathy for his miſ-rtunes, but would not venture to give him a aſſylum in his dominions. He had made veral fruitleſs attempts to put himſelf un-r Britiſh protection; but at laſt effected s eſcape from Riga, in an American veſ-l, and was ſoon after received on board ie Ruby, Britiſh ſloop of war. From the uby he was on the 7th conveyed to the ictory, where Sir J. Saumerez received im with the reſpect due to his rank and iſfortunes, and immediately detached a oop of war for the purpoſe of conveying im to Britain. His Majeſty quitted Riga nder a ſalute of 21 guns. We are credibly nformed, that the Emperor of Ruſſia ſent is Majeſty an affectionate farewell letter, vith a preſent of 7000 ducats, which Guſta-us declined accepting. The Empreſs of Ruſſia and the Ex-Queen of Sweden are ſiſters. The latter is a moſt beautiful and intereſt-ng woman, and is expected ſhortly to fol-ow her huſband to this country. The fol-owing letter from Yarmouth will furniſh ur readers with ſome particulars reſpecting he landing of Guſtavus:—

YARMOUTH, Nov. 11.—This morning is Majeſty Guſtavus, King of Sweden, anded on the beach, from the Tartarus oop of war, Captain Mainwaring, which red a royal ſalute. His Majeſty was re-ived by the populace with repeated cheers, vhich appeared to make a ſtrong impreſ-on, as tears of gratitude were obſerved to eal down his face. On his Majeſty's land-ng, he ſtepped into Lord Gardner's car-iage, which was in waiting, and the popu-ace took the horſes out and drew him from he beach to the Angel Inn, in the market-lace. The flank companies of the Weſt lorfolk militia preceded the carriage with olours and their band. He appeared ra-her fatigued,—his perſon is genteel, and bove the middle ſize, fair complexion, full yes, and prominent noſe; dreſſed in ſcar-t, with a ſtar on his breaſt, and gold epau-ts. His majeſty left this place after taking ome refreſhment.

## INUNDATION IN LINCOLNSHIRE.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—On Saturday morning laſt, about ſeven o'clock, it began to rain at Boſton, and continued to do ſo throughout the day. The wind accompa-nied the rain impetuouſly from the E.S.E. and gradually increaſed in roughneſs; from eleven o'clock in the day till ſix in the even-ing, it blew extremely hard, and from that hour till nine, a perfect hurricane. The conſequence of this continued gale for ſo many hours in one point was, that the tide in the evening came in with great ra-pidity, and roſe half an hour before the ex-pected time of full flood, to a height ex-ceeding, by four inches, what it is recorded to have attained on any occaſion preceding.

What was extraordinary was, that the tide, when it had flowed to its higheſt, did not perceptibly ſubſide for more than an hour. To thoſe who had any knowledge of the way in which ſuch an effect could alone be produced, this was a ſure prognoſtica-tion of an extenſive calamity; to them it was clear that the ſea-banks had broken, or were overflowed, and, fortunately for the town of Boſton (but moſt miſerably unfortu-nate for the ſurrounding country), it was ſo; for had not the tide found another and leſs ſtraitened courſe, but flowed till I had ſpent itſelf in its accuſtomed channel, it would have riſen, in all probability, even ſome feet higher than it did in the town, and have ſwept almoſt every thing before it. As it happened, the town was ſaved, and the neighbouring country deluged from Wain-fleet almoſt to Spalding, a diſtance of 30 miles.

At Fiſhtoft, Mr Smith Jeſſop loſt his life, in endeavouring to reſcue ſome of his fa-ther's ſheep. On Saturday night, old Mr Jeſſop, accidentally looking out of his houſe, and miſtaking the approaching deluge for a fall of ſnow on the ground, exclaimed to his ſon that care ſhould be taken of ſome ſheep on his paſtures. The deceaſed immediate-ly went forth, and, before he had recovered from the aſtoniſhment excited by the ſcene, walked through the water, on his way to the ſheep, into a pit, where he was drown-ed, before any aſſiſtance could be rendered.

The hotel (Plummer's) at Frieſton ſhore was for ſome hours in danger of being quite waſhed down; the great bow-window of the dining-room, although a conſiderable height from the ground, was forced from the building by the water, and carried to the diſtance of ſeveral fields.

Dead ſheep are ſeen lying in numbers from every road that is paſſable. The roads from

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from Boſton towards the ſea and Foſdike Waſh, are nearly impaſſable, being horſe-belly deep in water, and the communication along the ſea-banks is cut off by the breaches in them.

Great difficulty will be experienced in ſupporting ſuch cattle as may not have periſhed in the inundated farms; all the ditches, ponds, and wells, in many pariſhes, being filled with ſalt water, which it will take ſome time to get rid of. The appearance of the country, from the top of Boſton ſteeple, is melancholy in the extreme. At the 7th mile-ſtone, towards Spalding, the water runs over the road; and the country looks like a ſea, as far as the eye, in the directions of the miſchief, can reach. Walton mill has been blown completely over. The miller's man providentially had left the mill, to fetch a candle from the houſe, and was juſt entering the mill-yard, on his return, when the whole machine was blown over, with a horrid craſh. From the hour of three, on Friday morning laſt, till five, it lightened as vividly and repeatedly as is common in the ſeaſon when we moſt look for ſuch phenomena.

The tremendous gale has done very extenſive damage amongſt the timber in the parks in the neighbourhood of Stamford. In the Marquis of Exeter's beautiful domain, more than 100 large trees have been blown down; many of them in avenues, the regularity of which is of courſe deſtroyed by the chaſms. In Walcot park, the eſtate of Neville Noel, Eſq. 400 trees are deſtroyed; and about the ſame number in the park of Colonel Noel at Exton; and of the Earl of Winchelſea at Burley—including in the latter an entire avenue of cheſnuts. In Normanton park (Sir Gilbert Heathcote's) 50 trees are blown up by the roots, and about as many broken in half. A ſpinney below the houſe is nearly annihilated. At the Earl of Weſtmoreland's, 21 trees are lying between the manſion-houſe and Moorhay lawn, and a great number in Apethorpe park—50 at Luffenham, 13 at Bourn Abbey (Mrs Pochin's), 7 at Stocken-Hall, 300 upon and near the road between Stamford and Leiceſter. Twelve fine young elm trees on Miſs Tryſon's eſtate at Glaſton, were torn up by the roots, and more than 50 yards of her garden wall, which was planted with choice fruit-trees, blown down.

The performance of Divine Service on Sunday in the pariſh church of Boſton, was prevented by the tide, on the preceding evening, having completely flooded the extenſive area appropriated to public worſhip. The water from the river, entering chiefly at the weſtern door, and partly at the ſouthern, covered the whole floor of the church, to the ſteps into the chancel; and in the northern aiſle, to a conſiderable depth. The height of the water againſt the weſtern end of the ſteeple was two feet eight inches and a half—four inches higher than in the year 1807. That beautiful fabric, the ſteeple, has ſuſtained no injury from the gale; of the church, part of the florid parapet on the exterior roof, between the body of the building and the chancel, has been blown down; the injury is not extenſive.

In the year 1210, it is recorded, a gale of probably equal ſeverity with that of Saturday laſt, occaſioned great damage on the Lincolnſhire coaſt; and another, 320 years ago, injured the ſea banks ſo much, that they were ſix years repairing.

In October 1793, the tide at Boſton flowed remarkably high; on September 30, 1807, it flowed ſeven inches higher than at that time; and on November 10, 1810, it attained a height exceeding by four inches and a half the tide of 1807. Theſe obſervations were made in a confined ſituation, where the water was unruffled by the operation of the wind.

From the activity of the Commiſſioners of Sewers and their officers, manifeſted on the preſent diſtreſſing occaſion, we hope to ſee the breaches of the banks repaired in a few months, and the country made ſecure from probable danger in much leſs time.

On Saturday evening, Capt. Maſſam, of the *Jaſon*, accompanied by a man and a boy, went down by the low road towards Wyberton, with a view of getting on board the veſſel, and giving aſſiſtance to Capt. Barclay. The gale blowing extremely hard, the party by ſome means loſt their road. Finding this to be the caſe, they reſolved to return and make for the ſea bank, but in this retrograde movement were ſoon met by the tide, which in the courſe of a few minutes quite ſurrounded them, and made them ſeek ſafety on a hill or tumulus in the fields. In this ſituation they all three continued until between two and three o'clock on Sunday morning—when Capt. Maſſam, thinking it poſſible that the next tide might riſe ſo as to drown them all, determined upon adventuring away, with the aid of ſome rails which he broke from a fence. In the attempt the boy got into deep water and was drowned; with great labour the two others got to a houſe, Mr Smith's, in Frampton, where they were kindly treated, and enabled to proceed to their ſhip. The boy who periſhed was in the ſervice of Mr Clarke, merchant, of Skirbeck Quarter.

*Scottiſh*

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# Scottish Chronicle.

## DREADFUL CATASTROPHE AT PAISLEY.

"Paiſley, Nov. 11, 1810.

"A moſt melancholy event took place here yeſterday, in which many lives have been loſt, and which has occaſioned unſpeakable diſtreſs in many a family. On Tueſday laſt, an elegant boat began to ply betwixt this place and the Bridge of Johnſtone, being the firſt part of the Ardroſſan and Glaſgow Canal which has been rendered navigable. Independent of thoſe who travelled by this conveyance, the novelty of the ſcene induced many to take a trip from the one town to the other, and back again, being a diſtance of only four miles; many parents had promiſed their children a ſail on Saturday, and numerous parties of young people had been formed for that day. The boat arrived from Johnſtone at the Baſin at Paiſley, about one o'clock, fully loaded with paſſengers, who crowded to the ſide of the boat to get on ſhore; while a number of thoſe on ſhore at the ſame time ruſhed on board, anxious to ſecure their places. The boatmen puſhed off a little, to prevent more people getting on board, when the boat borne down by the accumulated preſſure on the ſame ſide, heeled, and threw above a hundred of thoſe on the deck into the water. The depth was betwixt ſix and ſeven feet, with two feet of breaſtwork above the level of the water. Every exertion was uſed to reſcue the unfortunate ſufferers from a watery grave, and with ſome ſucceſs; but we lament to ſay that about 30 people, as nearly as can be collected, have loſt their lives. Among thoſe who diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their preſence of mind and activity on this trying occaſion, Mr Jamieſon, our late chief Magiſtrate is conſpicuous, who ſaved a number, by taking them in at the cabin windows after the boat righted. Among the inſtances of generous intrepidity, in thoſe who daſhed forward to ſave the lives of their fellow creatures, we would be unjuſt not to mention a young man of the name of Whitehill from Ellerſlie, who was one of thoſe immerſed by the accident; but having ſaved himſelf by ſwimming, ſtript himſelf, again plunged into the water, and was the means of ſaving ſeveral who would otherwiſe have periſhed.

"As ſoon as the bodies were got out of the water, they were immediately carried into the neighbouring houſes, where every exertion of individual humanity and medical ſkill was made to reſtore animation. Above forty bodies were borne to the houſe of Mr Barclay; and that family had the heartfelt ſatisfaction of ſeeing their benevolent labours ſucceed in recovering eleven perſons from apparent death.

"Much domeſtic diſtreſs muſt neceſſarily follow this diſaſtrous calamity. The hands that fed many mouths, are now cold. From the youth of a great proportion of the ſufferers, there will not be ſo many families left deſtitute as uſually occur on occaſions of this kind; but, as we fortunately ſtill retain a portion of that Scottiſh pride, which ſpurns at the idea of allowing our aged relatives to be on the rolls of public charity, it is to be apprehended that many parents will have loſt in yeſterday's misfortune, their only means of ſubſiſtence."

### ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

"Paiſley, Nov. 12.

"We grieve to relate the following moſt afflicting accident, which took place on Saturday laſt, the 10th curt., at the Canal Baſin, in the immediate vicinity of this town. That part of the Glaſgow, Paiſley, and Ardroſſan Canal, which lies between Paiſley and Johnſtone, had been very recently opened, and a boat, conſtructed for the conveyance of paſſengers, had begun to ply. As Saturday was one of the days of Paiſley Martinmas fair, convenience and curioſity had brought a great number of people to the baſin about noon, to take their paſſage to Johnſtone, from which place the boat had juſt arrived. The paſſengers from Johnſtone had ſcarcely landed on the breaſt of the baſin, when a crowd of people ruſhed into the boat; and, in place of going into the cabin, which (extends the whole length of the veſſel, and is the only place intended for paſſengers), they took poſſeſſion of the cabin top. The boatmen did all in their power to keep off the crowd and



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and to induce thoſe on board to go into the cabin, leſt the top weight ſhould overſet the boat; but their warning voice was loſt, amidſt the noiſe mirth and confuſion which prevailed among the multitude, who now completely crowded the cabin roof. As people ſtill continued to preſs into the boat, the boatmen were obliged to puſh the veſſel a few feet from the breaſt, and ſoon after, by a movement of thoſe on the cabin top (for very few had gone into the cabin) the veſſel was ſuddenly heeled to one ſide, and upwards of an hundred people, men, women, and children, were inſtantly plunged into the canal baſin, in which the water was ſix feet deep.—The heart-breaking ſcene that enſued is beyond deſcription: owing to the active exertions which were made, many were ſpeedily got out of the water, and carried to houſes in the neighbourhood, where animation was reſtored; and, as the the veſſel inſtantly righted, ſeveral were ſaved by being taken in at the cabin windows; but, we lament to ſtate, that, though the number of dead is not exactly aſcertained, it is known to exceed ſixty; and, among theſe, are inſtances of two, three, and four, belonging to ſingle families, and a large proportion of children.

"A ſubſcription immediately took place for the relief of the poorer claſs of thoſe who have ſuffered by the loſs of their relations."

The number who loſt their lives was 84, viz. 52 males and 32 females.—Four more have died ſince the accident happened.

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DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.

On Saturday night three houſes blew up in the quarter of St Barry's, in the city of Cork, with a dreadful exploſion, and ſeveral other houſes appeared in flames; ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by ſome quarriers drying gunpowder, which they had ſtolen from the quarries. Upwards of twenty perſons, men, women, and children, were deſtroyed, and many others dreadfully mangled by the exploſion?

On the 2d October, one of the long coaches between Edinburgh and Glaſgow was overturned a little to the weſtward of Weſt Craigs, and we regret to ſtate, Mr Alexander Brown, perfumer in Edinburgh, an outſide paſſenger, was killed on the ſpot. Mrs Brown was in the inſide of the carriage, and eſcaped unhurt, but was ſo deeply affected by the fate of her huſband as to be unable to bear removal. The guard was alſo ſlightly bruiſed; but no other perſon was injured, for a child of nine years old, that fell between the horſes feet and the wheels, was taken up quite ſafe. We are informed that this unfortunate accident (which is the third of the kind that has occurred within theſe two months) was occaſioned by a return poſt-chaiſe ſtriking the leading horſes, while at full ſpeed, and cauſing them to give a ſudden ſtart, not by any negligence on the part of the driver of the coach.

On the 18th of October, an attempt to rob the ſhop of Meſſrs Eagle and Henderſon, ſeed merchants, Netherbow, was fortunately detected. Mr Henderſon, hearing an unuſual noiſe in the cloſet behind his deſk, that has a communication with the ſtair in which his dwelling-houſe is ſituate, threw open the door, and found a fellow concealed in it, with a dark lanthorn, wrapped in a pocket handkerchief, in his hand. He was immediately ſent to the Police-office, and was, on Friday, ſentenced, by the Judge, to 60 days ſolitary confinement in bridewell. A woman, who was with him, and to whom he had handed a large cheeſe (42lbs. weight), made her eſcape, but in the hurry left the booty behind.

On the 10th October, while the harriers were in purſuit of a hare, one of the huntſmen galloped ſo near the brow of the quarry, at Locharbridge, near Dumfries, that it gave way, when both the rider and the horſe fell over a precipice at leaſt 40 feet deep, rolling over each other in their deſcent. We are extremely happy to add, that the man, though much hurt, is now greatly recovered, and apparently out of danger—The horſe was not much injured.

A moſt melancholy event took place on Wedneſday morning, the 24th October, about one o'clock. A gentleman, (Shepherd Hobſon, Eſq) who lived at Mrs Hamilton Bird's, in a paroxyſm of mental derangement, ruſhed out into the ſtreet with a caſe of loaded piſtols. Mrs Bird's ſon, who was retired to bed, being informed of Mr Hobſon's going out with the piſtols, put on his clothes immediately, and ran after him, with the intention to take them from him, and induce him to return home. Upon his overtaking him, at the corner of South Bridge, Mr Hobſon fired one of the piſtols at Mr Bird, and killed him upon the ſpot. The watchmen immediately appeared, and found him leaning over the body of his deceaſed friend; and before the watchmen could take hold of him, he diſcharged the other piſtol through his own head. The bodies were inſtantly carried to the Infirmary, and medical aid was had recourſe to, but to no purpoſe, being both killed dead upon the ſpot. The deceaſed were ever affectionate to each other, as two brothers; and

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and no quarrel of any kind ever subsisted between them.

It is with infinite concern and regret, we have to lament the death of this innocent young man, who went with the purest motives of friendship after Mr H. to prevent any accident; but, alas! he suffered in the cause,—and left a helpless widow mother and six children, upon whose exertions the afflicted family had promised themselves a comfortable subsistence in future, to deplore his loss.

Thursday, the 25th October, between 12 and 1 o'clock forenoon, a farmer was attacked on Sheriffmuir, by two men on foot, who, presenting each a pistol, took from him a considerable sum of money. After the robbery they set off in an easterly direction, leaving behind them bundles, containing shawls, &c. to the value of L. 20, which were taken possession of by the farmer, who immediately pursued them. They arrived in this city about 10 o'clock at night, in a chaise hired at Newhall's Inn, Queensferry. They slept all night at a hotel in Prince's Street, and apologised, on their alighting, for their want of luggage, saying, that it was to arrive next day from Glasgow, from which place they said they had come. On its being remarked, that coming from Glasgow by the Queensferry was rather an unusual route, they represented themselves as being connected with some respectable families in Stirlingshire, whose names they mentioned, and chose that in preference to the direct road, that they might visit them. On Friday morning, about eight o'clock, they paid their bill and left the house, but were not long away, when the farmer, who followed closely, inquired if such people (describing them exactly) had lodged there the preceding night. He was told that they had, but were gone; calling, however, some time after, in the expectation they might have returned, was again on the point of retiring, vexed and disappointed in the object of his pursuit, when he had the satisfaction of seeing the two fellows pass the door. They had undergone a complete change, being now elegantly dressed in new clothes, with boots and spurs on, and whips in their hands, which they purchased from tradesmen in the neighbourhood of their lodgings. The farmer sprung after them, and seized one by the collar; the other endeavoured to escape, but was taken by a soldier belonging to the Register guard, and both were put in the tolbooth. They have since been examined before the Magistrates, and recommitted to prison. We understand that they are brothers, of the name of Lyall, and that the farmer above mentioned knew them personally previous to the robbery. Their names are Adam and John Lyall, brothers, and are good looking young men.

The following distressing circumstance took place about the end of September:—

"On the 7th of September last, a ship sailed from Oban, with ninety emigrants, and having proceeded about five hundred miles to the westward of Barrahead, was overtaken, on Thursday the 20th, with a gale of wind, which lasted the greatest part of that day. The captain, mate, and crew, judging this a favourable opportunity for pursuing a plan (which, it now clearly appears, they had previously concerted) began to work upon the fears of the unfortunate and ignorant passengers, by representing the ship as having received so much damage in her sails, rigging, &c. that she could not proceed on the voyage, unless at the imminent danger of their lives; that the provisions were damaged, and water casks stove in. In this situation, the captain prevailed upon a few of the passengers to sign a paper, desiring that the ship should put back to any port in Scotland, to save their lives; and to this paper he compelled others to subscribe their names, under the most unjustifiable coercive measures, having threatened the lives of those who refused their signature. The ship did then put back, and arrived at Oban on the 26th ult. without the loss of a single passenger; the provisions and baggage were then thrown upon the sea beach, by orders of the owners, and without the sanction of the Custom-house; and this was done previous to the landing of the people, who were on board, for some time, without sustenance, so that they were forced on shore, unprotected and friendless. It is now ascertained, that the master and crew misrepresented the state of the ship, as she was perfectly fit for sea, having sustained no injury in the gale. General Campbell of Lochiell, with his characteristic benevolence, no sooner heard of the destitute state of the passengers, than he offered all of them work, until some more favourable arrangements should be made for them; and, we understand, Mr Macdonald of Staffa, actuated by motives of humanity, which cannot be too much admired, has afforded these unfortunate strangers relief and protection, and is now actually engaged in an investigation of the whole circumstances which led to these unprecedented and atrocious proceedings; and we have authority to say, that he is resolved to lay the whole before the Lord Advocate of Scotland."—This story has been contradicted in some particulars by the owners of the vessel.

Extraordinary

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EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT. — Died, at Killearn, Stirlingshire, on the 20th inst. George M'Adam, weaver. His death was occasioned by the insufficiency of the dock of an old gun. Upon the 19th of September last, he went to shoot a covy of partridges, which he had seen alight. He fired at them, but the shot, instead of going forwards, expelled backwards the dock of the piece, which had a long prong, through his forehead into the brain, a little above the nasal process, in the line of the frontal suture, where it remained immovable. He himself tugged it, from side to side, till he got it extracted, and then ran home, a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile. He sent for a person to dress it, who perceiving some brain upon the dock, and the pulsation of the brain through the aperture, thought it prudent to send for a surgeon to dress the wound. Though the wound was so bad, yet the patient never fainted, but continued sensible, till within two days of his death, and used, contrary to all advice, to rise, and sit up, without any assistance. His pulse was, during his illness, generally low, being seldom higher than 55 pulsations in the minute. On the 29th of September, two small splinters of the outer table of the skull came away with the dressing. On the 1st of October, the surgeon took out a fractured piece of the outer table of the frontal bone, about the size of a sixpence. The brain began to obtrude itself on the 2d, and on the 14th, a portion of it, about an inch in diameter, and two inches long, came away with the dressing, to the innermost part of which, a piece of the inner table of the frontal bone was attached, about the size of that formerly taken out. On Tuesday the 16th, the patient became very restless, and much pained, his pulse 72, and a considerable quantity of the brain continued to force itself outwards, mingled with blood. He became totally insensible on Thursday morning, the 18th; and was seized with a quivering throughout his whole frame, but more particularly about his lips and left eye lids, which continued till his death. His pulse had risen to 120. He died in very indigent circumstances, aged 35 years, having nothing to support him in his distress, but what he received from the humane around his cabin; and he has left a widow and three small children to bewail his loss.

## BIRTHS.

SEPT. 13. At Gibraltar, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Molle, of the 9th regiment, was safely delivered of a son. As he was born on the anniversary of the great attack, he was named George Augustus, in honour of Sir George Augustus Elliot, (afterwards Lord Heathfield), who so nobly defended the place of his nativity, and obtained so signal a victory over the combined forces of France and Spain, on that memorable day.

30. The Lady of Adm. Sir C. H. Knowles, Baronet, of a daughter.

OCT. 6. At Brighton, the Lady of the Hon. D. M. Erskine, a daughter.

7. At Holy Hill, Suffex, Mrs Colonel Young, a daughter.

8. At Grainge, the Lady of J. J. Cadell, Esq. of Grange, a son.

— At Radley, the Lady of Sir George Bowyer, Baronet, a son and heir.

9. At Newbattle Abbey, Lady Harriet Ancram, a daughter.

10. Mrs Dryfdale, St James's Square, a son.

— At Chapheaton, the seat of Sir J. E. Swinburne, Baronet, the Lady of Colonel Gordon, Commissary in Chief, a daughter.

13. At Duddingstone House, Viscountess Primrose, a daughter.

14. At Wenham, Surrey, Viscountess Templetown, a daughter.

18 At Mrs Brown's, North Castle-street, the Lady of A. Munro, Esq. of Livingstone, a daughter.

21. At Invery, Mrs Skene of Rubislaw, a daughter.

24. Mrs Wishart, York Place, a son.

31. At Notting Hill, the Lady of the Hon. Colonel Macdonald, a son.

At Frederick Town, New Brunswick, the Lady of General Hunter, a son.

At St John's, Newfoundland, the Lady of Major-General Moore, commanding the forces in that island, a son.

At Aberdeen, Mrs Captain Russel, R.N. a son.

At Canterbury, the Lady of James Robert Grant, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, a son.

At Cassan Park, Wexfordshire, Lady Lucy Ann Cassan, a son and heir.

Lady Leveson Gower, a son.

At Attonburn, Mrs Thomson, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

OCT. 4. Sir George Warrender, Bart. to the Hon. Anne Boscawen, youngest daughter of the late Viscount Falmouth.

9. At Langside, Humphrey Ewing, Esq to Miss Jane Brown, daughter of the late A. Brown, Esq.

— Mr George Blair, senior, writer in Glasgow, to Miss Christian Motherwell Glasgow.

— At St George's Church, Hanover Square, London, Joseph Brecknell, Esq to the

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the Right Hon. Lady Catherine Colyear, daughter of the Earl of Portmore.

12. At Ladyfield Place, Mr R. Trotter, merchant, Edinburgh, to Ramsay, daughter of John Edgar, Esq. accountant of Excise.

— Sir Thos. Troubridge, Bart. to Miss Cochrane, daughter of the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, K.B. Governor of Guadaloupe.

15. At Paisley, John Downie, Esq. Assistant Commissary General in the British, and Colonel in the Spanish service, to Miss Agnes Gibson, daughter of the late Alexander Gibson, Esq. town-clerk of Paisley.

— At Glasgow, Mr Robert M'Dermid, merchant, Glasgow, to Miss Marg. Stewart, daughter of Mr James Stewart, merchant there.

16. At Glasgow, Mr William Wallace, Gervellan, to Mary, daughter of the late Robert Hill, Esq. of Claybraes.

— At Newington Cottage, Mr Adam Armstrong, of Drum Colliery, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr Nathaniel Gow, Prince's Street.

25. At Forfar, Mr Archibald Duncan, writer in Edinburgh, to Miss Margaret Binny, daughter of the late Mr W. Binny of Forfar.

27. At Bothwell Castle, Captain Scott of Gala, R. N. to the Hon. Caroline Lucy Douglas, second daughter of Lord Douglas.

— At Putney, Richard Alexander Oswald, Esq. of Glasgow, to Miss Elizabeth Anderson, eldest daughter of the late John Anderson, Esq. of Philpot-lane.

28. At Turvey House, the seat of Lord Trimlestown, the Hon. Robert Leeson, of Clermont, county of Wicklow, youngest son of the late Earl of Miltown, to Philippa Juliana, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. Rose, Prebendary of Worcester.

29. At Dumfries, Maxwell Hyslop, Esq. Kingston, Jamaica, to Mary, second daughter of Wellwood Maxwell, Esq. of Barncleugh.

— At Newabbey Manse, A. C. Johnston, Esq. merchant, London, son of George Johnston, Esq. of Cowhill, to Miss Cecilia Ann Wright, grand-daughter of the Rev. William Wright, minister of Newabbey.

Nov. 2. At Skipness Castle, Argyllshire, Alex. Finlay, Esq. Albany Row, Edinburgh, to Miss Justine Camilla Wynne, third daughter of the late Richard Wynne of Folkingham, Esq. Lincoln.

— At Edinburgh, Mr Philip Ainslie, brass founder, to Jean, daughter of Mr James Hannah, merchant, Glenluce.

7. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Mr Alex. M'Farlane, to Isabella, third daughter of Duncan Montgomerie, Esq. of Inverkeithing.

At Christ Church, Cork, J. Barret, Esq. aged 76, to Mrs Masters, aged 82. The sprightly pair went to the country to spend the honeymoon!

At Yarmouth, Capt. Adye, of his Majesty's ship Briseis, to Miss Douglas, daughter of Admiral Billy Douglas.

At Edinburgh, J. R. Watson, Esq. representative of the ancient families of Moray and Kinnaird, of Coulben, in Morayshire, to Isabella, sister of Sir Thomas Ramsay of Balmaen, Bart.

The Hon. Miss Ffrench, and the Hon. Miss Rose Ffrench, daughters of the Right Hon. Lord Ffrench; the elder to Edward J. Beytagh, Esq. of Cappagh, in the county of Galway; the younger to Francis Blake Foster, Esq. of Ashfield, same county.

At Alnwick, Robert Paterson, Esq. of Crofthouse, to Frances, eldest daughter of Ralph Annet, Esq banker.

The Rev. James Harrower, Fenny, to Agnes, third daughter of James Russel, Esq. of Longcroft.

At Glasgow, Mr Allan Fullarton, to Miss Janet Wilson.

At the Manse of Tyrie, Argyllshire, John M'Lean, Esq. Kilmalvaig, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the Rev. Archibald M'Coll, minister of that island

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## DEATHS.

Nov. 13. 1809. At Ghazeepore, Bengal, Donald Smith, Esq. youngest son of the deceased Donald Smith, merchant, Invernes.

Jan. 22. At Lieutenant-Colonel M'Culloch's, commanding at Balasore, Lieutenant Hugh Dalrymple, of the 8th regiment of Madras native cavalry. The service has seldom suffered more in the death of any individual of subaltern rank, than in that of this young officer.

Feb. — At Hoosingabod, Lieutenant John Inglis, 10th regiment of the Madras native infantry, second son of James Inglis, Esq. banker in Edinburgh.

Feb. 27. At St Thomas's Mount, near Madras, Captain Peter Grant, of the Madras artillery, eldest son of the Rev. John Grant, minister of Abernethy, in Strathspey, in the 34th year of his age, and the 17th year of his services in India.

March 24. Lieutenant-Governor Collins, at the settlement of Hobart, at New South Wales, whilst conversing with his surgeon, who had attended him during a short illness of six days.

June — On Iter Boreal Estate, Jamaica, Mr

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Mr William Walker, second son of Mr David Walker, manufacturer, Gorbals, Glasgow, aged 22 years, much and justly regretted.

21. At sea, on board the ship Dromedary, Colonel William Paterson, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 102d regiment, Fellow of the Royal Society, Member of the Asiatic Society, and many years Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales, from which colony he was returning to England in the command of the 102d regiment.

July 18. At Grenada, Mr David Gray, second son of the late Mr James Gray, watchmaker in this city; a young man esteemed for his amiable qualities, and whose character and general deportment in life, impressed his friends with the hopes of his long continuing a valuable member of the community.

Aug. 19. At Guadaloupe, Alexander Wardrope, Esq.

Sept. 15. At Alnwick, Mr T. Davender, aged 65. To a person, no relation, he has left L.400, to three young women, good dancers, five guineas each; to another, his bed and bedding; and to his son, only his fiddle.

22. At Cordeira, George Hume Yeats, Esq. Assistant Deputy-Paymaster to the forces serving under Lord Wellington.

23. Suddenly at his house, Lochstrivenhead, Mr John Graham, formerly of Greenock, much regretted by his family, and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

27. At Tannachy, aged 78, Robert Urquhart, Esq. of Tannachy.

Oct. 1. At the Citadel, Plymouth, Captain Bailey, aged 68. Captain Bailey, when only 17 years of age, had the honour of carrying the colours of that distinguished regiment, the 33d, Colonel Lord Cornwallis, at the celebrated battle of Minden, the 1st of August 1759.

2. At Inverary, James Campbell of Silvercraigs.

— At his house at Emsworth, Hants, aged 68 years, Dr Joseph Heywood, many years master of a most respectable seminary at Greenwich, in Kent.

— At Polnicol, East Ross, in his 78th year, Mr John Grant, farmer, much esteemed and regretted.

4. At Llanvaughan, Cardiganshire, John Thomas, Esq. Admiral of the White.

— At Edinburgh, after a long illness, Mr James Aitken, printer.

— At Glasgow, Mr William Proudfoot, senior, late glover.

— At London, John Ellison, Esq. of Thorne, banker, aged 46, brother to Colonel Ellison, M. P. for Lincoln. Mr Ellison left Doncaster in good health on the previous Sunday.

5. At Golfhall, Mrs Brownlie.

— At his brother's house, Scotland-yard, Whitehall, of the Walcheren fever caught at Flushing, Lieutenant John Seeme, of the 42d Highland regiment.

6. At Glasgow, aged 41 years, Mrs Charlotte Oliphant, wife of Mr David Denny, merchant, Glasgow.

— At Edinburgh, Chrichton Fraser, Esq. late assistant surgeon on the Bengal Establishment.

7. At London, in the 82d year of his age, Alexander Popham, Esq. late one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery.

— At Edinburgh, aged 57 years, Robert Neilson, Esq. of London.

9. At Inverest, James Bertram, Esq. late merchant in Edinburgh.

— At Weymouth, John Arbuthnot, Esq. Governor of North Yarmouth, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Dorset.

10. At Edinburgh, Juliana Stevenson, third daughter of Mr Thomas Manners, W. S.

11. At Edinburgh, in the 70th year of his age, Mr William Swanson, writing-master, who, for upwards of half a century, has been a public teacher in this city. His whole life was marked by an uniform propriety and steadiness of conduct, which have seldom been equalled; and he has left a memorable example of what persevering industry, joined with good morals, may attain to. Faithful in the discharge of his duty, exemplary in public and private life, sincere and rational, yet unostentatious in his piety, he died with that resignation and tranquillity, which religious principle and Christian hope can alone inspire.

— At Brighton, John James, the eldest son of Sir David Wedderburn, Baronet, of Ballindean.

12. At Edinburgh, Jean, daughter of John Marjoribanks, Esq. Charlotte Square.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Agnes Campbell, wife of John Osborne Brown, W. S.

— Suddenly, when at dinner, at the seat of Major-General Charles Morgan, Fromewood Lodge, Kent, the Honourable Ann Henley Ongley, third daughter of the late Right Honourable Robert Henley, Lord Ongley, and sister to the present Lord.

13. At Broughton Place, Mr John Maule, writer.

— At Pitfour, Mrs Wedderburn of Wedderburn.

— Charles Moray Stirling, Esquire, of Abercairny.

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13. At Beaumaris, after a ſhort illneſs, in his 78th year, Sir Samuel Brooke, Bart.

— & 14. At Edinburgh, Eliſa Mill Ralſton, and Grace Ralſton, daughters of Mr Ralſton, ſtabler, Pleaſance.

— At Edinburgh, in the 20th year of his age, Mr John Thomſon, ſecond ſon of the late John Thomſon of Prior-Letham, Eſq.

— & 15. Iſabella, and Janet, daughters of Mr George Hope, candlemaker, Leith.

— At Edinburgh, Mr William Sinclair, writer in Thurſo.

16. At Aſhburton, in Devonſhire, Mrs Soper Dempſter of Skibo, Sutherlandſhire.

17. At Bear Port, Suſſex, of a dropſy in the cheſt, the Lady of Sir James Bland Burgeſs, Bart.

— In Great Pulteney Street, in the 49th year of his age, Sir Charles Jacob, Bart.

— At Halſton-houſe, Mrs Campbell of Glendaruel.

18. At Edinburgh, Mr James Elliot, architect.

— At Glaſgow, John M'Taggart, Eſq. of Ardwell.

20. At Edinburgh, Mrs Naomi Crawford, ſpouſe of Henry Hardie, baker in Edinburgh, much regretted.

21. At his houſe, George Street, Sir James Hay, Bart. of Smithfield and Hayſtown, in the 86th year of his age.

— At her houſe in Pilrig Street, Miſs Elizabeth Somerville, daughter of the late William Somerville, Renfrew.

23. At Inchdarney, Major-General Roger Aytoun of Inchdarney.

— At Lanark, Mr Alexander Sym, merchant there.

— At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Bell, tobacconiſt in Edinburgh.

— At Banff, in the 67th year of his age, Mr Duncan Morriſon, vintner.

— At Perth, Dr George Moncrieff, phyſician in Perth.

24. At Edinburgh, Mr Peter Craig, haberdaſher, aged 32, much regretted.

25. At Kentiſh-Town, in the 75th year of his age, the Rev. Dr Champneys, Sub-Dean of St Paul's Cathedral.

— At Tiviot Row, Mrs Brown, widow of George Brown, Eſq. late one of his Majeſty's Commiſſioners of Excife for Scotland.

26. James, youngeſt ſon of Mr Kerr, ſurgeon, Tower Street, Portobello.

28. At Preſton Pans, Rebecca Gallaway, relict of John Mennons, aged 92. She lived to ſee 108 of her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

— The Hon. Francis Hay Drummond of Cromlex, the only brother of the Earl of Kinnoul—in attempting, about nine o'clock that morning, to croſs the river Earne, which was much enlarged by the rain of the preceding evening, ſuch was the ſtrength of the current, that he was thrown from his horſe, and periſhed.

29. In his 30th year, at his ſeat at Brandon Houſe, near Coventry, the Right Hon. Henry Yelverton, Lord Grey de Ruthyn, Baron Haſtings, Wyford, and Vallance, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the 4th regiment of Warwickſhire local militia, and an active Magiſtrate of the county of Warwick. His Lordſhip was grandſon to the third and laſt Earl of Suſſex, who left iſſue an only daughter, viz. Lady Barbara Yelverton, who married R. T. Gould, Eſq. and died 1781, leaving his Lordſhip an infant, who ſucceeded to the baronies and eſtates, the Earldom of Suſſex being extinct. His Lordſhip was married, in June, 1809, to Maria, daughter of William Kellam, Eſq. of Ryton, by whom he has left an infant daughter, who ſucceeds to the title and eſtates.

30. At Edinburgh, Mr Andrew Newton, late merchant in Dunſe, aged 79.

— At Dumfries, Mr Thomas Hood, nurſeryman and ſeedſman.

31. At Raith, William Ferguſon of Raith, Eſq.

— George Legge, Earl and Baron of Dartmouth, Viſcount Lewiſham, and Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſehold, and K. G. His Lordſhip was born Oct. 3, 1755, and ſucceeded his father, William, the late Earl, on July 15, 1801. He is ſucceeded, in his honours ond eſtates, by his eldeſt ſon, William, Viſcount Lewiſham, now Earl of Dartmouth. His Lordſhip died in Devonſhire, whither he had gone from Bath, by the advice of his phyſicians, in order to try what benefit might be derived from the ſea air.

Lately, at London, Sir Benjamin Sullivan, Knight, late one of the Judges at Madras.

At Intake, near Sheffield, Rebecca Ward, aged 88. She has left 105 children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren.

William Locke, Eſq. of Norbury Park, Surry, aged 77, a moſt zealous protector of the arts, and (out of the profeſſion) perhaps, their moſt enlightened and perfect judge.

At Aberdeen, aged 82, Alexander Maſſen, Eſq. late of Chapelton.

Lieutenant Clarke, of the Crane ſloop of war. He fell over a cliff near the Cove of Cork, and was killed.

Mr W. Davidſon, of Belthford, aged 80, another victim of the fatal cuſtom of drinking

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ing cold liquids whilſt labouring under violent perſpiration.

At Abrantes, the gallant Brigadier-General Catlin Craufurd.

At the houſe of her ſon, Crawford Logan, Eſq. Liverpool, Mrs Mary Logan.

At Glaſgow, John M'Taggart, Eſq. of London, and Knotts Green, Eſſex.

At Cork, aged 88, Dr Robert Fergufon.

At Ifleſworth, aged eight years, Charles Saunders, Jo.in, ſon of the Earl of Weſtmoreland.

At Inverharity, in the pariſh of Glenifla, and county of Forfar, at the advanced age of 115, Chriſtian Robertſon, a poor woman. She had lived in that pariſh almoſt from her infancy, and her chief employment was knitting ſtockings; and, by her own induſtry, with the aid of the benevolent among whom ſhe lived, ſhe ſubſiſted tolerably, till about 12 or 14 years ago, when ſhe began to go about begging, which practice ſhe continued, till within a week or two of her death, and bore a good moral character all her lifetime. She had no relations in that part of the country, and was never married; ſo that ſhe was indebted to the friendly aid of a benevolent public for any comforts ſhe enjoyed.

On the Jamaica ſtation, Captain William Charleton, commanding his Majeſty's ſhip Garland. He was, early in life, honoured with the friendſhip of the celebrated circumnavigator Captain Cook, whom he accompanied in his laſt and fatal voyage; he ſerved with reputation under Howe, Keith, and Nelſon.

At London, Jonas Dryander, Eſq. Librarian to Sir Joſeph Banks, and to the Royal Society, and a Vice-Preſident of the Linnæan Society. His eminent attainments in that branch of ſcience which he chiefly cultivated, had long placed him in the firſt rank among the naturaliſts of Europe.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Handfield, in the 79th year of his age, formerly of the 58th regiment.

At Guadaloupe, Major Henderſon, of the Royal York Rangers.

At True, county of Tyrone, Edward Raverty, at the advanced age of 105 years; and, ſingular to relate, the only circumſtance he had to regret was, that of ſleeping one night out of the pariſh he was born in. He was perfectly ſenſible to the laſt moment of his life, and never had an hour's ſickneſs.

Nov. 2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Ann Ruddiman, widow of the late John Hutton, Eſq. merchant in Edinburgh.

— At Bonville Houſe, in the 14th year of her age, Jean, ſecond daughter of Andrew Walker, Eſq. coalmaſter at Gairbraird.

*Price of Stocks.*

| 1810. | Bank Stock. | Omnium. | 3 per cent. Consols. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 29. | —— | 5¾ diſc. | 66½ |
| Nov. 5. | —— | —— | —— |
| 12. | 249½ | 5¼ diſc. | 66¾ |
| 19. | —— | 4½ diſc. | 67⅛ |

*Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.*

| 1810. | Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. | Peaſe. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. s. | s. s. | s. s. | s. s. |
| Oct. 29 | 68 102 | 34 37 | 24 34 | 46 52 |
| Nov. 5. | 70 101 | 30 45 | 24 34 | 46 52 |
| 12. | 66 100 | 32 46 | 24 33 | 46 51 |
| 19. | 68 100 | 33 47 | 25 36 | 47 53 |

*Prices of Oat, Peaſe, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per peck.*

| 1810. | Oatmeal. Bolls. | Price. | Peaſe and Barley Meal. Bolls. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 30. | 350 | 19 00 | 34 | 16 15 |
| Nov. 6. | 300 | 19 00 | 57 | 16 15 |
| 13. | 390 | 18 00 | 40 | 15 14 |
| 20. | 360 | 18 00 | 52 | 15 14 |
| 27. | 330 | 18 00 | 44 | 15 14 |

*Prices of Grain at Haddington.*

| 1810. | Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. | Peaſe. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. s. | s. s. | s. s. | s. s. |
| Oct. 26. | 36 48 | 26 32 | 19 26 | 29 31 |
| Nov. 2. | 36 47 | 26 32 | 17 24 | 29 32 |
| 9. | 35 44 | 27 33 | 16 22 | 28 32 |
| 16. | 32 44 | 26 32 | 16 23 | 31 32 |
| 23. | 31 41 | 25 31 | 16 23 | 24 27 |

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*Agreſtis.—J. L.—Hidallan,* will appear in our next, or an early Number.

*Juvenus Serenus.—J. R. I.—A. D. W.—H. C.—On Events in France,* are received.

*G. F. G.* poſſeſſes merit; but the ſubject ſcarcely ſuits us. It is under conſideration.

### ERRATUM IN THIS NUMBER.

Page 841, Note *(u)* col. 1. line 20 from bottom, *for* voice *read* noise.

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THE

# SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

# *Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,*

## FOR DECEMBER 1810.

*With a View of Redcastle.*

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## State of the Barometer, &c.

From the 26th November to the 25th Dec. 1810, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

| 1810. Nov. | Barom. | Thermom. M. | Thermom. N. | Rain. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | 29.5 | 38 | 44 | 0.02 | Showers |
| 27 | 29.41 | 42 | 43 | —— | Clear |
| 28 | 29.2 | 40 | 42 | 0.86 | Rain |
| 29 | 29.2 | 38 | 40 | 0.21 | —— |
| 30 | 29.3 | 33 | 37 | 0.05 | —— |
| Dec. 1 | 29.71 | 32 | 37 | —— | Clear |
| 2 | 30. | 25 | 32 | —— | —— |
| 3 | 29.8 | 41 | 45 | 0.04 | Showers |
| 4 | 29.9 | 41 | 47 | 0.03 | —— |
| 5 | 29.85 | 49 | 51 | 0.04 | —— |
| 6 | 29.41 | 44 | 48 | —— | Clear |
| 7 | 29.4 | 38 | 40 | —— | —— |
| 8 | 29.8 | 38 | 38 | —— | —— |
| 9 | 30.02 | 25 | 29 | —— | —— |
| 10 | 29.75 | 27 | 32 | —— | —— |
| 11 | 29.74 | 21 | 31 | —— | —— |
| 12 | 29.5 | 29 | 32 | 0.55 | Snow |
| 13 | 29.75 | 34 | 41 | 0.21 | —— |
| 14 | 29.7 | 34 | 35 | —— | Cloudy |
| 15 | 29.85 | 37 | 40 | —— | Clear |
| 16 | 30.5 | 27 | 39 | —— | —— |
| 17 | 30.12 | 37 | 43 | 0.2 | Rain |
| 18 | 29.5 | 38 | 42 | 0.02 | Showers |
| 19 | 29.75 | 33 | 35 | —— | Clear |
| 20 | 29.8 | 25 | 33 | 0.55 | —— |
| 21 | 29. | 33 | 42 | 0.4 | Rain |
| 22 | 29.5 | 34 | 40 | 0.05 | —— |
| 23 | 29.2 | 39 | 39 | 0.04 | —— |
| 24 | 29.35 | 37 | 41 | 0.02 | —— |
| 25 | 28.85 | 40 | 42 | 0.1 | —— |

Quantity of Rain,.....3.39

## High Water at Leith, For Jan. 1811.

| Days. | | Morn. H. | Morn. M. | Even. H. | Even. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tu. | 1 | 6 | 56 | 7 | 28 |
| W. | 2 | 7 | 52 | 8 | 23 |
| Th. | 3 | 8 | 58 | 9 | 35 |
| F. | 4 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 48 |
| Sa. | 5 | 11 | 21 | 11 | 51 |
| Su. | 6 | —— | —— | 0 | 17 |
| M. | 7 | 0 | 42 | 1 | 4 |
| Tu. | 8 | 1 | 27 | 1 | 47 |
| W. | 9 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 21 |
| Th. | 10 | 2 | 39 | 2 | 57 |
| F. | 11 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 28 |
| Sa. | 12 | 3 | 46 | 4 | 2 |
| Su. | 13 | 4 | 18 | 4 | 34 |
| M. | 14 | 4 | 51 | 5 | 8 |
| Tu. | 15 | 5 | 26 | 5 | 45 |
| W. | 16 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 27 |
| Th. | 17 | 6 | 51 | 7 | 17 |
| F. | 18 | 7 | 46 | 8 | 19 |
| Sa. | 19 | 8 | 55 | 9 | 34 |
| Su. | 20 | 10 | 15 | 10 | 54 |
| M. | 21 | 11 | 31 | —— | —— |
| Tu. | 22 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 36 |
| W. | 23 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 31 |
| Th. | 24 | 1 | 56 | 2 | 22 |
| Fr. | 25 | 2 | 47 | 3 | 9 |
| Sa. | 26 | 3 | 33 | 3 | 55 |
| Su. | 27 | 4 | 16 | 4 | 37 |
| M. | 28 | 4 | 58 | 5 | 20 |
| Tu. | 29 | 5 | 40 | 6 | 2 |
| W. | 30 | 6 | 24 | 6 | 48 |
| Th. | 31 | 7 | 13 | 7 | 41 |

### MOON'S PHASES

FOR JANUARY, *1811.*

*Apparent time at Edinburgh.*

| | D. | H. | M. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Quart. | 1 | 21 | 10 | noon. |
| Full Moon | 9 | 10 | 4 | even. |
| Last Quart. | 17 | 8 | 9 | morn. |
| New Moon | 24 | 44 | 5 | morn. |
| First Quart. | 31 | 57 | 10 | morn. |

January 1.—New Year's day.
20.—Sun enters Aquarius, 59 min. past 8 morning.
13.—Old New Year's day.
18.—Queen's birth-day kept.
30.—King Charles I.'s martyrdom.

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THE

# Scots Magazine,

AND

# EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

## *FOR DECEMBER*, 1810.

*Description of Redcastle.*

THIS is a small, but very ancient edifice, situated on the banks of the river Lunan, at its confluence with the German Ocean, and about five miles to the south of Montrose. It is usually supposed to have been founded by William the Lion, who reigned in Scotland from 1165 to 1214. Mr Chalmers, however, supposes it to have been built by Lord Berkeley, a favourite of that prince. (Caledonia, Vol. I. p. 529.) A very full description of this Castle, and its vicinity, is given by our ingenious correspondent, who lately favoured us with the narrative of a Tour from Arbroath to Montrose. (See Magazine for April last, p. 260-1.) This writer, as will be seen, differs from Mr Chalmers, and adopts the common opinion, which ascribes the origin of the edifice to William the Lion.

*Observations on the Plan of the New Church to be built in Charlotte Square.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

HAVING been absent from Edinburgh for six or seven years, and having lately returned to my native city, I was much struck and delighted with the numerous beautiful edifices which have recently arisen to adorn "*the Queen of the North.*" On perusing some of the Edinburgh Newspapers, I was highly pleased to observe estimates advertised for building and completing the grand New Church in Charlotte Square. Having all my life been an amateur in the noble science of architecture, and having, previous to my leaving home, been well acquainted with the admirable designs of our celebrated countryman Robert Adam, for the different parts of

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of that beautiful Square, I was naturally much pleased to think that I should soon witness the erection of the head and crown of the whole, *the New Church*, which, as I well remember, Mr Adam himself, and his numerous friends and admirers, always considered to be one of his *chef d'œuvres*.

You can scarcely figure to yourself, Sir, my mortification on being informed that it is not Robert Adam's Church, with his noble projecting portico, corinthian columns, and fine cupola, which would have formed one of the grandest objects possible, whether viewed from the Square, or approached by George's Street, that is now intended to be built; but something manufactured and put together somehow from the shreds and patches of his design, in a cheap and *thrifty* way, as plain as seceder heart could wish.

I naturally asked whether any good reason was assigned by "our ruling powers" for this strange departure from the plan? and I was plainly told, that the sole reason was a desire to save, (if possible,) some L. 1500 or L. 1600 of the public money! that it was admitted at all hands, that the plan now meant to be adopted, was inferior in every respect to that of Mr Adam, only that it was expected to be cheaper;—

"Thrift, Horatio—Thrift"!!!

I sincerely hope and trust, for the honour and credit of the country, and regard to Mr Adam's memory, that they whom it concerns may pause a little before they commit so gross an act of barbarism and injustice which, once done, will ever be regretted, and never can possibly be remedied.

I need scarcely tell you, Sir, or any of your readers, that Mr Adam's design of the Church is, *a part of one whole*; it was planned for the Square, and the Square for the Church; the different orders of architecture distributed through the Square, are carefully made to assimilate, support, and relieve each other; so that one part cannot be altered without injuring the design of the architecture; and the Church is "the very head and front" of the whole—to alter which would be downright sacrilege. But further: the individual citizens who have feued areas in Charlotte Square, have done their duty by building their houses in conformity to Mr Adam's plan; are not the public also bound to adhere to their part of the contract? for I maintain it is a fair contract between the parties, from which neither can or ought to recede;—and from what I have lately heard, I believe our rulers are pretty well aware of this argument; but they say, that unless they be allowed to build the Church after their own fashion, they will not build it at all—at least, not at present—as they are not bound to build it within any given period. This, if true, is a miserable subterfuge; and such as I trust cannot be maintained seriously—for at present, there is a real want of proper accommodation for the citizens, in the Churches of Edinburgh, as is well known to all of us.

I lately applied, since my return to Edinburgh, for a seat to my family in St. Andrew's Church, the only established Church in the New Town, and was told at once that the thing was impossible:—as from the number of applicants (to the amount of several hundreds,) it is an easier matter to get a seat in the House of Commons, than in that Church!! and I found nearly equal difficulty in most of the principal Churches in the Old Town—What is the consequence? we must either stay at home, or join the sectaries. I presume, Sir, this is the only town in the island so situated; and yet our magistrates hesitate to build a Church, which they are bound to build;

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build; and at a time too, when it is so very much wanted.

I ought to apologise, Sir, for taking up so much of your time; but being on the subject of public buildings, I cannot help noticing the great want of these in Edinburgh. Individuals are building palaces in every direction, yet the public are doing nothing. We began to rebuild our University, so very much wanted, upwards of 20 years ago; and have not added a stone to it these last 18 years. A jail too was founded upwards of two years ago, and it remains *in statu quo*.

I may be told, perhaps, that the present is not a proper time for such operations. This is a convenient sort of answer, always ready for every purpose. But I maintain, that every time is a proper time for *good works*. Had the same cold parsimony existed at former times, we should never have had our present New Town or South Bridge; these were heavy and unpromising matters when first set about; and required no ordinary vigour to accomplish them, yet without them what would Edinburgh have been at present.

Since my late return to Scotland, I have made a short tour through the country; and bad as the times are, I was astonished to find such amazing public works and improvements carrying on in other places; witness Glasgow, Aberdeen, Perth, &c. In Glasgow alone there are about nine different public buildings carrying on at the present moment. The grand New Bridge and new approaches to Aberdeen, are wonderful proofs of the public spirit, enlightened views, and taste of the magistrates and inhabitants. And Perth, from one end to the other, is one continued series of brilliant improvement. Yet in Edinburgh we cannot build an University wanted for the whole island, as I may say, and *affording the staple commodity of the place*, in 30 years; nor a Church in 20 years; nor a jail perhaps in 10!!! I presume these will be found reasonable allowances for each.

But to conclude with what we set out; if it cannot be managed otherwise, let an extraordinary collection be made at the Church doors, for defraying the extra-expence of Robert Adam's grand plan: and let every person who chooses, have admission into all Churches for that one day; a shilling from every well dressed person will, I am humbly confident, defray all the extra cost, provided there be no *jobs*: if the difference betwixt the two plans be fairly estimated; and this *thrifty* proposal will please all parties.

I am Sir, &c.

---

*Observations on Distillation from Grain.*

Sir,

I HAVE observed, with a considerable degree of surprize, the exertions that are making, in different counties in Scotland, to have the distillation of spirits from grain renewed. I say, from grain; for this branch of manufacture consumed all sorts of grain, as well as barley, which, I allow, is the grain mostly used in the distillation of spirits. I would ask the advocates for this measure, if the present prices of grain are not as high as when the prohibition on the distillery took place?

Nor should we overlook the risk we ran, at the beginning of this year, of a famine, which was prevented by the great importation of grain we obtained from abroad, chiefly from France; to which country alone we remitted, at the period I allude to, above L. 1,500,000. The importation into the port of London alone, between the 23d October

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tober 1809 and the 16th April 1810, exclusive of what was brought to the other ports of Great Britain and Ireland, was

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 379,347 | quarters of wheat, which, at the moderate price of L.4, is..... | L.1,517,388 |
| 908 | do. barley, | |
| 81,595 | do. oats, | |
| 14,089 | do. pease and beans, | |
| 96,537 | quarters, which, on an average, were worth at least 30s., is..... | 144,805 |
| | | L. 1,662,193 |

From the great proportion of the above grain, which was furnished by France, the sum I have rated must, I am sure, be more than I have stated it to be. I leave your readers to judge of the wants which could have induced our Government to consent to our importing such quantities of corn as we got from France, where the price would go a considerable way to enable them to carry on the present war.

Nor are prospects this year very comfortable, when we see the quartern loaf selling in London at 15d. on the back of a plentiful crop, got in in the best condition.

It is universally acknowledged, that the price of bread greatly influences the price of all other necessaries of life. And I should ask your readers, if there is any man alive who ever saw butcher-meat so high at this season of the year, as it is at present?

I really wish the gentlemen who have petitioned Parliament to allow the distillation from grain, would think of the dangerous consequences with which such a measure might at present be followed.

AGRESTIS.

*Haddington, Nov. 15, 1810.*

## *Proceedings of the Wernerian Natural History Society.*

AT the meeting of this Society held on 14th November last, two additional communications, from Colonel Montagu, on the Fasciola trachea and Ziphotheca tetradens, were read; likewise an account of an analysis of the compact felspar of the Pentland Hills, by Dr Charles Mackenzie; and a meteorological journal of a Greenland voyage, performed this year, by Mr William Scoresby, junior, of Whitby.

The Society then proceeded to the election of office-bearers for 1811, when the following were unanimously chosen—Professor Jameson, *president*; Dr Wright, Dr Macknight, Dr Barclay, and Dr T. Thomson, *vice-presidents*; Mr Walker, *treasurer*; Mr P. Neill, *secretary*; and Mr Sime, *painter of objects in natural history*. The council of the Society consists of the office-bearers, with the following gentlemen—Dr C. Anderson, Dr J. Home, Dr Yule, Gen. Dirom, Dr J. Thomson, Dr Tennant, Dr Wylie, and Mr Campbell.

## *Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.*

1810, December 1. In the Scots Magazine for December 1809, we gave an account of a real Topaz of a great size, found in the Highlands of this country. Another, little inferior in size, has lately occured. It weighs no less than 7 ounces, 2 pennyweights, 12 grains, Troy weight. Its specific gravity is 3.560. It is somewhat water-worn, but the eight sides of the crystal may be traced. It is chiefly of a fine celandine green colour, but exhibits both change of colour and opalescence. It was picked up among granite *debris*, at the base of Bein-a-bhaird, a hill near Invercauld in Aberdeenshire.



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—12. The shoal of Herrings mentioned last month, still occupies the Frith of Forth between Burntisland and North Queensferry. The Herrings are in general of a smaller size than usual. They seem to be accompained by Saury-Pikes (Esox Saurus), a specimen having been found washed ashore at Cramond a few days ago. The Saury is accounted a very rare fish on the English coast. Here it is not uncommon. It is known to the fishermen by the name of *Gowdnook* or *Gaudanook*.

——20. After a rapid thaw and change of wind, at half past 10 P. M., with a strong south westerly gale, and heavy showers of rain, there occurred a great deal of lightning. It continued with little intermission for several hours. No thunder was heard. Lightning at midwinter is here rather an uncommon phenomenon. In the northern islands of Scotland, however, it is frequent at that season. Dr Edmondston, in his interesting Account of the Zetland Islands, (vol. 2. page 182), says, "If there be a time when thunder and lightning may be expected to occur in Zetland more than another, it is during the months of December, January, and February, when westerly winds and rain succeed, rapidly, to northerly and easterly winds with snow, as takes place in case of a thaw." These, it will be observed, were exactly the circumstances in which the lightning occurred here on the 20th current.

——22. A Greater spotted Woodpecker, Picus major, was shot at Pennpherston near Mid-Calder.—This is rather an uncommon bird in Scotland. The specimen shot was a female, being destitute of the deep crimson feathers on the hind-head, which distinguish the male.

N.

*Canonmills, Dec.* 26, 1810.

*Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts.*

ACCORDING to accounts from Illyrian Carinthia, a terrible rain-spout descended on the night between the 27th and 28th of August, at Hermajor and its vicinity, threatening destruction to the whole village. The water flowed into the market-place and its neighbourhood so high, as to penetrate the windows of the first floors. More than fifty persons were hurried away by the torrent; many of whom were alive, and called piteously for assistance, which no one could afford. All the bridges, and twelve houses, were washed away, and a great quantity of cattle perished in the fields.

A Bavarian engineer has invented a method of constructing wooden bridges, which, for strength and solidity, promise a duration of several centuries. They are likewise remarkable for the elegance of their form and the width of their arches. One consisting of a single arch 200 feet wide has been thrown over the river Roth. Another 286 feet wide has been made for a large city. The arches may be so constructed as to admit ships of war, or merchant vessels, to pass through them, an aperture being made in the centre which can be opened and shut at pleasure. The bridges may be taken to pieces in two days, if necessary, to stop the progress of an enemy, or for any other purpose.

The following method of keeping green-pease, and French beans, is given in Sonnini's *Bibliotheque Physico-economique*. Into a middling-sized stew-pan, filled with young green-pease put two or three table spoonfuls of sugar, and place the pan over a brisk charcoal fire. As soon as the pease begin to feel the heat, stir them twice or three times,

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times, and when they yield water, pour them out on a dish to drain. When drained, spread them out on paper in an airy room, out of the sun, and turn them frequently that they may dry the sooner. It is necessary for their keeping, that they should not retain any moisture; for if they do, they will soon grow mouldy. French beans may be managed in the same way, and will thus keep till the next season, as well flavoured as when first gathered.

A Mosaic pavement has been discovered at the Villa Palumbara, at Rome. This discovery has occasioned various other researches. A year ago, a discobulus was found in the same place, and a very fine engraved stone, which was sold for 25 paoli, by the first possessor. The proprietor of the villa claimed the stone, and instituted a legal process against the workman who found it.

The celebrated Roman sculptor, Canova, is at present engaged upon the tomb of Alfieri. He has just finished his two pugilists, which are placed in the Belvedere of the Vatican.

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## *Anecdotes, &c. Historical and Literary.*

### BIOGRAPHY OF ONESSELF.

"It is a hard and nice subject for a man," says Cowley, "to write of himself; it grates his own heart to say any thing of disparagement, and the reader's ear to hear any thing of praise from him."

"A man of worth and name," says Bishop Hurd, "is never so sure to please, as when he writes of himself with good faith, and without affectation. Hence our delight in those part of Horace's, Boileau's, and Pope's works, in which those eminent writers paint themselves."

"Those relations," says Dr Johnson, "are commonly of most value, in which the writer tells his own story."

Lastly, take the opinion of Gilbert Wakefield. "Of all those biographical relations," says he, "which have contributed so much to inform and delight mankind, those, if I mistake not, have been received with peculiar eagerness and approbation, where the writer and the subject have been the same. Who has not, for instance, felt himself interested, to a degree of uncommon avidity, in perusing the lives of Lord Herbert, William Lilly, Clarendon, and Cibber? —Nor is elevated rank, superior genius, or a dignified station, necessary to this exquisite gratification of the reader. The essential requisites of such a work, are events not wholly unimportant, nor unconnected with the political or literary transactions of the times, related in a style perspicuous, nor yet void of ornament, with the confidence of integrity, and the simplicity of truth."

### IRELAND,

though often the mother of genius, is rarely its nurse. *Burke.*

### BARTOLOZZI

was certainly an inimitable engraver; but sometimes he was so much occupied by the *effect*, that he entirely forgot the *story* of his picture. When engraving Mortimer's painting of Sir Philip Sidney refusing the water offered him in the field of battle, and ordering it to be given to a wounded soldier, Bartolozzi observed that the foreground was rather bald, and, to render it more picturesque, he inserted a copious stream of night, running at the feet of Sir Philip's horse!

### TO KNOW THE WORLD!

"To know the world! a modern phrase
"For visits, ombre, balls, and plays."

*Prior*

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***Prizes proposed by the French Government for Proficiency in the different Branches of Art and Science during the year*** 1810.—*From Archives des Decouvertes et des Inventions Nouvelles. Paris,* 1810.

*Decennial Prizes.*

HIS Majesty the Emperor, with the view of encouraging the sciences, letters, and arts, which contribute eminently to the lustre and glory of nations, and wishing to know the men who shall have most participated in the fame of science, of letters, and of arts, has decreed, by an imperial decree, dated at Aix la Chapelle, 24 Fructidor, year 12, and by another dated from the palace of the Thuileries, 28 November 1809;

1. That there shall be, every ten years, on the anniversary of the 18 Brumaire, a distribution of great prizes, given by the hand of his Majesty, in the place, and with the solemnities, which shall be hereafter appointed.

2. That all the works in science, in literature, and in the arts, all useful inventions, all institutions devoted to the progress of agriculture or national industry, published, known, or formed during an interval of ten years, the termination of which shall precede by one year the era of distribution, shall enter into competition for the great prizes.

That the great prizes shall be, some of the value of 10,000 livres, others of the value of 5,000 livres.

With regard to the nature of these prizes, the judgment on the works, and the distribution of prizes, the decree of 28 November 1809, gives the following details.

I.—*Of the Nature of the Prizes.*

The great decennial prizes shall be *thirty-five* in number, *nineteen* of which shall be of the first class, and *sixteen* of the second.

The great prizes of the *first* class shall be given,

1. To the author of the two best works in the mathematical sciences; one for geometry and pure analysis; the other for sciences susceptible of the most rigorous calculation; as astronomy, mechanics, &c.

2. To the authors of the two best works in the physical sciences; one for physics, properly so called, chemistry, mineralogy, &c.; the other for medicine, anatomy, &c.

3. To the inventor of the most useful machine for the arts and manufactures.

4. To the founder of the institution most advantageous to agriculture.

5. To the founder of the institution most useful to manufacturing industry.

6. To the author of the best history, or of the best portion of general history, either ancient or modern.

7. To the author of the best epic poem.

8. To the author of the best tragedy acted on our great theatres.

9. To the author of the best comedy, in five acts, performed on our great theatres.

10. To the author of that work of literature, which shall unite, in the highest degree, novelty of ideas, with skill in composition, and elegance of style.

11. To the author of the best work in general philosophy, relating either to morals or education.

12. To the composer of the best opera, performed on the theatre of the imperial academy of music.

13. To the author of the best historical painting.

14. To the author of the best painting representing a subject honourable to the national character.

15. To the author of the best work of sculpture, subject heroic.

16. To the author of the best work



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work of sculpture, the subject of which is derived from facts memorable in the history of France.

17. To the author of the finest monument of architecture.

The great prizes of the *second* class shall be decreed,

1. To the author of the work which shall make the happiest application of the mathematical or physical sciences to practice.

2. To the author of the best biographical work.

3. To the author of the best poem in several cantos, didactic, descriptive, or generally, in an elevated style.

4. To the author of the two best small poems, the subjects of which shall be derived from the history of France.

5. To the author of the best translations in verse, of Greek or Latin poems.

6. To the author of the best lyric poem, set to music, and executed on one of our great theatres.

7. To the composer of the best comic opera, represented on one of our great theatres.

8. To the translators of four works, either manuscript, or printed, in an oriental or ancient language, the most useful, either to the sciences, or to history, or to the belles lettres, or to the arts.

9. To the author of the three best works of engraving.

10. To the author of the most exact and best executed topographical work.

Besides the prize decreed to him, each author shall receive a medal struck for the express purpose.

II.—*Of the Judgment of Works.*

The works shall be examined by a Jury composed of the President, and of the perpetual secretaries of each of the four classes of the Institute. The report of the Jury, as well as the minutes of its sittings and discussions, shall be transmitted to the Minister of the Interior, during the six months which shall follow the close of the competition.

Our Minister of the Interior, during the fifteen months which shall follow the transmission to him of the report of the Jury, shall address to each of the four classes of the Institute, the portion of this report and of the minutes, which has a relation to the employment assigned to that class.

Each class shall make a detailed criticism of the works which have balanced its votes; of those which have been judged by the Jury to fall little short of the prize, and which have received a mention particularly honourable.

This criticism shall be more extended upon works judged worthy of the prize; it shall enter into the examination of their beauties and their faults, shall discuss the offences against the rules of language and of art, or the happy innovations; it shall not neglect any of the particulars fitted to shew the examples to be followed, and the faults to be avoided.

These criticisms shall be rendered public by the press.

The observations drawn up by each class shall be given by its President to the Minister of the Interior, in the four months which shall follow the communication made to the Institute.

III.—*Distribution of Prizes.*

The first distribution of prizes shall take place on the 9th November 1810, the anniversary of the 18 Brumaire. These distributions shall then be renewed every ten years at the same period of the year.

The prizes shall be published by the Minister of the Interior; and the authors who shall have obtained them, shall receive from the hand

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hand of his Majesty the medals by which their memory is to be consecrated.

*Annual Prizes.*

1. For the fabrication of iron and brass wire, proper for making sewing needles, and cards for cotton or wool, 3,000 livres.

2. For the discovery of a process proper for giving to wool, with madder, the beautiful red colour of Adrianople cotton, 6,000 livres.

3. For determining the produce of the distillation of wood, 1,000 livres.

4. For the manufacture of syrup from grapes, 2,000 livres.

5. For the best construction of chalk, brick, and tile ovens, 3,000 livres.

6. For the manufacture of vessels of metal covered with an economical enamel, 1,000 livres.

7. For the encouragement of engraving, by cutting out in relief, 2,000 livres.

For a writing-desk, in which only the wood of native trees, or of those naturalized in France, shall have been employed, 1,200 livres.

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*View of the present State of German Literature. From the French of R. C. Villiers, Author of 'Essay on the Reformation of Luther,' &c.&c. (Paris, 1809.)*

*History.*

HERE it is that I must particularly guard against the abundance of materials which present themselves. The bare catalogue of all the historical writings that have appeared in Germany, during the last two or three years, would fill a volume. I must recommend to the attention of my readers only the works which bear the stamp of erudition and research, and, by the adoption of this rule, will reduce considerably the number of books that I have to notice. Thus, notwithstanding the intelligence, the talent, the refinement, and philosophy, which shine in writings such as that of the illustrious Prince Primate, Charles de Dalberg, "On the Character of Charlemagne," I shall pass over all this class in silence; I shall not speak of the continuation of Becker's "History of the World," by M. Woltmann, a work designed for the instruction of youth; I shall make no mention of the "History of France," by M. Heinrich, so rich in new views; nor of the "History of England," by the same; nor yet of the "History of Ireland," by M. Hegewisch, a subject on which we had nothing satisfactory before him, though Mr Gordon has published two volumes upon it in England. For the same reason, I will not speak of many biographical memoirs, which deserve, in their department, the highest praises; such, for example, as a professor of the University of Jena, M. Luden, has given of Hugo Grotius, and of Sir William Temple. I must also make another exception, in regard to some collections of charts, of historical monuments, which have been published in different provinces. These great enterprizes have, in general, been long since begun, and thus do not properly belong to the literary activity of the present moment. They are, besides, well known to the whole learned world. Such are the "Monumenta Boica;" the eighteenth volume of which has just appeared at Munich, and will be quickly followed by the nineteenth. It is almost superfluous to add, that books which treat of history entirely modern, can still less find a place. Whatever, therefore, may be the real merit of the "Chronicle of the 19th Century," by M. Bredow, or of the "Chronological Manual of the History of our days," by M. Wedeland,

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Wedeland, these works will not be noticed here.

A writer, who has acquired high celebrity in a department very different from history, although he has written many historical dramas, M. Kotzebue, has risen suddenly to a distinguished rank among historians, by publishing the first four volumes of an "Ancient History of Prussia," (Riga, 1808.) This history begins at the most remote period, at the fabulous era of Prussia, (if we may use the expression), and even before the commerce in ambergrise had begun to make its existence be suspected by the southern nations. The author follows all the revolutions of this country till 1466, at the time of the remarkable peace of Thorn. A little less than 60 years after, the peace of Warsaw, the reformation, and the secularization of Prussia, till then subject to the Teutonic knights, form a new era in the history of this country, as well as in that of all Europe. All these important events, connected, during the middle ages, with the annals of the whole north; with those of Germany, of Poland, of the Hanse Towns, are what M. Kotzebue has undertaken to trace. — Hitherto his work is conceived with force, with dignity, and with the grace and tone which is suited to history. For five years, M. Kotzebue has inhabited the coasts of the Baltic, and has been collecting information upon the great subject with which he is occupied, from the libraries and archives of cities, of governments, of monasteries, and of private persons, in Prussia, Russia, Poland, and other northern countries. He has found every where immense and precious materials. But a singular instance of good fortune placed in his hands, at Konigsberg, a treasure, which surpasses all that other places could present. The *secret archive* of the Teutonic order was opened to him, and he entered into this sanctuary, hitherto shut against history. Kotzebue in his preface gives a view of what this archive contains; and it is doubtful if ever historian saw himself the possessor of so rich a mine, yet unopened. Such an advantage would alone suffice to secure to the new annalist of Prussia the superiority over all his predecessors, even over Burzko, the most successful of all,—(his History of Prussia, in six volumes, appeared during the concluding years of the eighteenth century.) We have thus a new proof, that the acquaintance of Thalia and Melpomene does not exclude from the favours of a more severe muse; we have an additional example to add, to those of Thomas Corneille and of Voltaire, of the Danish Holberg, and of Schiller, who were at once historians and dramatic poets.

Every one knows, that Switzerland, in John de Muller, has found a historian worthy of her: this is saying enough, for whoever knows, through all the periods of its existence, this remarkable and estimable people, a phenomenon, perhaps as prominent among the European nations, as its mountains among those of our continent. Public opinion very generally allows to M. de Muller the first rank among living historians, and recognizes in him the most exquisite union of the qualities necessary for him who devotes himself to the high function of writing the annals of humanity. Some compare him to Tacitus; others, with more reason, call him the Thucydides of Helvetia. Doubtless the grave majesty of his style, the vigour of his descriptions, the grandeur of his views, the richness of his imagination, in short, the truly antique cast of his style, justify these comparisons. But a species of merit, which these ancient historians

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rians could not possess, and which it particularly suits my present object to remark in M. Muller, is, that of the most laborious, the most accurate, and most profound research. The Swiss historian brings down this history of his country from the origin of the nation, through all the centuries of the middle age, through all the relations which it had with France, Italy, and Germany; which renders this noble work an indispensible complement to the history of these several countries. The first volumes have been reprinted (revised and augmented) in 1806. Their illustrious author, notwithstanding the occupations of the new post which he fills in Westphalia, has published (1808) the first part of the fifth volume, which begins with the restless life and unhappy end of the Duke of Burgundy, Charles the Rash, and extends to the last years of the fifteenth century. The sequel will comprehend the history of the reformation, and of the events which accompanied it in Switzerland.—What a new interest will not the pen of such a master diffuse over the events of that great era.

The great History of Germany, by the late M. Schmidt, continued by M. Milbiller, has at length reached its conclusion. The last volume, which contains an alphabetical and a chronological table, appeared at Ulm, in 1808. The whole of this very distinguished work, is divided into the *Ancient* and the *Modern* History of Germany. The first is comprised in five volumes, the second in seventeen. M. Milbiller, who has very happily continued Schmidt, is also the author of an "Abridgment of the History of Germany."

A learned man, M. Ruhs, has published (1803 to 1806) a "History of Sweden," undoubtedly the best that we have of that country, in three volumes, octavo. The edition in quarto, which has appeared of the same work, forms part of the great Universal History, by a society of men of letters, which has, for many years, been publishing at Halle. This history of Sweden occupies the sixty-third, sixty-fourth, and sixty-fifth volumes.

Historical literature has hitherto wanted a good history of Hungary. Dr Fessler, who has acquired much celebrity by different works, announces one, in six volumes octavo, which is now in the press, from which much is expected, and which will certainly be distinguished by new and peculiar views. Dr Fessler has extensive knowledge in more than one department. He has contributed much of the critical labour of M. Ruhkopf, on Seneca.

Since 1806, Baron Harmayr has been publishing, at Tubingen, the successive volumes of a History of the Tyrol, (the same, who is also publishing, volume by volume, an Austrian Plutarch). He appears to have proposed as his model the celebrated historian of Switzerland. The history of this mountain people, attached to its liberty and laws, religious, devoted to its princes, is very interesting during the whole of the middle age, and is connected with that of all the other states of Europe. It had not yet been treated in a satisfactory manner. This task was reserved for the talents and assiduity of M. de Harmayr. But, as a number of fables and false traditions disfigured this history, which it was important to clear away, M. de Harmayr has thrown this preliminary labour, which was indispensable, but painful and minute, into "Critical and Diplomatic Miscellanies," which appeared before the History of the Tyrol, and which, like that History, are full of interest, both from the original pieces, which appear there for the first

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first time, and for the exact and judicious criticism with which the author discusses many obscure and difficult points.

In 1806, appeared a second edition of the History of the three last centuries, (six volumes octavo), by Professor Eichhorn of Gottingen; an excellent guide to the study of modern history, and which, like all the works of the same author, abounds in ingenious views.

"Nestor;" or Russian Annals in their original tongue (the Selavonic), compared, translated, and explained, by Augustus Louis de Schlotzer, Professor of History and Politics in the University of Gottingen, Knight of the Order of St Uladimir, &c. In pointing out a work such as this, I announce the chief result of the labours of a whole life, of a laborious and illustrious life, devoted to the study of the political sciences and of history, particularly that of the nations placed on the north and north-east of our continent. This part of the annals of the great human family is, perhaps, one of those that are least precisely known by us in the west. Here is brought to light, not only the ancient chronicle of the Monk Nestor, (the Gregory of Tours, of Russia), who reveals to us the origin and growth of the vastest empire in existence, but likewise the history of the relations of these Sclavonic people with all their neighbours, with the empire of Byzantium, with our western Europe. In the notes, commentaries, digressions, and other critical pieces which accompany his translation of the Russian annalist, M. de Schlotzer, with the erudition, the vigour, and the refinement of understanding, which distinguish him, has compared, reconciled, illustrated the different points of contact of the history of the ancient Moscovites, with that of other nations at the same era, which renders this work one of the most solid foundations for a general history of the modern nations inhabiting a part of Europe and Asia. The first volume is entirely devoted to an introduction to the ancient history of Russia, where we find the liveliest and most luminous views upon the nature and method of historical criticism in general. The second contains the ancient history of Russia, down to the end of the reign of Ruric. The third contains the reign of Oleg; the fourth, that of Igor; the fifth is in the press, and speedily expected. The whole work will extend to 12 volumes.

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*Extracts from the Chronicle of Fife, or Diary of John Lamont of Newton. Edinburgh*, 1810. 4to. *Constable & Co.*

(Continued from p. 811.)

1653, Apr. 12.—DAVID LUNDIE, in Saltgreine, being att Cuper, on the market day, was put into the thives-holl; because founde drunke on the streitts by the English souldirie there; he abode in the said place betwixt 10 a cloake till one in the after-noone.

1653, Apr. 20.—Sophia Monro, Coulls wyfe, depairted out of this life at the Coulle, and was interred the 25 Apr. att Markinshe churche.

1653, Apr. 21.—Mr David Nauee, (sometime regent in St Leonards colledge, in St Androus), and now constitute by the English Shyrra-depute of Angus, maried Margret Hay, Pitfurs 4 daughter; the mariage feast stood at Pitfure, in the Carse-of-Gourie.

1653, Jun. 3.—The Laird of Blebo, surnamed Beton, in Fife, depairted out of this life, at Blebo, and was interred at Kembok kirke, Jun. 6.

1653,

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1653, Jul. 24. being the Sabath. The Lady Lundie, younger, was brought to bed of a daughter, called Elizabeth. She was baptized att Largo church, by Mr James Magill, Jul. 25.; the Laird of Aytoune did present hir to be baptized, because hir father, the Laird of Lundie, att this time, was att London prisoner of warr: witnesses, Ardrosse, Achmoutie, Kincraige, Fenges Weyms, James Preston, Doctor Mairtin, etc. This child was put foorth to be nursed by Margret Spence, in Lundie Mylle. She depairted out of this life, at Lundie, Apr. 24, about 11 at night, 1655.

1653, Agust.—Before the middest of the month, the English caused make a publicke proclamation att the crosse of Edenbrough, that none whatsoever sould pray for the king any more, ether in church or in families, through this nation. Mar. 16, 1655, they emitted another to the same purpose, and withall forbidden any maner of stipend to be payed to any minister or preacher, that have alreadie transgressed hirein, or sould hireafter transgresse; and caused copies hireof to be affixed on the severall church doores, that none sould pretend ignorance.

1653, Sept. 12.—Mr George Hamiltone, Mr Collen Edem, Mr Robert Bennet, and Mr David Guthrie, all ministers of the presbetrie of St Androus, were caryed by some of the English forces of Collonell Berries regiment of horse to Edenbroughe prisoners, because the day before, being the Sabath, they had prayed for the King. They returned the 20 of Sept. upon condition ether to returne to Edenbroughe within a fourtnight, and to give assurance to the judges that they sould not pray any more for the King, or else to expect sequestration.

1653, Jun.—About the midest of this month, the English forces, horse and foote, that lay in the shyre of Fyfe, betooke themselfes to the fields, and lay in two places, a pairt of them in the Struther parke, and the rest att Fackland parke. July 1, ther came orders to severall parishes of this shyre, from Mr Glover, collector of the shyres sesse, to send in coalls to them. Largo parish, Jul. 2. sentt in 30 load to the Struther parke; Newburne parish, July 4, as many, etc. and so through the rest of the parishes of the presbetrie of St Androus. Agust 6, ther came orders againe to Largo parish from the said Mr Glover, for other 30 load of coall to Struther park. Agust 9, thir coalls were sent. Agust 16, the foot men removed form Struther parke to St Jhonston, and the horse some dayes after to Cuper, St Androus, Kirkekaldie. Decemb. 4, 1653, ther came ane order from Fackland, from ane English man ther, to Largo parish, for 36 load coalls, to be sent in to the palace of Fackland, for the use of some horse and foote that lay ther, thir coalls were sent in Decemb. 5.

1653.—This summer, generally through all Scotland, the corns were att a great rate: beare, oatts, and pease being 11 or 12, 13 lib. the bolle; wheate 14 and 15 lib. the bolle; bot after the crope was brought in to the corne yeards, (this crope being more plentifull and large, both in corne and stra, blissed be God, than hath beine for several yeares preceiding), the prices fell strangelie, to the admiration of many, so that from Michelmis 1653 till the end of the yeare, beare, oatts, and pease, was at 4 lib. and 4 lib. 10s. att most; wheat 7 and 8 the bolle; cheese, this summer, at 30s. the stone, and the best at 40s. the stone; wooll at 7 and 8 lib. the stone, and the dearrest at 12 lib. and 20 marke the stone. Things continued at this cheapnesse, or rather cheaper, oatts being at 5 marke the

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the bolle, and 12 bolls for 10, till Mairtimis 1655.

1653, Dec.—The Lord Lyon, Sir James Balfoure, of Den-Mylle, in Fyfe, his lady, surnamed Arnot, daughter to the Laird of Fearnie, depairted out of this life, at Den-Mylle. Jun. 1654, he maried the Laird of Bamannos daughter, whose surname is Flecke.

Jan. 1, 1654.—Att night, being the evening of the Sabath, the Lord Durie, in Fyfe, was taken out of his oune house, att Durie, by a partie of English horsemen, and caried to Bruntelland; he returned home the 7 of Jan. 1654, and Jan. 24, he tooke journey from Edenbroughe to goe for London. June 22, 1654, he returned to Durie.

1654, Jan. 3.—A pairtie of English horsemen was att St Androus, searching for horses, where they gatt about 20 or 22 horses. They tooke out of St Androus the Lord Melvin and Sr Jh. Carstairs of Kinnocher, both prisoners, alonge to Bruntelland, (because they had some horses taken from them by Kenmours partie, they alledging them to be accessorie to it); from thence to Craill and Kilrennie. Jan. 4, betuixt the Ellie and Largo, they forgethered with old Grange Wood, his man and his horse, going homeward; they dismunted the boy, and tooke the horse alonge with them to Bruntelland.

1654, Jan. 4.—Mr Butler was att Balcarrese, in Fyfe, and did sequestrat the Lord Balcarrese estate, (because the summer before he had gone northward to joyne with the forsaid northren forces under Glencairne); he called in for the tenants, and caused them give him a rentall of their severall rowmes, what they payed yearlie.

1654, Mar.—This month, Generall Ma. Middeltoune landed in the north pairts of this kingdome, and about 80 men with him, the most pairt officers; he brought with him also some money, pouder, fyre lockes, and pykes. 1665, About the beginning of the yeare, he tooke shiping and went away privatlie.

1654, May 4.—By George Monke, comander in chiefe, a peaper emitted, comanding parents, brethren, tutors, and meastera; within the space of 20 dayes after the publication hireof, to bring in ther children, brethren, pupills, and servants that have gone to the northerne forces; and he or they sould be pardoned for what they have done, (the killing any person in cold blood being excepted), otherwyse the parents, brethren, and tutors, who have so offended, to be imprisoned during the time the said persons do remaine in rebellion. And that parish and presbetry from whence they went shall pay daylie, (besyde ther ordinary sesse), for each horseman 30s. Scots, and for each footman 10s. Scots, which the governor of the nixt English garison is authorised to take up and levie monthlie, so long as the said persons are in rebellion.

1654, May 25.—Generall Leslie, Earle of Leuin, (who was taken att Worcester), came to Balgoney, in Fyfe, haveing his person relaxed, his sequestration taken of, and frie of any pecuniall fyne; this was done by the meanes of the Queene of Swedden.

A doubell of a Letter sent by Thomas Glover, Collector of the English Sesse in Fyfe, to the Comissioner of the Parish of Largo. May 26, 1654:—

MUTCH HONORED FRIND,

By speciall warrand I am comanded to desyre of you ane perfeit list of all those persons gone to the enymie out of your parish since the second of Agust last (in the yeare 1653), bearing particularly, under your hand, ther names, designations,

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signations, qualitie of degree, and who is the nearest of ther kinred in your parish, or else where, to your knowledge. As also, what number of horses hath bein taken out of your parish since the second of Agust. And this testification, exactly under your hand, you are to bringe to the chiefe officer att Fackland, upon the first of June (1654) nixt, precisclie; assuring you, if any be concealed, you are to be looked on as the man, and dealt withall accordinglie. And I am,

Your very humble servant,

*Sic subscribitur,*

THOMAS GLOVER.

Fackland, May 26, 1651.

This, and the like order, went through out all the shyre of Fyfe about the same time; and many, if not all, of the comissioners of parishes, came to Fackland, June 1, with a list of ther men and horse. Largo was 3 horses; 1 from the La. Lundy, 1 from William Fairfull, in Netherp. 1 from Jhone Cruckshanke, in Largo Place: and one man onlie, viz. James Weily, who was the min. man. Straerlie, younger, and the said William Fairfull, went to Fackland with this list, under ther hands. Kennocher parish 4 horses. July 17, 1654, the said James Weily left the Scots service, and receaved a passe, from the English garison at Fackland, to be frie, and no to be troubled by them; upon which Jhone Younge, in Drumochie, a frind of his, did engage himselfe, by his band to the English at Fackland, that he sould act nothing for the time to come against the comonwealth. Also, they ordained halfe a croune a day to be payed by the shyre for each man that was out, bot it was not exacted; because, before and about Lammis, the greatest pairt, if not all, that went from Fyfe, returned to ther owne homes, and had protections given them by the English no to be troubelled, they given securitie for the time to come to act nothing against the comon-wealth.

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*View of the Progress of Cultivation on the Scottish Border. From Chalmers' Caledonia.* Vol. II.

IT is a pleasing task to trace the introduction of real cultivation, which converted the wastes into the haunts of men. The earliest notice of efficient settlement which has come down to us, is the foundation of Jed-*worth*, before the middle of the ninth century. On the west bank of the Jed, in the midst of a vast forest, Egred, the Bishop of Lidisfarn, who died in 845, A. D. built a village, which he named Jed-*worth*, and a church, for his village. Even before the age of the beneficent David I. another village of the same name, with a church, and a castle, a few miles lower down on the Jed, had arisen, and had eclipsed the ancient hamlet; and, at New Jedburgh, David founded a house for the monks of St Augustine. The next intimation to the notice of Jedworth, which appears in record, of actual settlement, is that of Edenham. Thor-Longus, a follower of Edgar, received from the King, a grant of Ednam, a *desert*. Here Thor sat down; and with the help of his own men, and at the expence of his own money, converted a waste into *Waynage*, and built a church to the honour of Cuthbert, the Saint of Tweedside. He afterwards transferred the church, with a carcucate of land, to the monks of Durham, with the assent of Earl David, his lord, who confirmed his grant. Here, then, is the model of almost every similar settlement, in those rude



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rude times: A chief obtained a grant of lands from the King; he fixed his followers upon them; and he built upon his manor a church, a myln, a malt-kyln, and a brew-house. The many manors which we see existing within this shire, during the age of David I., in the earliest part of the twelfth century, with manorial rights, evince the truth of that representation. The earliest notice of a *dairy*, whereof we have any record, was that which was settled at Cumbesley, by the monks of Melros, under the authority of Malcolm IV. upon Allan Water, within the forest, between the Gala and the Leader. It is curious to remark, that the *Blainsleys*, which have long been famous among farmers, for the production of *oats*, and have been even celebrated in song, were settled within this forest, as granges, in the prior age, by the foresters of David I. As early, indeed, as the twelfth century, a number of farms had been gained from this forest, under the king's charters; and agricultural settlements were made on its "outmost skirts," along the rivers Leader, Gala, and Tweed.

The British aborigines, and the Romanized Britons, as well as their Scoto-Irish successors, delighted to live separately in their forests, without towns or castles, protected only by hill-forts, for individual safety, during unusual danger: and they subsisted sometimes by hunting, and often by pasturage. The Saxons, when they settled within this shire, assumed a firmer tone, and a more compact residence: To hunting and pasturage, as modes of subsistence, they added agriculture. Partly from original habit, perhaps more from frequent experience, the Saxon settlers here adopted the policy of living in agricultural hamlets, rather than in separate farms. This practice was not so much adopted from individual choice as from the dictates of their chiefs, when they obtained their grants, and formed their settlements. When we first view their georgick polity, in the chartularies, we see the settlers of this shire in manorial villages. The *wayuage*, or cultivable lands and meadows of each district or manor, were possessed, and laboured in separate portions, by the individuals of the manor, under its lord; but the pastures, the woodlands, the peataries, or mosses, were enjoyed, in common, by the manorial tenants; each person having a right of common, in proportion to what he tilled of the manor. Under this polity, the most common divisions of tillable lands were carucates, or plough lands, and bovates, or oxgangs: the husband lands, and afterwards the acres, a more definite measure of lands. Those villages were considerably augmented, by cottagers, who each occupied a dwelling, with a small portion of land, and with the privilege of feeding a few beasts on the manorial commons, and in the woodlands.

The reign of David I. forms an epoch, in the agricultural annals of Roxburghshire. Though much had been already done, much still remained to be done. There had now been a considerable progress, from pasturage to tillage. The number of milns, which every where existed within the shire, during that age, shews the quantity of corn that was then grown. There appears to have been a miln in every manor, to which the tenants of the same manor were already astricted. The quantity of malt which was then ground, evinces the progress in the manufacture of barley. The vast number of brewhouses shows clearly, that the manufacture of barley into malt was converted into ale, the common beverage of every family, when the art of distilling spirits was unknown,

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unknown, or at least unpractised: Every hamlet had its *braccina*, and every village had two, or three, or four brewhouses, according to their populousness. Exclusive of all those *braccinas*, which furnished the villages with a wholesome beverage, and a handsome profit to the Kings, the Abbots, and the Barons, every monastery had its own brewhouse, and its own bakehouse.

We perceive very early in the Scoto-Saxon period, 1097 to 1306, the whole shire separated into lands cultivated, and lands uncultivated. The woodlands and forests, the wastes and the commons, have been already investigated. We must now take a view of the cultivable lands. In this county, as well as in other districts, we may observe the appearances of cultivation on the hills and the moors, where the plough does not now enter, and a blade of grass never grows. And on those hills and moorlands, ridges and furrows, which were generally straight, are still in many places very distinct. We know, however, that in the early age of Malcolm IV., who succeeded his grandfather in 1153, the manurable lands were inclosed with hedges, and the meadows were surrounded by ditches. All those intimations evince a considerable progress in systematic cultivation, though the apparent price of the land was but low, in that rude age.

The Kings, as we learn from the chartularies, were the greatest farmers of those times. David I. was not only the greatest husbandman himself, but the moving cause of husbandry in others. The Kings had many manors, and granges, with mills, malt-kilns, breweries, cattle, and studs, in every shire. The followers of David, who had supported his pretensions, even during the reign of his brother, Alexander, all followed his example, and the fashion of the age, as husbandmen. They had all granges on their manors, where they raised cattle, and corn; where they had mills, malt-houses, and breweries; and where they had their sheep-walk and studs; and their granges they manured by means of their various bondmen, and by *the services* of their tenants. But it was the several monks of the religious houses who were the greatest, perhaps the most intelligent cultivators of those times. Before the middle of the twelfth century, those monasteries possessed vast estates, in all that constitutes opulence, during rude times; in lands, in villeyns, and cattle, and sheep, and in every article which can be produced by a well managed husbandry. The same monks had other possessions in those times, of great value. They had also, in various other districts of this shire, lands and tenements, which, as they were rented to cottagers, brought them considerable revenues. I have now laid open to the view of judicious eyes the whole practice of agriculture, as it was carried on under David I. and his grandsons, by those most intelligent cultivators, the monks. The labour on their granges was undoubtedly performed by their villeyns, who were astricted to the glebe, with the help of the cottagers services. Yet were the Abbots, and other ecclesiastics, the most indulgent masters, as well to their cottagers, as to their villeyns, who, yielding their services, lived very comfortably under their shelter. They were the first to convert those services into payments in money. And they were studious to reward them for their well-doing. During the whole Scoto-Saxon period, indeed, the granges of the Kings and Barons, as well as those of the Bishops and Abbots, were chiefly laboured by bondmen who were attached to the soil as *nativi*. While many of those bondmen were employed as tillers of

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of the soil, as servants, others of them were instrusted with the cultivation of some husbandlands, under their superiors; paying rents, and yielding services for their cottages, and lands. These last only differed from the bondmen, in being attached to the soil. Such was the condition of the men of Roxburghshire, during those times.

There are a few other circumstances, relating to the domestic husbandry of this shire, which merit some notice. A ready supply of fuel is a great object. The woods furnished the earliest fuel before mosses were known, or coal was discovered. The numerous woodlands of Roxburghshire supplied a large quantity of firewood, as early as the reign of David I. The mosses succeeded the woods, as fuel, in natural succession. Peats and turves came into use, as woods became more valuable, from exhaustion. And, hence, *peataries* and *turbaries* became objects of desire, and of concession by the kings and manorlords, who possessed them. Pitcoal seems not to have been soon discovered in Roxburghshire, though it appears to have been early dug up in Lothian. The monks on the Tweed were too well informed of what was for their own interest, not to know, that *burning stone* abounded at Newcastle. And, when they sent their skins, and wool, and corn, to Berwick, it was easy to bring coals, by their cottagers carts, in return; as we have seen, in the performance of services. During a period of melioration, when territorial rights were strictly construed, *quarries* became also objects of desire, and of grant. Thus progressively prosperous were the domestic affairs of Roxburghshire, from the accession of Edgar, to the demise of Alexander III.; a long period of justice, and of melioration, its best effect.

But, with the demise of Alexander III., without issue, commenced warfare and anarchy, which lasted, with little interruption, during 300 years. In that odious period of wretchedness, we hear the monks incessantly cry out, *Diram guerram!* Oppressive war! It became the very object of those hostilities, not to improve, but to waste; not to save, but to destroy. Agriculture was ruined: and the very necessaries of life, were lost, when the principal Lords had scarcely a bed to lye on. From the accession of King James to the Union, what was there in Scotland, but an enfeebling fanaticism, civil wars, factious ebullitions, and debasing indolence, with the consequential penury. The Union is supposed, by intelligent men, not to have shed the happiest influences on this county. The people of Scotland were not prepared, either with skill, or spirit, or stock, to benefit from the Union. It required 40 years to acquire habits, and knowledge, and capital, to enable them to profit from the quiet, the security, and the advantages, which at length resulted from *the Union*, the happiest event in their annals.

It is now time to trace, within this shire, the resuscitation of agriculture, the progress of improvement, and the effects of industry. In vain were treatises published, to teach the husbandmen their duties, in their proper business. In vain were societies formed for instructing and animating the farmers. The husbandmen had derived no stock from their fathers; they had no permanent leases from the landowners; and they were dispirited by insecurity, and degraded by want. Those various means were, however, attended with some beneficial effects: Before the year 1743, 'the practice of draining, inclosing, summer-fallowing, sowing flax, hemp, rape, turnip, and grass

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grass seeds, planting cabbages after, and potatoes with the plough, in fields of great extent, was generally introduced.' Almost one half of the eighteenth century had elapsed, before the vigorous practice of improved husbandry was introduced into Roxburghshire. Doctor John Rutherford was the first, who adopted, in 1747, the sowing of turnips: Yet, a regular system of croping was not generally adopted here, till 1753, when Mr Dawson, a farmer, to whom Roxburghshire owes much, for showing several useful examples, began the practice of the turnip-husbandry, which has long been universal, in his shire. Doctor Rutherford had also the merit of introducing, soon after, the sowing of grass. Potatoes were about the same time introduced: Drill-ploughing was adopted. From such beginnings, was the old plan of husbandry relinquished, and the new begun, which, in this country, is supposed to be carried to its height. Sir Gilbert Elliot, and Mr Dawson, introduced marle, as a manure, in 1755; and in 1772, marle was first exposed to public sale: About the year 1755, lime was first laid upon the land, as a manure. In 1737, Mr Rogers, at Cavers, introduced *fans*, for winnowing corn. When Wight made his agricultural survey of this shire, about the year 1773, by the direction of the board of trustees for fisheries, he found the farmers busy, in the practice of the improved husbandry. When he took a second survey of this shire, about the year 1780, "he was amazed at the advances all had made, since his former survey; "as every field had assumed a better aspect, from an improving hand." In consequence of all those meliorations, the rents of lands, in this shire, doubled, in the twenty years, which elapsed, with 1791."

*Picturesque Tour to Loch Erne, Loch Catherine, and Loch Lomond.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

THE fame of Scottish scenery is every day spreading wider and wider, in proportion as it is more diligently explored; our southern neighbours, preferring it to the celebrated beauties of Wales and Cumberland, resort thither in crowds; and this concourse is not only flattering to Scotland, but may be the means of diffusing wealth over some of her least cultivated districts. He, however, who would travel with advantage, particularly over a thinly inhabited country, must have acquired some previous information as to the objects which best deserve to be visited, and as to the obstructions or accommodations, in respect to roads, inns, and other conveniences, which he may expect to meet with. It appears to me, that the Scots Magazine would be a proper vehicle for conveying such information, and I therefore transmit to you the following notices of a tour performed last autumn, through some of the most admired parts of this scenery, which have been particularly recommended to the notice of the public by the last production of the most popular of living poets.

I begin my journey from Stirling, whence I went on the road to Crieff, with the view of going up Strathern, and then by Callendar, Loch Catherine, Loch Ard, and Loch Lomond, to Glasgow.

The first part of the road is rendered agreeable by fine views of Stirling and its castle, with a beautiful valley between, watered by the Forth and Allan. Views are also obtained, sometimes partial, sometimes complete, of the grand range of

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of the Grampians, as seen from Stirling castle. All these, however, gradually disappear; and, after travelling a few miles, we arrive at Dunblane. The situation of this place is remarkably pleasant, surrounded with gentle hills, and the Allan, whose current is here rapid, and its banks finely wooded, passing through it. It being dark before my arrival, I entered the first inn I came to, which was immediately after passing the bridge, tempted chiefly by the beauty of its situation, which commands a long vista down the Allan, the sound of whose waters is heard beneath the windows. I found it small, but extremely comfortable, as indeed the *secondary* highland inns generally are. Splendour is not to be expected; but the traveller will find every comfort, and what might least be expected, even a neatness and cleanliness, of which he is not always secure in those of higher pretensions. We may add, a respectful and cordial familiarity, characteristic of highland manners, and which makes the traveller be received rather as a guest than as an employer. Although Strrathallan lies on this side of the boundary, yet the language, manners, every thing is highland; the redundant population from thence overflowing all the nearest lowland districts.

No traveller must leave Dunblane without viewing the fine ruins of its cathedral. Though unroofed, and its windows open to every blast, its external appearance is still magnificent. The interior is yet more so, being adorned, on each side, with ranges of lofty, arched, and finely ornamented windows; two smaller ranges above.

After leaving Dunblane, the road becomes very uninteresting, the long ridge of the Ochills, on the right, presenting no variety of form to amuse the fancy. After travelling seven or eight miles, however, we arrive at Ardoch, which is well deserving attention, from the very striking remains of antiquity which it presents. Here is the most complete Roman camp in Britain, an object interesting from its own appearance, and still more from the vast antiquity to which it carries back our thoughts. This was the camp formed by Agricola, in his Caledonian campaign, about the beginning of the first century. The entrenchments are nearly entire, and exhibit a specimen of the vast labours of the Roman army. There are six ramparts rising successively behind each other, with ditches between each, so that the fortifications cover nearly as much ground as the camp which they enclose. The situation is most happily chosen for an extensive view; which is the more singular, from its being the lowest ground between the Ochills and the Grampians. But the whole country round, rises, as it were, in amphitheatre; and throughout an immense distance, nothing could pass, without being seen from this station. There are many other circumstances to be noticed in regard to this spot; but as they are fully detailed by our antiquarian writers, Gordon, Pennant, &c., I shall not repeat them. Immediately north of the camp is the muir of Ardoch, where I had been led to expect a considerable number of British remains; but was, for a considerable time, entirely disappointed. The plough has been busy on the muir of Ardoch; and when I was looking for cairns and monuments, I saw nothing but sheaves of corn. At length reaching the extremity of the field, which was yet untouched by cultivation, I found, beside some pools of water, from thirty to forty small cairns or pyramidal heaps of stones about three feet high. Meanwhile, bowing to the

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the authority and reasons of Mr Chalmers, I hesitated not to believe that this was the spot where Galgacus fought the conquerors of the world. Imagination, recurring to that distant era, painted the wild shouts and tumultuous onset of our British ancestors, and saw their undisciplined valour borne down by the steady and compact force of the Roman legions.

After leaving Ardoch, the road again loses its interest, till we begin to obtain partial glimpses of the scenery of Strathern. But, on reaching the brow of a hill, above Muthil Kirk, its glories are spread in full view before us; the whole extent of this rich and beautiful vale, with all the stupendous mountains, which stretch from its western boundary. After feasting our eyes on this truly magnificent prospect, we descend, and pass through Muthil, a dirty little village; nor do we meet with any thing deserving of notice, till the entrance to Drummond Castle, the seat of the Perth family. The approach through the grounds is about a mile in length, adorned with some very fine trees, of a height almost sublime. Drummond Castle commands an uncommonly pleasing view over the valley of the Erne; the river, which is here broad, being in the foreground. The view to the mountains, so much boasted of, pleased me less, and did not appear nearly equal to those from Crieff or Muthil.

From Dummond Castle we soon reach Crieff; and here it may not be improper to notice, that all the maps and road-books make the distance from Stirling at most 20½ miles. It is marked by mile-stones at 22; and this I was assured at Crieff is the correct distance. Thus, too, the road from Crieff to Loch Ernehead is marked in Duncan's Itinerary (the best I know) at 19½; I was assured that it was always charged at 21. These facts are of some importance to travellers. Allan's inn at Crieff is excellent.

The views from Crieff and its neighbourhood appear to me the finest that I have seen in Scotland, not merely from the grandeur and beauty of the objects which they include, but still more from a singular felicity of combination. For the perfection of an extensive prospect, beauty and sublimity must be united; but if these qualities, in many respects so opposite, are irregularly blended, they counteract and weaken each other's effect.—The finest combination appears to be that where beauty is in the foreground and sublimity in the distance. Both qualities, then, are comprehended, without confusion, in one reach of the eye. This combination takes place in the west view from Stirling Castle; yet, there, the transition is somewhat too sudden, from the brilliant richness of the intervening plain, to the gloomy grandeur of the Grampians. At Crieff, the elements mix gradually; immediately in front is a beautiful valley, with the Erne winding through it; then hills, finely wooded, which rise gradually, till they swell into stupendous ranges of mountains towering over each other. This view appears to coincide in every essential particular with that which Gray beheld with such rapture over the vale of Lonsdale, and which he declares to possess every feature that can constitute a perfect landscape.

The station on the top of the hill behind Crieff is fine, except that the view of the Erne is somewhat broken and imperfect. For this reason, I prefer that immediately above the town, where the river is seen for a great extent, unbroken, and describing exactly the line of beauty. There is another view several miles to the north, over the grounds

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grounds of Menzie. It is the finest of all, except that it has no view of the Erne.

In going from Crieff to Loch Erne, we pass the grounds of Ochtertyre, the seat of Sir Peter Murray, Baronet. I alighted, and mounted a hill on the left, hoping to gain a fuller view than hitherto of the Erne; but, to my great mortification, could not even obtain a glimpse of that river. I had, however, a full view of the woods and lawns of Ochtertyre, with the lake beneath,—the whole on the brow of a vast mountain, whose naked cliffs are seen towering above.—About a mile farther, I passed Lawers, the seat of Colonel Robertson, which, though on a smaller scale than Ochtertyre, is laid out with very great taste. All the seats in this neighbourhood are so disposed as to embellish nature, without sophisticating her. How superior these wide lawns, with cattle feeding on them, to the formal avenue.

For several miles the road becomes uninteresting, till we approach Comrie, when fine wooded cliffs begin to diversify the landscape. But, on entering the village, and looking to the left, there opened a scene of pastoral beauty, the most exquisite that I had ever beheld. I cannot adequately describe what it was that rendered it so; but there was the Erne, distinctly seen through a long course of varied windings; trees interspersed, which embellished the landscape without darkening it; meadows, with a certain indescribable softness and delicacy of colouring; gentle hills; and the huge mass of black rock that appeared behind, though too rude for such a scene, yet heightened perhaps its beauties by contrast. Comrie presents, besides, a variety of beauty, little inferior perhaps to Dunkeld; and some stay ought to be made there. Not sufficiently aware of what I was to meet with, I had unfortunately made arrangements which rendered this impossible.

On leaving Comrie, we are enclosed, for many miles, between ranges of huge black mountains, which, though somewhat grand, are too heavy and monotonous to be very interesting. An opening on the right, however, has given occasion to one of the most singular and striking scenes in nature, Deneira, the hunting seat of Lord Viscount Melville. It is built on a level lawn of small extent, completely encircled by vast ranges of woods and wooded cliffs, above which the black tops of the mountains are seen peering on all sides. The transition is most singular, in so small a space, from the most cultivated beauty of nature, to her wildest desolation. The effect would be still finer, were cattle fed on the lawn, instead of clover raised there: but land capable of cultivation is probably here of too much value.

Soon after leaving Deneira, the heavy uniformity of the mountains is broken by one of a form, the most picturesque that I had yet seen. It is lofty, of a pyramidal shape, and shoots up, as it ascends, a succession of pointed pinnacles. Like the rest, it is entirely of black rock; but a green hill in front diversifies its appearance for a considerable distance. This fine approach to the lake raised expectations of what was to be seen there, which were not wholly fulfilled. The mountains of Loch Erne do not present any fine forms; neither do they exhibit the same majestic sweep with those of Loch Tay. Nevertheless, the ride along the northern bank is very charming. Huge cliffs, covered with natural wood, hang over our heads; and, on the other side we see lofty ridges,

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ridges, rising almost perpendicularly, covered with grass, heath, and partial cultivation. The effect was greatly heightened by the fineness of the day, through which these vast mountains, with all their varied colouring, were reflected on the mirror of the lake, as bright beneath as above. This scenery continues with little variation for eight miles, yet is too pleasing for the spectator to tire. The view of the Loch from its head, however, is remarkably uninteresting. The most striking object there is the entrance into Glen Ogle; craggy, horrid, and sublime.

The road from Crieff to the east end of the Loch is turnpike, and excellent; that along the water barely passable for carriages. During the short stay I made in the inn at Loch Ernehead, I found no reason to complain of its accommodation.

The road from Loch Ernehead to Callander is excellent for travelling; but there is little to be seen. After the first half, however, the mountains become more lofty and crowded; and we soon arrive at Loch Lubnaig, along whose margin the road winds for five miles. This lake seems to possess the same constituents of beauty as Loch Erne; the same wooded cliffs on one side, and ridges as lofty on the other. Yet its appearance is far less pleasing; gloom prevails over grandeur. The chief cause appears to be, that the lake is too narrow for its mountains; the shadows from both sides reach entirely over it, and render the water absolutely black. Nevertheless, in several places, and especially about the middle, the grandeur is considerable. Here it was that Bruce, the traveller, built the house of Ardchullery, to which he retired for the composition of his interesting narrative. There is not in nature a scene of wilder seclusion.

*December* 1810.

Soon after losing sight of the lake the mountains draw closer, and are awfully piled over each other, forming the pass of Lennie. We then hear the thunder of its cataracts, which are discovered, deep sunk between wooded banks. The whole scene is very wild and grand.

I soon after passed the bridge of the Teith, covered with lines of carriages returning from Loch Catherine, whither my course was next day to be directed. From thence to Callander is about a mile.

(To be continued.)

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## *The Observer. No. X.*

*Labor ipse voluptas.*

IT has sometimes been inquired, whether the astonishing differences that are found between the mental powers of different individuals, are more the result of differences in the original conformation of the mind, or of differences in regard to its direction, and the opportunities afforded for its improvement. There have not even been wanting those who could argue at least, whatever their real sentiments were, that the only foundation of such differences was laid by the latter circumstance; and that in respect to what may be called the original capacities of the soul, all men proceeded from the hand of nature alike, and equally possessed of the stamina necessary for reaching even the highest degrees of excellence. Whatever advantage it may have been conceived that the prevalence of this opinion might bring along with it, by opening, to generous emulation, a path unimpeded by a single ground of despondency, it is much to be feared that the conviction could not at any time stand long before the conclusions from daily experience. But though nature may have done much for some, and less for others, she has



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has raised none to such a height as should preclude all industry on their own part, while those are but few, on the other hand, whom a suitable exertion may not qualify for discharging with credit the duties attached even to very important situations in life. Without a certain application of mind, the brightest original talents can be no other than lost to the world, and lost to their owners; and with it, it is difficult to set limits to the possible progress of what, at its first setting out, appeared even most backward and unpromising.

Whether for giving its last lustre to the naturally brilliant, or of bringing to some measure of smoothness the rude and the scabrous, there is nothing of more importance than the capacity of fixing the attention, of checking dissipation of thought, and, amidst the multiplicity of objects which are continually soliciting notice, of directing the regard particularly to some things in preference of others, and with a view to certain understood and definite ends. It may be laid down as a principle, which will hold, perhaps, without exception, throughout the whole province of mind, that nothing valuable is to be attained, of which the desire has not been previously felt, and for the acquisition of which care and diligence have not been employed. Fortune may dispose of her gifts, without any reference either to the wishes or the exertions of those whom she favours; but if knowledge is either to be acquired or applied; if facts are to be treasured up in the memory; or principles founded upon these for speculation or practice, all this must be the result of pains taken for those precise purposes, and in the degree and manner necessary to their accomplishment. A man may live to a good old age in the world; and it shall be surprising how little information of any kind he has obtained,—how little he has profited by his own observation,—how little he knows respecting the most familiar objects and incidents of life. The reason is, that his attention had not been called forth: no impression, consequently, at least no durable impression, had been made upon his mind: the appetites received, from time to time, their proper gratification; the soundness and health of his corporeal frame were kept up by regularly returning periods of labour and of rest; the senses, in the mean time, fulfilled their office, by furnishing true reports concerning the things which fell under their cognizance; but no inciting principle having put into action the energies of his mind, it has remained in a state nearly dormant; few ideas have arisen in it; those few have had in them little connection with one another, or tendency towards any precise end; they have served to keep up the consciousness of existence, but could in no respect contribute any thing, either to the uses or to the embellishment of life. Whereas, if there had been, from time to time, distinct and proper objects proposed to the consideration, and a reasonable perseverance employed to overcome the difficulties in any instance connected with these, not only would information, and clear information, have been obtained about many things, but the faculties, gradually enlarging and strengthening through this exercise, would at length have become capable of exertions equally remarkable, in comparison of the first rude efforts of an untutored mind, as important and valuable by their consequences.

If there should be any inclination to doubt of the utility, indeed, of the necessity, in our condition, of acquiring habits of steady and fixed attention, it will be sufficient for setting

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setting to rest all such scruples, that we look around us merely to any department whatever, either of nature or of art. In the long list of the occupations through which so many human beings contribute to the common benefit of the society to which they belong, is there any one in which the necessary facilities are to be attained without sedulous application, or which may be exercised aright without a continuance of somewhat of the same pains and care. There is nothing, however apparently simple, that can be effected, without a certain direction of the mind to it. The object may not be of a kind to call forth the higher powers of the soul; nay, it may be such, as would appear, beyond almost any other, to preclude all mental exertion; yet, if even such an object is to be accomplished in a proper manner, the attention must be engaged for that purpose, not indeed with the same intenseness which may be necessary in many other cases, yet generally in such a degree, as to incapacitate it for the time from operating with full effect in any other direction. If we consider the aspect of the world which has been given us for a place of residence, and inquire what provision has been made in it for our accommodation, we will find every where materials afforded for the exercise of industry, every where the seeds dispersed of what may become useful to us, but little comparatively that is placed in a situation to serve our purposes independently of our cares, as almost nothing which these cares may not turn to some beneficial account in the economy of life. In the various arts that are practised among civilized nations,—in the numberless sources from which, in ten thousand ways, the means are derived, either of supplying wants, or of multiplying gratifications, a most pregnant proof is to be found of the force of habits of attention,—of their suitableness to the state in which we are here placed,—and of their intimate connection with all that is either great in the individual, or refined and improved in the condition of society. Indeed, the most simple state in which men have ever been found, or in which it is possible to conceive them to exist, does not, and cannot, preclude the exercise of certain degrees of attention. The objects about which it is employed may be few; the channels through which it is made to flow narrow and ill-directed; but wherever there are men, there must always be some application of mind, in order to their being able to provide, even against the first necessities of nature, much more, if they would taste, in the most limited degree, of indulgence or pleasure.

But, though the capacity of fixing the attention, and of occupying the mind wholly about the particular object in view, at any period, may be admitted to be in itself of the highest importance, though it should be granted that we owe to it in one sense, all perhaps that is estimable or useful in human affairs, yet it may occur to some that they are under no obligation to cultivate in themselves this habit, and that they would act an unwise part, were they to forego the benefit of those advantages in their situation, which, as they conceive, reasonably exempt them from that necessity. Let those who are to live by their labour, say they, bestow the requisite pains, in order to their labouring successfully in that department of industry which is to engage their attention. It is alike their interest and their duty to do so; nay, it is the indispensable condition of the circumstances in which they have been placed. But for us, the more favoured sons of fortune, by what tie

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are we bound to act the same part, we who have it in our power to purchase the fruits of every other man's exertions, and without any care or thought of our own to enter in the easiest manner upon the possession of whatever has been gained by the most assiduous and persevering diligence. It is not to be called in question that the situation supposed has its advantages; but it is a mistake to consider one of them to be such a right of choice as is here alluded to. The power of choice it indeed affords in another instance where it is not a little valuable, namely, in respect to the kind of occupation; but as to the fact of being occupied at all, that is a matter in regard to which no variation in outward circumstances can, with propriety, be allowed to determine any thing, or where, if such a privilege be conceded, it must always be with extreme detriment to him who confers so injudiciously such a distinction. There are many, indeed, who are under no necessity of using personal exertion in order to obtain a livelihood. But, then, are there no duties which, by the very constitution of his nature, man owes to his fellow men, and to himself? Is it fit that, because the means of subsistence may be procured independently of any particular direction of the mind, the mind should remain uncultivated; or, in every case in which it happens that the arrangements of artificial society have put an individual beyond the danger of want, is it a proper return to the society to which he owes that privilege, that he should withdraw himself altogether from its concerns, and, buoyed up by the vanity of his imagination, forget even that he is of the same species with those by whom he is fed and clothed, and to each of whom, whatever he may think of it, he undoubtedly, in reason and equity, owes something for those good offices through which it may hitherto have been the sole business of his life to promote his private gratification. Nay, not only so, but even for the sake of that gratification itself, supposing the desire of it to be the governing principle of the mind, a judicious votary of pleasure would be led to take, in this respect, the same steps which are pointed to by duty and generous affection. It is apt to be imagined, by the young and inexperienced, that there is nothing so irksome as attention and application. What, in their conception, is of all others the most desirable state of the soul, is that sort of languid condition in which the thoughts run on in no determined train, but take the direction that is given them by accident, and proceed, in an easy course, neither accelerated by eagerness, nor impeded by diffidence or anxiety. But what, in reality, are the joys of a vacant mind? It is impossible that, from it, any resources can be derived, even for the enlivening of prosperity, much less is it to be looked to as the stay of solitude, or as a refuge amidst the vicissitudes and the adverse events of life. The mind, on the contrary, which has acquired the capacity of fixing its attention, has the means of withdrawing itself, in some measure, from the sufferings which may press on it. Engrossed wholly about the objects of its own pursuit, it can forget for a while its sorrows, and, pleased with the conceptions that engage it, it adverts no more to the pains through which it has recently passed; nor is alarmed by the prospect of future, and, perhaps, greater evils which it may have still to encounter. In circumstances of a more auspicious kind, the benefits cease not to be tasted, which ever follow in the train of this happy power of self-direction. The pleasures of knowledge—the ability of

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of usefulness—the prospect of ever increasing improvement, are all its gifts. It is through it that an amplitude is given to the capacity of the soul; that its affections are purified from all that is vile and grovelling; and that permanency is secured to its enjoyments, proportionate to the purity of the sources from which they are derived.

It is a matter of no little consequence, that just ideas should be entertained respecting the pleasure and the advantages naturally connected with the cultivation of habits of fixed attention. The tendency to a certain frivolity and dissipation of thought is too prevalent, and has too much place, even in minds of which the general character is steadiness and gravity, to allow it to be considered as a matter of indifference what the impressions are which happen to be taken up relative to this subject. If a path into which previously there is no remarkable disposition to enter should, through the effect of some mistaken prejudice, be moreover conceived to be beset with thorns, and environed with difficulties on every side, it is to be presumed that the number of those who would be found to frequent it, would be indeed exceedingly small. If, from regard to certain convictions of duty, there might be still a degree of irresolution about the total abandonment of it, the effect could be, however, only a painful state of suspense, in which more than the anxieties of labour would be sustained, without the least chance of any of the benefits being reached of which that labour is usually productive. Whereas, through the influence of a more favourable association, the mind might be induced to enter with ardour upon a track in which it had the prospect of much enjoyment by the way, as well as of finding all that is most desirable to it at the termination of its course. Every little trifle would not, in these circumstaces, be sufficient to call off its attention when beginning happily to settle upon its prescribed object. It would be able to contend, not unsuccessfully, even with those arch enemies of fixedness of thought, the appetites, passions, and other powerful principles, which so often make havoc of the best purposes and schemes of life. Thus formed by degrees to a capacity of distinct observation and just reflection, it would be put into a state for rendering useful services to mankind in any department in which it might happen to be engaged. The inquirer into truth, trained in this manner to habits of patient investigation, and animated with zeal for the acquisition of knowledge of which he has learned to relish the sweets, and to estimate justly the value, is prepared to make those discoveries, of which it is impossible to calculate the beneficial results for his own, and for after ages. A spirit of active improvement is diffused by the same means through all the walks of practical exertion. The situation, both of individuals and of society, is thus progressively meliorated—their accommodations increased—their conceptions rectified, invigorated, expanded, and their tastes refined. M.

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*Observations respecting the present State of the Turf in Scotland.*

FOR the information of such of our readers as may feel an interest in the present state of the *Turf* of Scotland, we here present them with a very full and intelligent extract from the York Herald, published by Mr Bartholoman of York: a paper well known for its general information; and which is at present undoubtedly the principal record in the

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the kingdom, for every thing which relates to the turf, breeding, &c.

*View of Scotch Races for* 1810.

*Irvine* (Bogside Course.)—A stakes, a silver cup, value 60 guineas, and four plates of 50 guineas each; also a match forfeited. Two were won by half a neck each, and three easy; for one of which, Silvio and Comus only started, when the latter broke down.

*Edinburgh*—The King's plate, the ladies plate of 60 guineas, a 60 guineas plate, two plates of 50l. each, for Scots hunters, and a purse for the beaten horse, &c. The ladies' plate was well contested for, at three heats, and won by about a neck; the rest were won very easily.

*Ayr*—(the Newmarket of Scotland)—The gold cup, three stakes, two matches, and three 50l. plates; also, a hunter's stakes walked for, and two matches forfeited. At this meeting there was a number of well-bred racers; the sport was good, the heats well contested, and afforded much pleasure and satisfaction to a numerous assemblage of nobility, gentry, &c.

*Stirling*—There were two 50l. plates; one was a good race, and the other won in a canter.

*Dumfries and Caledonian Hunt*—The King's plate, given to the Caledonian Hunt; and the following plates given by the Hunt, viz. 50 guineas for three year olds; twice 50 guineas for all ages; 50 guineas for regular hunters; and 100 guineas for all ages—The other plates were, 50 guineas for maiden horses, &c.; 100 guineas for all ages; and 50 guineas for horses, &c. of all ages; besides a stakes of 20 guineas each (three subscribers), for three and four year olds; and a stakes of 5 guineas each (eight subscribers, with 25 guineas added from the racing fund; also a match between Lord Montgomerie and Sir Charles Douglas. There was likewise a match between Sir Charles Douglas and Mr Fenwick, but the latter paid forfeit. For the above there were a great variety of high-bred racers from the blood of Beningbrough, Hambletonian, Shuttle, John Bull, Cheshire Cheese, Waxy, St George, Hyacinthus, Remembrancer, Delpini, L'Orient, and Honeycomb, who got the winner of the royal hundred. The racing in general was very good, but, owing to the wetness of the course, turned many of the expected winners topsy turvy.

*Observations.*

While on the subject of the turf respecting Scotland, we cannot help reverting to some observations we gave in the York Herald of November 16, 1805, on the very inadequate state of the *sea-sands* at Leith for a race-course. We endeavoured then to point out two places, which, we believe, were examined and surveyed for the purpose; one in the immediate vicinity of the city, at Bruntsfield Links, by taking in the west part of the Meadows, with probably a part of Warrender's Park. The other, at the short distance of about two miles from Edinburgh, on Morton-hall Leas. Our animadversions were copied into some of the Edinburgh Newspapers, and created considerable speculation as to the propriety of such a measure. The business, however, we are sorry to understand, has fallen asleep.

The advantages arising from having a good turf race-course for the metropolis of Scotland, in addition to the many great and elegant improvements which Edinburgh and its neighbourhood has undergone within 30 or 40 years past, would be of material importance: It would bring horses and a large flow of company to the city at the dull time of the year; when the Court of Session, &c. &c. are all up, and when the gay folks are all living in the country;

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country: it would entice many of the English gentry, who otherwise would not think of it, to visit Edinburgh: it would tend, in a great measure, to introduce the blood horse more generally among the gentry in the neighbourhood of that city: in fact, it would be a means of increasing not only the wealth but the amusement of the inhabitants. In support of this, we have only to instance the meetings at Ayr, Bogside, Dumfries, &c. &c. where they have not only been numerously attended by the gentry, &c. in the neighbourhood of those places, but from the distant parts of Scotland, and from the North of England, and from which considerable benefits must arise to the inhabitants, besides the great improvement in the breed of horses.

In comparison of the above, Leith Races, owing to its wretched course of heavy wet sea-sand, are almost deserted. Indeed, we hesitate not to affirm these races to be the very worst in Scotland, if not in Great Britain, and they will never be better until they get a turf course; till then there will be neither company, horses, nor amusements of any description whatever; there will be no horses of value to start for either the King's Plate, the Ladies' Plate, or any other plate, except those belonging to horse-dealers, horse-hirers, and the people who run the Glasgow coaches; one of which last description won a plate this same year! For it is well known, that, during the last Edinburgh meeting, there were never more than two horses entered for any one day's race, until the Friday and Saturday, when three were entered for Friday, and four started on Saturday, two of which came in *dead lame!* and Mr Simpson's Noyeau (said to be got by Benningbrough, who won the day's 50l. for hunter's), was distanced. We, however, give a statement of the races of the week.

*Monday*, two entered. Mr Simpson's Noyeau, by Benningbrough; Mr Hamilton's Jane Shore, by John Bull.

*Tuesday*, two entered. King's Plate. Lord Montgomerie's Rover, by Hyacinthus; Mr Cuming's Silvio, by St George.

*Wedensday*, two entered. Mr Cuming's Harmless, by St George; Mr Baillie's Penelope by Shuttle.

*Thursday*, one entered. Mr Baillie's Heart of Oak, winner of Saturday, thorough-bred, and afterwards won the King's Plate given to the Caledonian Hunt.

*Friday*, three entered. Mr Cuming's b. f. by Pensioner; Mr Baillie's Penelope; Mr Wallace's Talavera, by Delpini.

*Saturday*, four entered. Mr Baillie's Heart of Oak, by Honeycomb; Mr Wallace's Talavera; Mr Hamilton's Jane Shore; Mr Simpson's Noyeau. More were entered, but drawn.

We are informed a capital course could be made, by purchasing some ground lately for sale near the King's Park; but, if that cannot be had, still that at Bruntsfield Links may; which done, would answer capitally as exercising ground for the military and volunteers, a thing we understand, very much wanted at present.

We learn that a new turf course has been lately making at Musselburgh, only five miles from Edinburgh, which will be of much advantage to that neighbourhood, and for which the public are very greatly indebted to Sir James Baird, and the magistrates of that ancient borough. We, therefore, trust the worthy magistrates of Edinburgh will follow the example; it will add greatly to the credit of the city, and the amusement of gentlemen, who would make matches, enter into sweepstakes, &c. by which, instead of

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of having only one race each day, for the six days, there would be a great probability that they would have three or four.

Besides, by the magistrates patronising such a plan, a subscription might be had amongst the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland, in order for erecting a grand stand, as at York, Doncaster, &c. for which all subscribers of ten guineas should have a ticket, which would always admit them (or any person to whom they may transfer it) to the stand. If 20 guineas, to have two tickets, and so in proportion for 30, 40, or 50 guineas. During the races, those who wished to be on the stand, but who had not tickets, to pay one guinea for the week, but that weekly ticket not to be transferable. By adopting such a plan, a fund would be formed, not only for keeping the stand and race-ground in repair, but it might also allow of one or two 50l. plates to be given to be run for during the week, to be called "The Stand Plates." In order to add to the sport of the week, we think they would only be doing their duty, were the Members of Parliament for the county, and also of that for the city, to each give a 50l. plate; at all events, to subscribe for one plate or purse among them.

Besides all the above advantages, we are certain that, by introducing the turf more generally in Scotland, there would be better horses in that part of the kingdom, and they would consequently bring higher prices.

We have dwelt on this subject much longer than we could have wished, but, having entered on it, we found it impossible to confine our ideas in less room. What we have suggested is from a sincere desire of rendering a lasting benefit to the city of our nativity, and where we spent the first twenty-six years of our life.

*Character of the Swedish Army.—From Boisgelen's Travels in Denmark. 2 vols. 4to. London, 1810.*

THE Swedish army consists of a small number of regiments levied for the garrisons, and of the national troops. The former, like those of other countries, are composed of soldiers enlisted wherever they can find them; and as to the national troops, they are never called out, except at reviews and upon very particular occasions.

Every province is obliged to furnish either a regiment of infantry or cavalry in proportion to its extent and population; and each individual, whether officer or soldier, has a portion of ground allotted him, with a house so situated, that the colonel may be nearly in the centre of his regiment, and the captain in the midst of his company, at least, they endeavour this should be the case as much as possible. These houses are called *hostelles*.

The post of colonel or captain varies in profit according to the goodness of the soil, upon which the revenue of their lands greatly depends: but the colonel may be generally estimated from twelve hundred to two thousand rix dollars, and the others from three hundred to five hundred. Each district must provide one or more men, in proportion to its population; and the moment a soldier joins the army, another must be immediately named, that the first may be replaced in case of death, without loss of time. Should any district be too inconsiderable to furnish a man, some others must join with it to provide one. Whenever a sodier is at liberty to quit the regiment, which is generally the case the greatest part of the year, he works at his trade, or tills the ground, and the proprietor of the habitation whose

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whose tenant he is, pays him at the same rate as any other day labourer. When a soldier has been dead three months, his wife and children are obliged to give up the house and ground to his successor.

At the time the clergy were deprived of the church lands, the crown distributed a great part of them amongst different people who, upon taking possession, agreed to furnish and maintain a certain number of soldiers for ever. This was the original principle of the present mode, which, being since confirmed by different diets, is now become one of the fundamental grounds of the military constitution.

All the troops wear the Swedish dress, that is to say, a waistcoat and cloak: which is not very proper for so cold a climate, for the cloak does not shield them from the weather, and must be extremely inconvenient in the day of action. The soldiers wear round hats.

A very few regiments, one of which is the Queen's, are dressed in the French style. The General Officers wear blue, with gold embroidered brandenburgs, and most of them have regiments. The lieutenant colonels are distinguished by two epaulettes, like the colonels in France; and all officers, of whatsoever rank, wear a yellow and blue scarf under the waistcoat, and a white handkerchief tied round the left arm. This mark was observed to be too conspicuous in the late war, for the enemy undoubtedly took advantage of it. The Swedish cockade is yellow.

The Swedish troops are spirited and well principled; the officers are brave, and the soldiers very like the French soldiers. They are not famous for supporting a continued fire, which they cannot stand for more than a few minutes if they have not the power of returning it; in that case, it becomes absolutely necessary to make them charge the enemy. They understand the use of the bayonet, and like to employ it, indeed the Russians have frequently experienced the formidable power of that weapon. An officer must always head his troop, and advance a few steps before it, otherwise it is very probable they may refuse to march; but, that ceremony performed, a Swede will follow his commander whithersoever he pleases. A regiment of infantry, having received orders to charge the enemy in the Finland war, inquired for their colonel who happened to be upon duty as Aid-de-camp General to the King's person. But though they were informed of this circumstance, they still persisted in their request, and his Majesty was obliged to send an Aid-de-camp to head his regiment: and he was wounded in the action. The Swedes fire slowly though they take a good aim; but as every man is permited to fire when he pleases, a general fire seldom takes place more than once. If after five or six shots, the troop is exposed to a battery, or to a superior fire, it must be immediately led on to the attack to prevent the danger of its charging without any degree of order.

The Swedish soldiers are religious, and prayers are contstantly read every day in all regiments. They are honest men, incapable of mean actions, and free from all those vices which reflect dishonour on the name of a soldier throughout the greatest part of Europe. We now only speak of the national troops; for the recruited regiments and the garrisons are much the same as in other places.

The soldiers require being well fed, and suffer very impatiently the smallest diminution of their allowance, or even the least delay after the appointed time for receiving it; whic



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which circumstance ought to be very particularly attended to by the Swedish Generals.

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*Description of Sveaborg.*

(*From the same.*)

SVEABORG Fort consists of seven small islands, or rather rocks, three of which communicate by bridges. The principal island is called Gustafholm, and is the residence of the commander. We were half an hour in going to this place in our boats; but if the wind blows strong from the south-west, all communication is cut off between the town and the fort. The latter was begun in 1758, but was not entirely finished in 1791. It was, however, in a very good state of defence, if it had had its full complement of men, which ought to be 6,000, whereas there were only 2,000 in July 1791, the garrison being composed of three battalions of infantry (levied troops), and two of marines: there was also indeed a company of artillery in another island to the left, in which is the arsenal and a storehouse belonging to the land forces. The inhabitants, consisting of the garrison, the wives and children of the soldiers, with those in a civil capacity, amount to nearly 4,000. There is not a spring nor a well in the whole of these islands, and there are no other means of being supplied with fresh water but by a large reservoir made for that purpose. All the different establishments are large and well built. The barracks are capable of holding between five and six thousand men. There are several powder magazines, but only three are of brick; this article being extremely dear, the king paying for it at the rate of ten rix-dollars a quintal. The list of staff officers is complete; and this fortress contains not only prisons for civil offences, but every different kind of workmen necessary for a colony. More than sixty ships of the line can ride with safety in this road, which is excellent,—for large vessels cannot enter into it but by a very narrow strait, where they are obliged to pass directly under the cannon of the fortress, a hundred and fifty of which, exclusive of mortars, are constantly pointed at this passage: indeed, there are nearly a thousand, if we reckon all the land-batteries at the different forts. Several works are hewn in the rock, and they were at that time employed about a very fine dock, large enough to contain fifteen vessels under cover; twelve of which were merely to be kept there to be preserved from the inclemency of the weather, and the other three to be refitted in another part of the dock, between two sluices. This dock is three hundred and seventy-two Swedish feet in length, and one hundred and fifty broad; when full, it holds twelve feet of water. Another was likewise building, which, most probably, was soon after finished, and which is capable of admitting the largest men of war in the service.

The first department of the flotilla is here, consisting of xebecks, frigates, prames, floating batteries, gun shallops, and yoles, but no galleys. These vessels are all kept dry, under sheds. There is a great number of them, and several are thirty-six gun frigates; there is also another kind of vessel, called tourna, carrying 24 thirty-six pounders, in battery, four feet from the water, which makes them very formidable. These vessels contributed greatly to the success of the action of Svenkund. We were also shewn some vessels with ten cannon, so placed in the centre as to be turned at pleasure to every side. The galleys, yoles, and armed shallops, carry a hundred charges each, and the two latter

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latter have from sixty to sixty-four men on board; fifty of whom are soldiers, with eight sailors, and six of the artillery. The crew of the yoles consists of eighteen men, commanded by an inferior officer. These boats carry but one cannon, either an eighteen or a twenty-four pounder, which is so fixed that the vessel recoils, and not the piece. There is a platform by the beak-head, where the cannon is charged, after which the gunner immediately retires. A division usually consists of ten armed shallops, and at least six yoles. M. de Kurcher, the colonel-commandant at Sveaborg, for whose politeness we feel particularly grateful, has invented a species of bombard, which, however, has not yet been used. This is a mortar, carrying eighty pounds of powder, which must be placed upon a flooring of strong planks, in the centre of a large vessel, the mast of which can be lowered at pleasure. Under these planks must be a quantity of birch bark, of sufficient depth to break the violence of the stroke by the elasticity of the birch. Another forty pounder may, if necessary, be placed near it. M. de Kurcher has been appointed to draw maps of the different parts of Finland.

There are several six-pounders at Sveaborg, with forty calibres. An essay was made of cannon turning on pivots, but without success. There are also some Russian pieces, nearly as long as a cannon, the mouths ten inches in diameter. These are charged with thirty balls of the size of those used for three pounders, and carry from five to six hundred fathoms. The Russians place two pieces of this kind at the head of their vessels.

Near the fortress is an eighth island, forming the other side of the above mentioned narrow passage. Should an enemy take possession of this spot, he might make a very successful attack, by bombarding, from behind the rocks, not only the fortress, but the flotilla stationed in the road: it is therefore intended to be fortified, which is certainly a most necessary precaution. A scheme, indeed, was once formed to attack Sveaborg from this island, the Russians having received very accurate plans of the fortress from that traitor to his country, Sprengporten.

The principal court of this fortress is handsome, and of a regular form. The commandery is situated at the bottom: this is well furnished, and, in every respect, a much better habitation than could be expected on a rock surrounded by the sea. M. Ehrensvard, commandant of the place, and who, indeed, gave the first plan of the fortress, is buried in this fort, and a monument, raised on a few steps, is there erected to his memory. We were much pleased with a pencil drawing on canvas, representing the battle of Hogland. This is in the commandant's house, and is the performance of M. Sjoentiernal, a Swedish officer, wounded in that engagement. He was in the service of France during the American war, when there were nearly fifty Swedes in the French navy; twenty-eight of whom returned into their own country, decorated with the order of merit. The house now inhabited by the commandant, was originally employed as an hospital. We cannot help again repeating, that this fortress ought to be visited and examined by all travellers, as an object of the greatest curiosity and importance.

*Account*

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*Account of the Character and present Condition of the different Classes of Inhabitants in Mexico, or New Spain.*

*(From Humboldt's Travels.)*

THE Mexican population is composed of the same elements as the other Spanish colonies. They reckon seven races: 1*st*, the individuals born in Europe, vulgarly called Gachupines; 2*d*, the Spanish Creoles, or whites of European extraction born in America; 3*d*, the Mestizos, descendants of whites and Indians; 4*th*, the Mulattos, descendants of whites and negroes; 5*th*, the Zambos, descendants of negroes and Indians; 6*th*, the Indians, or copper-coloured indigenous race; and, 7*th*, the African Negroes. Abstracting the subdivisions, there are four casts: the whites, comprehended under the general name of Spaniards; the negroes; the Indians; and the men of mixed extraction, from Europeans, Africans, American Indians, and Malays—for, from the frequent communication between Acapulco and the Philippine Islands, many individuals of Asiatic origin, both Chinese and Malays, have settled in New Spain.

A very general prejudice exists in Europe, that an exceeding small number of the copper-coloured race, or descendants of the ancient Mexicans, remain at this day. The cruelty of the Europeans has entirely extirpated the old inhabitants of the West Indies. The continent of America, however, has witnessed no such horrible result. The number of Indians in New Spain exceeds two millions and a half, including only those who have no mixture of European or African blood. What is still more consolatory, and we repeat it, is, that the indigenous population, far from declining, has been considerably on the increase for the last fifty years, as is proved by the registers of capitation or tribute.

In general, the Indians appear to form two-fifths of the whole population of Mexico. In the four intendancies of Guanaxuato, Valladolid, Oaxaca, and La Puebla, this proportion amounts even to three-fifths. The enumeration of 1793 gave the following result.

| *Names of intendancies.* | *Total population.* | *No. of Indians.* |
|---|---|---|
| Guanaxuato | 398,000 | 175,000 |
| Valladolid | 290,000 | 119,000 |
| Puebla | 633,000 | 416,000 |
| Oaxaca | 411,000 | 363,000 |

The Indians of New Spain bear a general resemblance to those who inhabit Canada, Florida, Peru, and Brazil. They have the same swarthy and copper-colour, flat and smooth hair, small beard, squat body, long eye, with the corner directed upwards towards the temples, prominent cheek-bones, thick lips, and an expression of gentleness in the mouth, strongly contrasted with a gloomy and severe look. The American race, after the hyperborean, is the least numerous, but it occupies the greatest space on the globe. Over a million and a half of square leagues, from the Terra del Fuego Islands to the river St Lawrence and Bering's Straits, we are struck at the first glance with the general resemblance in the features of the inhabitants. We think we perceive that they all descend from the same stock, notwithstanding the enormous diversity of language which separates them from one another. However, when we reflect more seriously on this family likeness, after living longer among the indigenous Americans, we discover, that celebrated travellers, who could only observe a few individuals on the coasts,

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coasts, have singularly exaggerated the analogy of form among the Americans.

Intellectual cultivation is what contributes the most to diversify the features. In barbarous nations, there is rather a physiognomy peculiar to the tribe or horde, than to any individual. When we compare our domestic animals with those which inhabit our forests, we make the same observation. But an European, when he decides on the great resemblance among the copper coloured races, is subject to a particular illusion. He is struck with a complexion so different from our own, and the uniformity of this complexion conceals, for a long time, from him the diversity of individual features. The new colonist can hardly, at first, distinguish the indigenous, because his eyes are less fixed on the gentle, melancholic, or ferocious expression of the countenance, than on the red coppery colour, and the dark, luminous, and coarse and glossy hair, so glossy, indeed, that we should believe it to be in a constant state of humectation.

In the portrait which we draw of the different races of men composing the population of New Spain, we shall merely consider the Mexican Indian in his actual state. We perceive in him neither that mobility of sensation, gesture, and feature, nor that activity of mind, for which several nations of the equinoxial regions of Africa are so advantageously distinguished. There cannot exist a more marked contrast than that between the impetuous vivacity of the Congo negro, and the apparent phlegm of the Indian. From a feeling of this contrast, the Indian women not only prefer the negroes to the men of their own race, but also to the Europeans. The Mexican Indian is grave, melancholic, and silent, so long as he is not under the influence of intoxicating liquors. This gravity is particularly remarkable in Indian children, who, at the age of four or five, display much more intelligence and maturity than white children. The Mexican loves to throw a mysterious air over the most indifferent actions. The most violent passions are never painted in his features; and there is something frightful in seeing him pass all at once from absolute repose to a state of violent and unrestrained agitation. The Peruvian Indian possesses more gentleness of manners; the energy of the Mexican degenerates into harshness. These differences may have their origin in the different religions and different governments of the two countries in former times. This energy is displayed particularly by the inhabitants of Tlascala. In the midst of their present degradation, the descendants of these republicans are still to be distinguished by a certain haughtiness of character, inspired by the memory of their former grandeur.

The Americans, like the Hindoos, and other nations who have long groaned under a civil and military despotism, adhere to their customs, manners, and opinions, with extraordinary obstinacy. I say opinions, for the introduction of Christianity has produced almost no other effect on the Indians of Mexico than to substitute new ceremonies, the symbols of a gentle and humane religion, to the ceremonies of a sanguinary worship. This change from old to new rites was the effect of constraint, and not of persuasion, and was produced by political events alone. In the new continent, as well as in the old, half civilized nations were accustomed to receive from the hands of the conqueror new laws and new divinities; and the vanquished Indian gods appeared to them to yield to the gods of the strangers.

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strangers. In such a complicated mythology as that of the Mexicans, it was easy to find out an affinity between the divinities of Aztlan and the divinity of the east. Cortez even very artfully took advantage of a popular tradition, according to which the Spaniards were merely the descendants of king Quitzalcoatl, who left Mexico for countries situated in the east, to carry among them civilization and laws. The ritual books, composed by the Indians, in hieroglyphics, at the beginning of the conquest, of which I possess several fragments, evidently shew that, at that period, Christianity was confounded with the Mexican mythology: — the Holy Ghost is identified with the sacred eagle of the Aztecs. The missionaries not only tolerated, they even favoured to a certain extent, this amalgamation of ideas, by means of which the Christian worship was more easily introduced among the natives. They persuaded them that the gospel had, in very remote times, been already preached in America; and they investigated its traces in the Aztec ritual with the same ardour which the learned, who, in our days, engage in the study of the Sanscrit, display in discussing the analogy between the Greek mythology and that of the Ganges and the Barampooter.

These circumstances, which will be detailed in another work, explain why the Mexican Indians, notwithstanding the obstinacy with which they adhere to whatever is derived from their fathers, have so easily forgotten their ancient rites. Dogma has not succeeded to dogma, but ceremony to ceremony. The natives know nothing of religion but the exterior forms of worship. Fond of whatever is connected with a prescribed order of ceremonies, they find, in the Christian religion, particular enjoyments. The festivals of the church—the fireworks with which they are accompanied—the processions, mingled with dances and whimsical disguises, are a most fertile source of amusement for the lower Indians. In these festivals, the national character is displayed in all its individuality. Every where the Christians have assumed the shades of the country where they have been transplanted. In the Philippine and Mariana islands the natives of the Malay race have incorporated them with the ceremonies which are peculiar to themselves; and, in the province of Pasto, on the ridge of the Cordillera of the Andes, I have seen Indians, masked and adorned with small tinkling bells, perform savage dances around the altar, while a Monk of St Francis elevated the host.

Accustomed to a long slavery, as well under the domination of their own sovereigns as under that of the first conquerors, the natives of Mexico patiently suffer the vexations to which they are frequently exposed from the whites. They oppose to them only a cunning, veiled under the most deceitful appearances of apathy and stupidity. As the Indian can very rarely revenge himself on the Spaniards, he delights in making a common cause with them for the oppression of his own fellow-citizens. Harassed for ages, and compelled to a blind obedience, he wishes to tyrannize in his turn. The Indian villagers are governed by magistrates of the copper coloured race; and an Indian alcalde exercises his power with so much the greater severity, because he is sure of being supported by the priest or the Spanish subdelegado. Oppression produces, every where, the same effects; it every where corrupts the morals.

As the Indians, almost all of them, belong to the class of peasantry and low people, it is not so easy to judge of

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of their aptitude for the arts which embellish life. I know no race of men which appear more destitute of imagination. When an Indian attains a certain degree of civilization, he displays a great facility of apprehension—a judicious mind—a natural logic—and a particular disposition to subtilize or seize the finest differences in the comparison of objects. He reasons coolly and orderly; but he never manifests that versatility of imagination—that glow of sentiment—and that creative and animating art, which characterize the nations of the south of Europe. and several tribes of African negroes. I deliver this opinion, however, with great reserve. We ought to be infinitely circumspect in pronouncing, on the moral or intellectual dispositions of nations, from which we are separated by the multiplied obstacles which result from a difference in language, and a difference of manners and customs. A philosophical observer finds what has been printed in the centre of Europe, on the national character of the French, Italians, and Germans, inaccurate. How, then, should a traveller, after merely landing in an island, or remaining only a short time in a distant country, arrogate to himself the right of deciding on the different faculties of the soul, on the preponderance of reason, wit, or imagination, among nations.

The music and dancing of the natives partake of this want of gaiety which characterizes them. M. Bonpland and myself observed the same thing in all South America. Their songs are terrific and melancholic. The Indian women shew more vivacity than the men; but they share the usual misfortunes of tbe servitude to which the sex is condemned among nations, where civilization is in its infancy. The women take no share in the dancing; but they remain present to offer fermented draughts to the dancers, prepared by their own hands.

The Mexicans have preserved a particular relish for painting, and for the art of carving on wood or stone. We are astonished at what they are able to execute with a bad knife on the hardest wood. They are particularly fond of painting images, and carving statues of saints. They have been servilely imitating, for these three hundred years, the models which the Europeans imported with them at the conquest. This imitation is derived from a religious principle of a very remote origin. In Mexico, as in Hindostan, it was not allowable in the faithful to change the figure of their idols in the smallest degree. Whatever made a part of the Asiatic or Hindoo ritual, was subjected to immutable laws. For this reason, we shall form a very imperfect judgment of the state of the arts, and the natural state of these nations, if we merely consider the monstrous figures under which they represent their divinities. The Christian images have preserved in Mexico a part of that stiffness and that hardness of feature, which characterize the hieroglyphical pictures of the age of Montezuma. Many Indian children, educated in the college of the capital, or instructed at the academy of paintiug founded by the king, have no doubt distinguished themselves; but it is much less by their genius than their application. Without ever leaving the beaten track, they display great aptitude in the exercise of the arts of imitation, and they display a much greater still for the purely mechanical arts. This aptitude cannot fail of becoming some day very valuable, when the manufactures shall take their flight to a country where a regenerating government yet remains to be created.

The

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The Mexican Indians have preserved the same taste for flowers which Cortez found in his time. A nosegay was the most valuable treat which could be made to the ambassadors who visited the court of Montezuma. This monarch and his predecessors had a great number of rare plants in the gardens of Istapalapan. The famous hand-tree, the *cheirostemen* described by M. Cervantes, of which, for a long time, only a single individual was known of very high antiquity, appears to indicate, that the kings of Toluca cultivated also trees, strangers to that part of Mexico. Cortez, in his letters to the Emperor Charles the Fifth, frequently boasts of the industry which the Mexicans displayed in gardening; and he complains, that they did not send him the seeds of ornamental flowers and useful plants, which he demanded for his friends of Seville and Madrid. The taste for flowers, undoubtedly, indicates a relish for the beautiful; and we are astonished at finding it in a nation in which a sanguinary worship, and the frequency of sacrifices appeared to have extinguished whatever related to the sensibility of the soul, and kindness of affection. In the great market-place of Mexico, the native sells no peaches, nor onions, nor roots, nor pulque, (the fermented juice of the agave), without having his shop ornamented with flowers, which are every day renewed. The Indian merchant appears seated in an entrenchment of verdure. A hedge, of a metre in height, with delicate leaves, surrounds, like a semicircular wall, its fruits offered to public sale. The bottom, of a smooth green, is divided by garlands of flowers, which run parallel to one another. Small nosegays, placed symmetrically between the festoons, give this inclosure the appearance of a carpet strewn with flowers. The European, who delights in studying the customs of the lower people, cannot help being struck with the care and elegance the natives display in distributing the fruits which they sell in small cages of very light wood. The sapatolles (achras), the mammea pears, and raisins, occupy the bottom, while the top is ornamented with odoriferous flowers. This art of entwining fruits and flowers, had its origin, perhaps, in that happy period, when, long before the introduction of inhuman rites, the first inhabitants of Anachuac, like the Peruvians, offered up to the great spirit Teoil the first fruits of their harvest.

*(To be continued.)*

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## *Query suggested by an Epitaph in the European Magazine.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

IN the explanation of the curious epitaph in Linton Church-yard, published in the European Magazine for May 1809, and which, by the preceding paper, appears to be the production of Mr Andrew Oswald, it is said, that of Grizel Russell, (whose name appears in the epitaph) he knows nothing, but that she seems first to have been James Oswald's servant, and afterwards his wife.

I have often heard Mrs Oswald of Spittal spoken of as my relation, and think there can be no doubt of this Grizel Russell being the very person. In this case she must have been the daughter of Mr Russell of Kingseat, and Slipperfield, at that time a family of considerable landed property and independent circumstances, and therefore, though Grizel Russell was the wife of Mr Oswald, it seems not at all probable that she could ever have been his servant. Had Mr Andrew Oswald been aware of this, he would probably

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bably have used the name of Grizel Russell with more deference. It would be superfluous to say more upon the subject Though this seems no improper place to pay a just tribute of respect to the memory of the late learned and ingenious Dr Patrick Russell, who was of that family, and who does honour both to his name and country.

Had Mr Andrew Oswald still survived, I might perhaps have benefited by his extensive knowledge of the history of the families of this country, by obtaining some information regarding the *Ten Maidens of the Lee.* These ladies, who were the daughters of Lochart of Lee, and are all said to have been married, and all to have had families, and thus to have become connected with many of the most respectable families of the south of Scotland. I only know that Montgomery of Coud Cott, Veitch of Elliock, and Russell of Kingseat, were three of the husbands—I should feel obliged to any of your correspondents who could enumerate the whole or any other of the families into which *the Maidens of the Lee* were married.—Time is now fast drawing her veil over those family traditions, and it will soon be too late to enquire for what might now perhaps be easily retrieved.

I have chosen your publication, Sir, as preferable to the European Magazine for making the above enquiry, though it has sprung from another subject—If not inconsistent with your plan, I beg a corner for its appearance.

I remain, &c. CANDIDUS.

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*On the Education of Farmers.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

THERE is perhaps no class of men in this or any country, more useful than farmers. Every thing, therefore, that regards their happiness and prosperity as a body, must be peculiarly interesting to every patriotic mind. By such it will with sorrow be learned, that farmers are divided into two very different classes of men, namely, the intelligent and ignorant; and that the latter are by far the most numerous. It must not be supposed from this, that, like most other orders of the community, they are also divisible into the rich and poor, and that the poor are the ignorant. That this is by no means the case, will appear, when it is stated that there are numbers of farmers within even the rich and populous county of Edinburgh, possessed of thousands, and yet scarcely capable of signing their names.

This, Sir, is an evil, but the evil does not rest here; for it usually happens, that such men give their children no better education than themselves; and, while they bequeath them an ample patrimony, leave them without taste to enjoy, or knowledge to employ it.

The disadvantages of this order of things, which is a stain upon the civilization of our country, are greater, even in a pecuniary point of view, than may at first appear. For, as the illiterate feel, rather than see their way, and know extremely little *à priori*, they rarely invent, and are always the last to adopt those splendid improvements, that have so much distinguished modern husbandry. And being incapable of keeping any thing like regular or systematic accounts, they can seldom calculate the profit or loss of a particular field, and are thereby prevented from appreciating many valuable hints that are often turned to good account by the more enlightened farmer.

All rash and airy speculation is no doubt dangerous, and often very hurtful to the speculator; but there are, perhaps, few things in which speculation



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speculation has so seldom failed of its object, as in agriculture.

Another great disadvantage under which illiterate farmers labour, is the want of early information on subjects connected with their profession. Being commonly incapable of understanding or relishing that valuable repository of agricultural knowledge, the Farmer's Magazine, they lose a fund of information, in the highest degree valuable and interesting, in which the improvement of the whole country are concentrated, and freely communicated to all, and for the good of all.

Another disagreeable consequence of their ignorance, is the rough and uncultivated cast it gives to their manners. It is surely lamentable to see men, who are frequently mingling with the public, and almost daily transacting a variety of business, utterly destitute of even common urbanity. And if we follow them to the tavern, (where they generally retire on market-days before going home), we shall view them in a still more unfavourable light. Instead of enjoying themselves after dinner with a social glass, and amusing and instructing each other with the interchange of rational conversation, we find them either raising the tumultuous laugh at the expence of every thing modest or virtuous, or engaged in useless and childish altercation, which is sure to end in a drunken wager, or what is yet worse, in a trial of brutal strength.

It may perhaps be said, that farmers give their children all the education that is to be had in the country, and that they are not able to send them all to academies. But why, I would ask, is education at so low an ebb in the country? It is, because farmers are more anxious to shut their coffers, than to open the minds of their progeny. It is because they will not give sufficient encouragement to induce any respectable teacher to settle among them. All the free schools in the country (which in wide parishes are well attended) are filled with young students, who, when they commence schoolmaster, are fit for little more than teaching children their letters, and, by the time they begin to acquire a little of the knowledge and experience of a teacher, give up the employment, and are succeeded by some other recruit in the profession.

Thus, Sir, have I taken the liberty of shortly animadverting upon a few specks in the character of a class of men highly useful and valuable to their country, and who might be made more so, by these specks being removed. What I have stated has passed under my own observation. I cannot, therefore, pretend to say that the faults I have pointed out are universal, but I have good reason to suppose they are pretty general. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

J. M'D.

*Roslin, 20th Dec.* 1810.

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## SCOTTISH REVIEW.

*Mineralogical Description of the Environs of Landeck in the County of Glatz, with a Mineralogical Map, by Leopold Von Buch. Translated from the French, with Notes by Charles Anderson, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Member of the Wernerian Society, &c.* 8vo. *pp.* 140.

THIS interesting little work is one of the earliest publications of the celebrated Prussian mineralogist Von Buch. It has been long deservedly esteemed on the Continent, and recommended as a model for topographical mineralogists. His predecessor in this important branch of mineralogy, Von Charpentier,

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PENTIER, has adopted the *geographical* mode of delineation; but our author follows the *geognostic* plan, as being best suited to the limited tract of country he had to describe. Having chosen this plan, he describes the different objects, not according to the order in which they were observed by him in his different mineralogical excursions; but, after having thoroughly studied the different Formations, and acquired a perfect knowledge of the various mineral masses of which they are composed, he gives the description of each in succession; that is to say, he describes the nature, structure, extent, and relative situation, of each of them; and in this way communicates a just idea of the mineralogical structure of the county.

A clear and distinct idea of the external aspect of the county is given in the first section of the work. The second contains an account of the *primitive* rocks that occur in the district; these are *granite*, *gneiss*, *mica-slate*, *granite of newer formation*, and *primitive greenstone*. The third section makes us acquainted with the *flœtz* rocks, of which the following kinds are described, *old sandstone*, *flœtz limestone*, and *newer sandstone*. In the fourth section the *trap rocks* are considered; and the work concludes with an account of the *alluvial formations*, and some general observations on the former and present state of the surface of the country.

The *primitive* rocks agree in general and particular geognostic relations with those of other countries. They therefore exhibit the general crystalline character of rocks of the primitive class; contain neither petrifactions nor mechanical deposites; and not a trace of Black or Brown Coal could be detected in them.—With the exception of the newer granite and greenstone, which are unconformable, all the rocks are conformably arranged,—they are distinctly stratified, and the general direction of the strata appears to correspond with that of the strata in this country, and most of the countries of Europe, and of North and South America.

To examine in detail the description of the particular rocks would much exceed the limits necessarily prescribed to us. We shall therefore rest satisfied with a very few remarks.

The first mentioned *granite* occurs in beds in gneiss, and does not appear to belong to the First Granite Formation; we are rather inclined, with Dr Anderson, to consider it but as a coarse granular variety of Gneiss. The *Gneiss*, as usual, is composed of felspar, quartz and mica, but the scales of mica do not form a continuous mass as in mica-slate; they are rather an assemblage of large scales lying on each other. This arrangement of the scales of mica would, in some degree, answer as a character for distinguishing Gneiss from Mica slate. The only subordinate bed it contains is of Hornblende. The *Mica-slate*, which is the next rock in point of age, and which therefore rests on the gneiss, contains, besides beds of hornblende-slate and serpentine, also beds of limestone, and metalliferous beds, containing leadglance (galena), copper pyrites, and yellow blende. The *Newer Granite* occurs in considerable quantities, apparently associated with sienite, and in an overlying position. Dr Anderson, in one of his interesting notes, mentions similar appearances observed in this country by himself, Dr Macknight, and other naturalists. When describing this rock, Von Buch has the following observation: "Certain varieties of this granite contain hornblende, and this substance often forms kidneys or isolated masses, which are distinctly separated

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separated from the mass of granite." Some mineralogists have described similar masses as fragments, and from this view of them have drawn erroneous conclusions respecting the formation of the rock of which they form a part. The *Primitive Greenstone* appears to have an unconformable and overlying position. The general mass of the rock is so compact, that Von Buch at one time viewed it as a variety of Serpentine. This is a proof of the close resemblance which certain varieties of greenstone (those containing a preponderating quantity of hornblende) bear to serpentine. Indeed we think we have observed a transition from serpentine, on the one hand, through amianthus to actynolite and tremolite, and on the other, into hornblende. This transition agrees with the chemical composition of these different minerals; for all of them contain silica, lime, and magnesia. The colouring matter varies, being iron in some, and iron combined with chrome in others.

The Flœtz rocks, as already mentioned, are five in number. The first and oldest of these is what our author denominates the *old sandstone formation*. We have no hesitation in referring it to the first or Old Red Sandstone of Werner. It contains many beds of slate-coal, the species so common in all the coal mines in this neighbourhood. In this country it is a general opinion that coal never occurs in or under red sandstone. Even that sagacious observer the late Dr Walker, Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, in a valuable letter addressed to General Dirom, maintains that red sandstone is fatal to coal. The fact here stated by Von Buch of the occurrence of "thirty beds of coal in red sandstone" is a decisive proof that coal does occur in this sort of sandstone, and should serve as an encouragement to search for that valuable mineral in the red sandstone districts of this country. Professor Jameson, in his Mineralogical Account of Dumfries-shire, has given it as his opinion that coal might be looked for in the red sandstone of that county: the fact now stated shews that he had good reason for such an opinion. The next flœtz rock, the *flœtz limestone*, rests immediately on the old sandstone, and to us appears to be the Alpine Limestone of Werner. The third flœtz rock, the *newer sandstone*, we consider to be the Third Sandstone Formation of Werner. The *trap rocks*, which are the last of the flœtz rocks enumerated and described by our author, are *wacke*, *amygdaloid*, *basalt*, *quartz*, and a rock named *breccia*, and which appears to be trap-tuff. These rocks, we cannot help remarking, in their general arrangement and particular characters seem to bear a striking resemblance to the rocks of Arthur Seat, and other hills in this vicinity. The fundamental rock is in some places mica-slate; in others sandstone. The lowest rock of the formation is the trap-tuff, on which rests the wacke, and amygdaloid, and these are covered with basalt. The amygdaloid contains petrifactions,—a fact of particular value to those who are interested in the supposed igniegenous origin of the rocks of the trap formation.

The concluding description of the alluvial formations, and the general remarks, will be read with pleasure and advantage.

The notes added by Dr Anderson increase the value of the work and afford a favourable specimen of the extent of his mineralogical knowledge, and his acuteness and sagacity of observation. The translation also deserves commendation; it conveys correctly the meaning of the author, and, as nearly as possible,

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ble, in his own style. The map which accompanies the description we also approve of, but wish Dr Anderson had given us some clew to understand it; it is rather awkward to refer for an account of it to a work still unpublished.*

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*Wallace; or the Fight of Falkirk: a Metrical Romance. By Miss Holford. Second Edition.* 8vo. 10*s.* 6*d.*

A SINGLE successful writer generally gives rise to numerous imitators. From admiring to imitating, the step is easy; and the young writer, by following the traces of an applauded predecessor, seems to find a sure and beaten path to public favour. Considering, therefore, the unrivalled fame and popularity of Mr Scott, we cannot but wonder, that so few should hitherto have trode in his footsteps. There seems to be something in the originality of the sentiments, in the peculiarity of diction and versification, and in the almost forgotten manners and characters which he assigns to his heroes, that has hitherto kept at a distance the herd of imitators. Several parodies have indeed been attempted; of which one, the production of Mr Fenwick, possesses considerable merit. But the present is the only serious imitation that we know of; and in every circumstance of form and exterior, it is exceedingly close. We hesitate not, however, to declare, that the author, in our opinion, displays a degree of genius very superior to what is usually found among those who are traced so exactly in the track of a predecessor. Her success, too, is particularly conspicuous in those departments which seem most beyond the reach of a female pen; in scenes of wildness, darkness, and mysterious grandeur, rather than in tenderness and pathos. The story is still more imperfect, than in the models upon which it is formed. It is simply the Battle of Falkirk; beginning the day before that event, and only carrying down the narrative after it to the death of Wallace. There is little room here for the interest of suspense; every occurrence is, to an historical reader, entirely foreseen and foreknown; and there is a want of something to soften the gloom of the final catastrophe. We cannot consider the poem, therefore, as displaying much excellence in point of plot. The deficiency, however, will be easily forgiven, if atoned for by rich displays of imagery and sentiment; for it is upon these that the excellency of every poem must mainly depend. It is here, accordingly, that we must look for the merits of Miss Holford, which are certainly of no common order. The following invocation appears to us to possess very considerable grandeur.

Dark spirit of the northern lay,
Here from thy misty mountain, bleak and cold,
Pour in my sight long ages pass'd away;
Shew me the deeds of old.
With thy unutterable spell
Bid this adventurous breast to swell;
Give to my awe-struck ears
The murmurs deep of long sepulchred years;
And to my wildly wandering eyes,
Bid the dim forms of mouldering chiefs arise.
From the grey cairn's moss mantled stone,
To those who sleep with Kings—the regal dust of Scone,
Spirit of northern song—Awake, descend,
Bend from thy misty throne—dark spirit bend.

The following picture is very powerfully conceived and drawn, though the horror, perhaps, is strained somewhat too high.

Whose is the form, so gaunt and drear,
That frowns by Wallace' side;

Drinking,

* The Transactions of the Wernerian Society.

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king, with cold and frozen ear,
tale of his murder'd bride:
whose eyes a glossy lustre plays,
ry and dim, like a dead man's gaze;
vhose pale lip the vital breath
es faint and chill, like the damps of death:
some grim prisoner of the tomb
dared to break his dungeon's gloom;
inks so haggard, cold, and wan,
r stood on earth a living man,
form was clad in weeds forlorn,
erries stain'd, by brambles torn:
ie mild breeze of morning sigh'd,
ived in tatters long and wide,
with a rugged cord the unseemly garb was tied.

n Wallace beheld that form so drear,
ill through his heart-blood ran,
uess'd, 'twas the shuddering touch of fear,
ie could not endure the glance austere
iat dark mysterious man:
ow, by Saint Fillan's arm, he said,
rge thee speed away.
moulder amid the church-yard shade,
re those lank limbs in dust have laid
silence many a day;
ie dark charnel's vapourous steam,
ose dim eyes which bluely gleam,
w full well,
form from earth has long been gone,
vell I ween survives there none
ieard thy passing bell.
now I, by the dew drops cold,
iathe my shuddering brow;
ver man of earthly mould
bid those drops to flow."

ry, dark, malignant smile,
ed the old man's cheek the while.
cotland's champion, Wallace, fears;
irt of battle views, dismay'd;
ble wreck of lingering years,
ce wasted shade.
me not—my days of crime
h my unreturning prime,
n thou seest began to be
ed years have pass'd;
ped that each, by destiny,
ked to be my last.
th thy spear my body thro',
on drop of life would flow;
—lo, cold, as the marble stone,
lly warmth is chill'd and gone;
ie grave opes not for me,
annot, cease to be.

, were this some charnel vault,
eath in thy shuddering ear,
ing tale of the hideous fault,
for a doom so drear;
But should I the dark, dark deed declare,
It would pollute the pure and genial air.
When all but the wolf and the murderer rest,
When the ruffian stands by his sleeping guest,
When the wild gust shakes the lonely tower,
And horror claims the midnight hour,
When on the church-yard vapours sail
Uncertain forms, and visions pale,—
Then 'twere a time for such a tale."
Then he waved a ghastly hand of bone,
That ghastly hand was long and bare;
Nor flesh, nor blood, nor nerves were there—
'Twas the hand of a wasted skeleton;
And that accurs'd right hand the nameless deed had done.

After the expectations raised by this extraordinary picture, it is rather a disappointment to find, that it relates merely to an old man endowed with the second sight.

The following address to the Moon is a good imitation of Ossian.

Why, thou fair Orb! dost thou smile so bright
As thou rollest on thy way?
Canst thou not hide thy silver light
That the heavens, all dark with the clouds of night,
Might shine on yon fierce array?
But why shouldst thou hide thy shining brow,
Thou who walk'st through the midnight sky?
Though the demon, who gives the word for woe,
Bids the tear descend, and the life-blood flow,
Thy place shall be still on high.
Thou look'st on man—thou seest him bless'd
In the light of his little day:
Thou look'st anon—he is gone to rest,
The clod-worm creeps in his lordly breast,
He sleeps in the grave's decay.
Thou sawest his rise—thou shalt see him fall—
Thou shalt stay till the tomb has cover'd all,
Till death has crush'd them, one by one,
Each frail, yet proud ephemeron.
To-morrow thy cold and tranquil eye
Shall gaze again from the midnight sky
With unquench'd light; with ray serene
Thou shalt glance on the field where death has been;
Thou shalt gild his features, pale and wan—
Thou shalt gaze on the form of murder'd man;

On

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On his broken armour, scatter'd round;
On the sever'd limb, and yawning wound.
But thou, amidst the wrecks of time,
Unfrowning passest on, and keep'st thy path sublime!

Miss Holford's description of the battle, and the introduction to it, are entirely in the Homeric style; the same enumeration of chiefs and bands, and the same succession of single combats. As these, however, are not prolonged to any very great length, their monotony is less felt, and considerable beauties of detail often appear in the course of them. In her descriptions of war scenery, Miss Holford may, we believe, possess a competent share of merit; but, unfortunately, the similarity of her language and verse perpetually recalled to us those of Mr Scott, who stands perhaps unrivalled in that department; and this inevitable comparison obscured all the beauties of that nature which the present poem can present. Upon the whole, indeed, we conceive Miss Holford to be more happy in the delineation of mystic and supernatural objects, than of these obvious and sensible ones. We shall give the conclusion of the enumeration of Scottish heroes as a favourable specimen, though it is difficult for a Scottish ear to avoid attaching some degree of ridicule to names so familiar, when thus exalted into heroes.

Yet still, in battle's stormy hour,
When fiercely fell the iron shower,
Dalziel, of ancient daring vain,
Still fronted death, and scoff'd at pain;
Jardine, nor toil nor danger tir'd,
When honour spurn'd, or valour fir'd;
And Ramsay, thy imperial bird
Soar'd o'er the undistinguish'd herd,
Fix'd upward the unshrinking eye,
And led to death, or victory.
In many a tale of Scottish glory,
Frasier, thy name shall grace the story;
And Scrymgeour, in far distant years,
When thou art mould'ring in thy grave,
Memory shall see thee through her tears,
Thy country's sacred banner wave;
For history grave, and verse sublime,
Shall give thy deeds to latest time.

Souls, who in Odin's gloomy hall
The horrid human globlet quaff'd,
Who triumphed at the Sisters' call,
And 'mid life's parting anguish laugh'd;
Whose dark and battle boding forms
Ride on the blast, and murmur storms,
And 'mid the cruel conflict's shock
The groans of dying heroes mock.
E'en such, so bloody, wild, and dire,
Old Scotland's warriors stood;
Quick as the red wide wasting fire,
Fierce as the winter flood.

Among the details of the battle, the most interesting is the single combat between Warwick and young Crawford, which exhibits even, what is rarely found in the writings of our authoress, some strokes of genuine pathos. Our limits, however, would not admit of its insertion. We shall content ourselves with extracting a shorter passage, which contains an original image very forcibly painted; that of a body of men sinking into a morass. There is one epithet, however, so extremely bad, that we cannot forbear branding it by Italics.

Already they stand on the treacherous brink!
One step—and they hide their heads for ever!
Ah! see what gallant hundreds sink,
To rise to life, and daylight, never!
Oh! fatal, rash, and erring speed,
Even now, elate in pride, they stood;
Now, o'er their heads grows the slimy weed,
Now, o'er their perish'd forms rolls ruin's *inky* flood.

They are gone—and the deceitful green
Leaves not a trace of the work of death;
No furrow hints at the ghastly scene,
Hid in the gulphs beneath.
Yet, or the shuddering eye deceives,
Or still with life the surface heaves,
And a chill echo from the den
Sounds like the gasps of dying men.
But, never, never, to the ear,
Came there a sound so full of fear,
As that short, struggling, mournful cry,
When in wild amaze they rais'd the eye,
And took with frantic glance their farewell of the sky.

After

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After the battle, the narrative conducts Wallace to the castle of Ruskie, where he is welcomed, and then betrayed, by the faithless Monteith. By a somewhat too bold licence, Lady Wallace is now brought upon the scene; her death is represented as having been merely a feint, in order no longer to distract the hero from devoting himself wholly to redress the wrongs of his country. Her re-appearance now only enables her to make a passionate address to Monteith; then fly to find her captive lord, and die of grief in his arms.

These extracts may enable our readers to form an idea of the character of this poem, and of the severe, and even stern beauties, by which it is characterised. There is very little indeed of that flimsiness and false glitter, which, by writers of her sex, is so apt to be mistaken for fine writing. We have not to complain, as we had in a late instance, that the hardy old warrior is smoothed down and polished into the modern fine gentleman. What we chiefly feel the want of, is tenderness, and softer beauties, in which Miss Holford's model excels, perhaps as eminently, as in ruder and more energetic delineations. We should feel extreme reserve, however, in advising her to supply this defect, because we know not how far nature would be disposed to second her efforts. We shall content ourselves with pointing out some subordinate defects, which might, we apprehend, be easily supplied.

We have already expressed our surprise, that a writer of Miss Holford's talent should submit to tread so very closely in the track of a predecessor. There is one particular, in which we think this imitation has been far from being fortunate; we mean, in adopting the versification, or rather want of versification, which characterizes the least laboured of Mr Scott's productions. The temptation to adopt this mode of composing, especially when sanctioned by such high authority, is, no doubt, very powerful, and some advantages may even be urged in its favour. But, we believe, the general voice of poetical readers has now pronounced decidedly against it; and of this, Mr Scott himself is so much convinced, that he has renounced it himself; and Miss Holford, we think, will do well to follow the example.

There is one particular, again, in which our authoress has made, as we think, a very unfortunate departure from her model; we mean, in the frequent use of the Scottish dialect. This, we apprehend, was the particular, of all others, in which she ought to have rigorously followed the footsteps of Mr Scott. That gentleman, intimately acquainted with the language and poetry of his country, ought surely to be the best judge, how far the former could be employed with advantage. Accordingly, we find, that the use he has made of it has been exceedingly sparing; and that such words as he employs, are recommended either by a venerable antiquity, or by some peculiar felicity of sound. The truth is, that the Scottish language, from having been long employed only in familiar conversation, and chiefly by the lower orders, has acquired indelible associations, which wholly unfit it for all subjects in which elevation and dignity are required. To select the very few expressions which may be exempted from this proscription, is a task to which a Scotsman alone is incompetent; and many of these, which may sound very well at Norwich, would by him be at once rejected. Thus *warlock*, which repeatedly occurs in this poem, may, no doubt, appear sufficiently unexceptionable to one who hears

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hears it for the first time, and who does not know that, by habitual use in the cottage and the nursery, it has become, to a Scottish ear, the lowest of all low words.

We are very well satisfied to learn, that Miss Holford proposes to continue her poetical celebration of Scottish exploits. We should be willing to indulge her in as liberal a use of machinery as she might be inclined to adopt, even although it should become the most prominent part of the poem; for it appears to us, as noticed above, that her peculiar excellence is in the delineation of magic and supernatural grandeur. A story somewhat more interesting, a more regular versification, and an entire rejection of Scottish idioms, might enable her to produce a poem still more deserving of public notice, than her present production.

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*New Works published in Edinburgh.*

ESSAYS on the Nature and Principles of Taste. By the Rev. Archibald Alison, L. L. D. F. R. S. London and Edinburgh, &c. Second edition; 2 volumes, 8vo. 18s.

Metrical Romances of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries, published from ancient manuscripts; with an introduction, notes, and a glossary. By Henry Weber, Esq. 3 vols. 8vo. L.2. 2s.

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*Scottish Literary Intelligence.*

DR COOK'S "History of the Reformation in Scotland" will speedily be published, in 3 volumes, 8vo. The object of this work is to trace fully and impartially the progress of the Reformation in Scotland, from its introduction, till it supplanted the ecclesiastical system, which, in that kingdom, had long been established, and anxiously protected by the legislature; to point out the causes of this interesting revolution in public opinion; to appreciate the merit of those eminent men who struggled to accomplish it; and to exhibit its effects in elevating the national character, by introducing more rational religious sentiments, by laying the foundation of intellectual improvement, and by disseminating the most enlightened principles of political liberty. To the history, is prefixed an introductory book; the great purpose of which is, to give a view of the state of religion in Scotland before the Reformation; and of its influence upon government, upon the administration of justice, upon morality, upon the advancement of knowledge, and the general happiness of life.

A poem, entitled "Bygane Times, and Bypast Manners," is on the eve of publication. Its object is to shew the superiority of the moderation and simplicity of former times, to the extravagance, idle show, and ruinous speculation of the present. They will be illustrated by the disasters to which the commercial world has, in consequence, been exposed. It will proceed, if we are not misinformed, from a pen eminently qualified to convey to the public instruction under the garb of pleasure.

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*Literary Intelligence, English and Foreign.*

DR DRAKE will shortly publish in 4 vols. 8vo. under the title of the Gleaner, a selection of the best essays from those periodical papers which have not been included in the last edition of the British Essayists. It will be elegantly printed on demy, and on royal paper,



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per, to match with the recent 8vo. editions of the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian; and will afterwards be reprinted uniform with the British Essayists.

A Life of the late Arthur Murphy, Esq. by Jesse Foot, Esq. his executor, is in the press. It will form a quarto volume, and contain the Epistolary Correspondence of Mr Murphy with many distinguished persons, during a period of more than fifty years.

Chronological Memoirs of Mahomedan History, from its earliest period to the establishment of the House of Teymour, in Hindoostan, is in great forwardness, translated from the Persian by D. Price, Esq. of the Bombay Military Establishment.

Preparing for the press, an extensive Military Historical Work, in quarto, by Captain T. H. Cooper, author of the Light Infantry Guide, Military Cabinet, &c.; being a collection of all the land battles fought in the Messenian, Lydian, Sacred, Peloponnesian, Corinthian, Hetruscan, Tarentine, Punic, Sardinian, Social, Macedonian, Jugurthine, Mithridatic, Civil, Servile, Persian, and other wars, from the foundation of Rome to birth of Christ; embellished with about eighty plans of the principal battles, and maps shewing the routes, places of actions, &c. &c.

The Jubilee, or the disappointed Poet, in a series of elegies, by Peter Pindar, Esq. is in preparation for the press.

The Right Hon. George Rose has in the press, a new and enlarged edition of a Brief Examination into the Increase of the Commerce and Revenues of Great Britain, brought down to the present time.

Mr Malcolm has in the press, a new volume of Anecdotes of the Manners, Customs, Dress, Amusements, &c. of the Citizens of London, from the time of the Romans to 1699.

Sir Robert Wilson has in the press, in one volume quarto, Brief Remarks on the Character and Composition of the Russian Army, and a sketch of the Campaign in Poland in 1806 and 7, from observations made by him when he accompanied Lord Hutchison to the head-quarters of the Emperor Alexander.

It is in contemplation to extend the plan of the institution established at Vienna, by the appellation of the Oriental Academy. It was founded in 1754, by Prince Kauntiz, then prime minister, under the auspices of the Empress Maria Theresa. It has produced a considerable number of eminent oriental scholars, many of whom have been employed in the legation to Constantinople, and published many works of great interest on Eastern literature.

The Rev. Mr Dibdin has gone to press, with a new and greatly enlarged edition of his Bibliomania; which is entitled, A Bibliographical Romance, in six parts: Part I. The Evening Walk—II. The Cabinet—III. The Auction Room—IV. The Library—V. The Alcove—VI. The Temple. The volume will probably contain between 500 and 600 pages, and is intended to be a bibliographical manual of such rare, curious, and useful books, as do not come within the scope of classical authors: embracing a complete outline of foreign and domestic bibliography.

The eight volumes of the Spectator, comprised in one commodious octavo volume, will be published in a few weeks.

*Poetry*

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# Poetry.

*To a Friend, with a Bottle of Highland Whisky, for a Christmas Dinner, December* 1808.

BY H. MACNEILL, ESQ.

Dear Geordie, since ye like a dram,
And carena for good rum a d—n,
And as thae times require stout fellows
To watch, and keep down, faes rebellious,
I think it fit, as well as civil,
To send you ane, as stark's the devil,
To guard, and had down ilka sinner
That may disturb your Christmas dinner.
For as this chiel's baith steeve and crouse,
And writes good "*Latin for a goose*,"
I've brought him frae our Highland glens
In thae dread times, to mak amense
For want o' safeguards o' Police,
Throughout this town to keep the peace.
And, trust me, Geordie! whan ye ken him,
Ye'll seldom think to spare or hain him,
But ablins, cherish'd wi' his mettle,
Ye'll bring him owre aft into battle,
Whan raging furious round pell mell,
A lunder ye may get yoursel.

Now, as I wish ye to be canty,
And free frae skaith whan faes are plenty,
I've sent you ane, wha if right treated,
Ilk lurking fae will be defeated.
A geard he is, sae clegg and willing,
He knocks down rebels without killing;
But if *ill-used*, by heedless erring,
His friends he'll kill as dead's a herring!
Tak then, dear Geordie, by the hand
This chieftain, fit for high command;
Receive him, fir'd wi' highland passion,
In his ain hamely countrie fashion:
Firm round his neck your arms extend,
And hug him as your bosom friend,
Nor turn your lawland gab aback,
But on your lips receive his smack;
Ye'll find him warm in secret places
Whar treach'rous faes smile wi' fause faces;
To wit, a *goose* wi' fat a' dripping,
*Mince-pyes* in sweets and suet steeping,
*Short-bread* to upset gall and liver,
And *buns* that gie our weans bunn-fever.
Wi' faes like thae, sae thick surrounded,
Wha wadna wish to see confounded
By highland pith, and highland *spirit*,
Sic rascals, void o' sterling merit,
And send them scampering in a fright,
Like *Junots* owre Vimeira's height,
To tell their paiks, and drubbing hearty,
To their ain scoundrel, Bonaparte?

---

*An Ode,*

*to the Memory of General Sir John Moore.*

BY A LADY.

As War blew his clarion with Death's threat'ning sound,
And while kingdoms and monarchs were trembling around,
Unappall'd with the tempest, Iberia uprose;
She call'd for her helmet, her sword, and her shield,
She call'd to her free-men to rush to the field;
And she swore that no tyrant should rule o'er this land,
While she held the lov'd charter she grasp'd in her hand,
But would conquer, or fall in the blood of her foes!

But her helmet was wanting; her sword was unfound,
Her buckler was broken!—her bulwark unsound,
Till she call'd for assistance to shelter her cause;
Till she pled her disasters, her hopes, and her fears,
Till she urged the strong claim that draws sympathy's tears,

In

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In a land where oppression and want are unknown,
And where LIBERTY radiant sits firm on her throne,
And points to her safeguards—her *Rights*, and her *Laws!*

Say ye, who, protected, feel true British pride,
Were disasters unheeded on Liberty's side,
As her banners wav'd proudly the helpless to save?
No!—Swift to the conflict her heroes were led;
Assur'd of their *Leader*, no bosom knew dread;
Undaunted by hardships—deceived by false friends,
Unaided—unsuccour'd, firm Valour depends
On honour, bright beaming—the badge of the Brave!

Alas, for bright honour!—it sinks while it shines!
It drops, while proud Vict'ry the chaplet entwines!
Unfelt on the brow where its laurels should bloom;
Ungilded with trophies—unheeded by power;
Unrewarded by Statesmen in Party's mean hour,
Neglected it sleeps on CORUNNA'S bleak shore,
While Valour indignant, points where her lov'd MOORE
From the *vanquish'd alone*,* gains a wreath to his tomb!

---

*Stanzas occasioned by a celebrated Professor's recent invention for producing Artificial Cold.*

ON proud Schehallion's sna'-clad height,
Auld Scotia sat in dowie plight;
Her cheeks she aften seem'd to dight,
Wi' greetin' blae;
For sair she grat, and sair she sich'd,
For Scotland's wae.

Her hame-spun plaid, o' tartan hue,
Around her shoulders strait she drew;
An' crap thegither like a clue,
To fend the cauld,
Whilk wi' the north wind whistlin blew
Baith keen an' bauld.

Her looks were sad, that wore, erewhile,
The reverend, kind, complacent smile:
Her lyart locks withouten coil
Dishevell'd hung;
While words o' wae in dolefu' style
Drapt frae her tongue.

"Cou'd ony thought that ane," quo' she,
"That drew his life an' name frae me,
Sae void o' filial love cou'd be,
As lift his arm,
An' mak his gude auld mither dree
Sae meikle harm?

"Yet L——, cantrip-workin' chiel',
Wha fouk ance thought was doin' weel,
Through black connivance wi' the De'il
Has gotten an art,
The thoughts o' what 'twill mak me feel
Maist breaks my heart.

"O' a' my bairns baith east an' west,
I ance thought L—— was the best;
An' aye his praise I heard express'd
By a' the people:
For sure his merits 'boon the rest
Tower'd like a steeple.

"Some twomonds syne, Auld Reekie rang,
Pure *orthodoxy* a' the sang;
While *black-coats* bourach'd in a thrang,
An' counsel took,
To prove that L——'s creed was wrang,
Fra' Haly Buik.

"*Philosophy*, wi' solemn air,
Led up her chieftan to the chair:
John Knox's ghaist wi' eldritch stare
Glower'd o'er the ha',—
Flew through the riggin' wi' a rair,
An' dunn'd them a'.

"Amidst this fell an' fierce debate,
On auld *Grayfriars'* I took my seat,
Albeit, through lack o' *latent heat*,
My dowp was cauld;
But when my bairn obtain'd his seat
I rase fu' bauld.

"Aboon them a' he bare the gree!
A mither's heart grew warm to see
The smile o' joy in ilka e'e
That tauld the news;
While

* General Soult, the French Commander at Corunna, raised a small monument to the memory of General Moore, in token of his admiration of his conduct.

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While *Party-Strife* was fain to flee,
Wi' cowlin' brows.

" His craft and keen *caloric* skill
Was hail'd o'er ilka Highland hill:
At bridals, burials, kirk, an' mill,
'Twas a' the sound:
O'er mony a hearty Norlan gill
His health gaed roun'd.

" In hope's fond dream I raptured saw
My hill's nae mair o'erclad wi' snaw,—
Nae mair the bitin' cauld winds blaw
On ilka side;
But a' was green an' buskit bra'
In simmer pride.

" I saw my bairns at Yule day laid
Aneath the green tree's leafy shade,
Without a mitten or a plaid
To row themsel' in;
For cauld an' a' its ills were fled
Frae Scotia's dwellin'.

" Whar naught but lang brown heather grew,
Waved ripenin' grain o' yellow hue;
And on the bleak hill's rugged brow
Sweet flowrets sprang;
An' fruits that Scotia never knew
In clusters hang.

" But now, alas! my hopes are cross'd,
An' dreams o' future pleasure lost:
The very chield I made my boast,
An' ca'd sae gude,
Is threatenin' wi' *eternal frost*
To freeze my blude.

" Ye sturdy clans! for me wha bled aye,
Wi' lean lank wames, but scrimply fed aye,—
Ye heathery braes! owr cauld already.—
By L——'s art,
Wi' a' the little warmth ye had aye
Ye soon maun part.

" Methinks I see the dolefu day,
When lambs nae mair shall loup an' play,
Nor lightsome shepherds welcome May
On sunny braes,
But shidderin' scrape the dust away,
Wi' dosen'd taes.

" O' him that bred me a' my woes
Wou'd Fate permit me to dispose,
I'd send him forth, his days to close
In magic dreams,
In torrid climes, whar Phœbus glows
Wi' fervid beams.

" Or if in a' the warld's wide girth
Nane seek his art or ken its worth,
He'd ablins better leave the earth;
For few will care:
Neist warld, if placed in *warmer birth*,
He'll need it *there*."

---

*Stanzas, on visiting the Field of Bannockburn.*

Though, Bannockburn, thy peaceful plain
Displays the shew of War no more,
Yet still, thou grave of hostile slain,
(Though o'er thee waves a sea of grain!)
Here shall imagination's eyes
Behold the rage of battle rise;
Thy struggle, freedom, as of yore,
When thy small band, unknown to fear,
Beneath thy Bruce commands was led
To conquer,—and o'er the red bed
Of tyranny, to shake the spear!

Oh, day of Scotland's martial pride!
When here portentous pennons stream'd,
And frighten'd echo all around—
In wild and warlike yell replied
To th' bugle and the bagpipe sound,
And all illumin'd shone the air
From burnish'd arms' effulgent glare,
In terrible confusion gleam'd!

Haughty, through numbers, was thy foe,
O Scotland, but thy purpose high,
Nor thy just claim did'st thou forego,
Thou counted'st not thy enemy!
Thy bold sons, bound in kindred tie,
Bound firmer in one common woe!
Died they?—they died reveng'd, and free!
Liv'd they?—they liv'd to liberty!

Intrepid Bruce! by heaven design'd
Wolfish oppression's power to tame,
The fire of thy capacious mind
Peril but blew to brighter flame!
Thy daring deeds no rashness knew!
For, even in midst of dire alarm,
Cool prudence sway'd thy mighty arm,
And bade thee her safe plans pursue.
O still may ev'ry patriot rise
That dares his country's rights to save,
As thee, in saving council, wise,
As thee, in fight unequal, brave.
And ever more be ev'ry field,
Where tyranny his standard rearing,
And stern 'gainst freedom's cause appearing,
With bloody hand the sword to wield.
Here, soul of Bruce! the just befriend,
Thy spirit then to earth return;
The arms from hands despotic rend,
And make that field a Bannockburn!

*Banks of Esk.* J. S.

Summary

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# Summary of Politics.

ALTHOUGH the situation of the armies in Portugal has undergone some change since we last addressed our readers, nothing has yet taken place that can be considered as, in any respect, decisive of the fate of the campaign. After remaining for several weeks intrenched in front of Lord Wellington's strong position at Torres Vedras, it appears, that, on the evening of the 14th ultimo, the French army suddenly broke up, and fell back from Alenquer to Santarem. On the morning of the 15th, the British troops followed the enemy, and came up with their rear-guard, strongly posted at that place, where, after remaining till the 19th, it was resolved to attack their position; for which purpose, dispositions were made, and various brigades of the allied armies were moved forward upon different points. But, on the arrival of General Spencer within view of the enemy's entrenchments, they were deemed too strong to be attacked with any chance of success, and the intention was accordingly given up. Lord Wellington has since fixed his head-quarters at Cartaxo, from which, if necessary, he can, at any time, resume his former position at Torres Vedras. In the mean time, both armies remain opposite to each other; nor is it possible, in the present imperfect state of our information, to anticipate their subsequent movements, or to conjecture with any probability when the contest will be brought to a crisis.

During this uncertainty with regard to our foreign affairs, the public attention is still, almost exclusively, directed to the state of the malady with which his Majesty is afflicted, and to the momentous discussions which have been occasioned by the report of the Physicians as to the state of his Majesty's health having been laid before the House of Commons. This important subject was submitted to their consideration by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 20th instant, in a long speech, which he concluded with moving three resolutions; the first, declaratory of his Majesty's incapacity at present to exercise the royal functions; the second, of the right of Parliament to supply

that

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that deficiency; and, the third, proposing a bill to be brought in, appointing his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Regent of the empire.

The first of these resolutions was carried without a division; but the second and third gave rise to a long and interesting debate, in which the topics were chiefly handled that were so much canvassed in the year 1788, namely, the right of the two Houses of Parliament, by any exercise of their authority, to supply an acknowledged vacancy in the kingly office, and that of the Prince of Wales, in such a case, to succeed at once to the government by virtue of his inherent right. Upon a division, the resolutions were carried by a majority of 112, and were then reported to the House, where they underwent a second discussion, and were again confirmed by a majority of 83. They were then carried up to the House of Lords. It is thus determined by the House of Commons, that his Majesty is at present unable to exercise the functions of his high office—that the two Houses of Parliament have a right to supply the vacancy in the constitution—and that the office of Regent shall be conferred upon the Prince of Wales. But the important question still remains, whether, in vesting this trust in his Royal Highness, it is fit or expedient to accompany it with those limitations and restrictions that formed so prominent a part in the Regency-scheme of 1788. Some of those members who were the most decidedly in favour of the right of the two Houses to name the Regent, have already declared their hostility to any such limitations; and as the friends of Lord Grenville are by no means pledged, by their conduct in 1788, to support that part of the measure under the present change of circumstances, it seems to be considered as doubtful, whether it will receive the sanction of the House of Commons.

In the mean time, a preliminary subject of discussion has occurred in the House of Peers, namely, the right of any Peer to vote by proxy in a question of this nature; and, in consequence of the appointment of a Committee to search for precedents, the report of the physicians, upon the state of his Majesty's health, has not yet been discussed in that most Honourable House.

While the determination of the two Houses of Parliament is still uncertain as to the limitations upon the Regent, some communications upon that important subject have taken place between his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, it is said, addressed a respectful letter to the Prince, inclosing, for his consideration, the plan of the proceeding for a Regency, with certain limitations, which it was his intention to submit to the House of Commons; and expressing a hope that he might be honoured with his Royal Highness's commands to wait on him to know his pleasure on the subject.

The

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The Prince of Wales signified to Mr Perceval, that, as no step had yet been taken on the subject in the two Houses of Parliament, he did not think it consistent with his respect for the two Houses, to give any opinion on the course of proceeding which had been submitted to him. On a former occasion, it was not until after resolutions had been come to by both Houses, that the matter was submitted to him; and, then, he had felt it to be his duty to express his opinion distinctly on the subject, and to that opinion he had ever since invariably adhered; and the answer of his Royal Highness concludes with expressing his most earnest wishes that the speedy re-establishment of his Majesty's health would make any measure of the kind unnecessary.

This answer was sent to Mr Perceval on Wednesday evening; and, of course, no interview took place.

The Prince of Wales communicated to all the branches of his illustrious family the plan of the Regency which had been transmitted to him, upon which, it is said, the whole of the Royal Dukes, with one consent, drew up a declaration and protest against the form of proceeding; and which they addressed to Mr Perceval, for the information of Ministers at large. The substance of which will be found under the head of Domestic Intelligence.

The intelligence from abroad contains nothing to dissipate the general alarm that has been spread over the world by the ruinous measures that are enforced with such rigour against the pursuits of commerce. The foreign papers are filled with the most lamentable and desponding statements relative to the condition of the people. The decrees are every where executed with unrelenting severity. In Denmark, Sweden, Naples, and in every part of the Continent, where the influence of Buonaparte extends, strict search is made for all articles of English produce or manufactures, which are forthwith committed to the flames; while civil punishments are inflicted upon those who are in any degree accessary to the circulation or concealment of British commodities.

PROCEEDINGS

# Proceedings of Parliament.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

*Thursday, Nov.* 29.

This day their Lordships met, pursuant to their adjournment on the 15th. The attendance was even more numerous than on that occasion.

The Bishop of Killaloe, and Lord Thurlow took the oaths and their seat.

The report of the physicians respecting his Majesty to the Privy Council was laid before the House, and read. It was as follows:—

*Council-Chamber, Whitehall, Nov.* 28. 1810.

DR HENRY REYNOLDS

Called in, sworn, and examined.

Q. You are desired to acquaint this board, whether the state of his Majesty's health is such as to render him incapable of coming in person to his Parliament, or of attending to any kind of public business? A. His Majesty is certainly incapable at present of attending his Parliament, or transacting public business.

Q. What are the hopes you entertain of his Majesty's recovery? A. I have very confident hopes of his Majesty's ultimate recovery.

Q. Do you found the opinion, given in your answer to the previous question, upon the particular symptoms of his Majesty's disorder, or upon general experience in other cases of the same nature, or upon both? A. Upon both.

Q. Whether, in that particular species of the disorder his Majesty has fallen into, it has been found from experience that the greater number of persons so affected have been cured? A. Undoubtedly.

Q. Can you form any judgment, or probable conjecture, of the duration of his Majesty's illness? A. No; I cannot form any decisive opinion upon this subject; it varies in different persons, and the time has varied in his Majesty's former indispositions.

Q. Whether, as far as experience enables you to judge of his Majesty's disorder, you think it more probable that his Majesty will or will not recover, so as to render him capable of attending to public business? A. I think it much more probable that his Majesty will recover. My expectations at present are very confident of his Majesty's recovery. I speak this, however, with reference to the uncertainty that always attends medical predictions. With this reference, I should say, from what I see in his Majesty, that I have no doubt of it.

Q. What degree of experience have you had yourself in this particular species of disorder? A. In above forty years practice as a physician, I have seen many instances of it.

Q. Whether any amendment has already taken place in the course of his Majesty's disorder, and whether the appearance of such amendment continues at present? A. His Majesty is certainly better; and I am not sure that he was not full as well, if not better, yesterday, and continues so this morning, than he has been since I had the honour of attending his Majesty in this illness.

[The questions put to the other physicians being literally the same as those above, and the answers the same in substance, we deem it unnecessary to repeat them.]

Lord LIVERPOOL regretted the situation in which they stood, and acknowledged that they had only a choice of difficulties. Yet, on account of the favourable nature of the physician's report, he thought that the safest and most delicate mode of proceeding would be to adjourn for another fortnight. He therefore moved that they now adjourn to Thursday the 13th day of December next.

Lord SPENCER blamed the measure proposed as unconstitutional. They met only as one of the states of the realm, not as a Parliament, and could perform no act, not even that of adjournment, without necessity. Now, this necessity had not been shown. He proposed, as an amendment, that all the words of the motion should be left out after the word "that," and the following words inserted in their place, "A Select Committee of this House be appointed to examine his Majesty's physicians, and state in the House a report of their opinion as to the state of his Majesty's health." Lord Moira, Lord Holland, Lord Darnley, Lord Grenville, and Lord Erskine, Earl Stanhope, and Marquis Landsdowne, spoke on the same side. They were opposed by Lord Harrowby, Marquis Abercorn, Earl Westmoreland, and the Lord Chancellor. Their Lord-



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Lordships then divided for the amendment.

| | |
|---|---|
| Contents - - | 56 |
| Non-contents - | 88 |
| Majority - | —32 |

The original question was then put and carried, and their Lordships adjourned at 12 o'clock to the 13th December.

*Thursday, Dec.* 13.

Lord LIVERPOOL rose, and stated to their Lordships, that though he still entertained a confident expectation of his Majesty's recovery: yet, as he could not hold out the prospect of that event at a very short period, he would suggest the propriety of appointing a Committee to examine the physicians touching that subject, and to report to the House the result of their examination. He also proposed that the Committee should be appointed by ballot.

The LORD CHANCELLOR put the motion for the appointment of a Committee, in the terms stated by the Noble Lord.

It was then moved, "That the Committee should consist of 21 Members; and that each Lord should deliver a list of 21 Lords signed by himself."

It was then moved by Lord LIVERPOOL, "That R. H. Reynolds, W. Heberden, M. Baillie, H. Halford, and R. Willis, should attend the House to-morrow, unless they were in attendance upon his Majesty; and that such of them as were in attendance upon his Majesty, should attend the House on Saturday next."

The several motions were carried in the affirmative.—Adjourned till to-morrow.

*Friday, Dec.* 14.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL moved, that a Committee be appointed to examine the list of Peers, ballotted for to compose the Select Committee for the examination of the physicians, touching his Majesty's health.

A Committee composed of Earl Camden, Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Moira, Earl of Liverpool, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Grenville, Lord Carlisle, Lord Hood, Lord Redesdale, Lord Erskine, and Lord Westmoreland, was accordingly nominated, and they retired into the Chancellor's room for the purpose of inspecting the ballots.—After the lapse of some time, the Peers above-named returned to the House, and

Earl CAMDEN reported that the Committee had proceeded to the duty entrusted to them, and that they had formed the following Peers chosen as a Committee to examine the physicians.

| | |
|---|---|
| Archbishop of Canterbury. | Earl of Liverpool. |
| Archbishop of York. | Earl Spencer. |
| Lord President of the Council. | Earl Powis. |
| Lord Privy Seal. | Earl Moira. |
| Duke of Norfolk. | Earl Lonsdale. |
| Duke of Montrose. | Viscount Sidmouth. |
| Marquis of Abercorn. | The Lord Chancellor. |
| Marquis of Lansdowne. | Lord Grenville. |
| Marquis Wellesley. | Lord Ellenborough. |
| Earl of Buckinghamshire. | Lord Erskine. |
| | Lord Redesdale. |

It was ordered, on the motion of the Earl of LIVERPOOL, that the Committee, should meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock, for the dispatch of business. That eight peers should form a quorum, and that no person should be admitted to their deliberations, but the witnesses, and the clerk of the Committee.

The Deputy Usher of the Black Rod then informed the House, that Drs Reynold, Heberden, and Baillie were in attendance, for the purpose of taking the oaths before they delivered their testimony. They were accordingly introduced, and were sworn to the truth of the evidence they should give.

The House then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Thursday, Nov.* 29.

Mr Secretary RYDER, in consequence of the suggestion of Mr Tierney, moved, that the report of the physicians respecting his Majesty to the Privy Council should be laid upon the table, and read to the House. This was agreed to. After the examination of the physicians, which was the same as we have given in our account of the proceedings of the House of Lords,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose, and commented upon the report, pointed out the unanimous opinion entertained by the physicians that his Majesty would recover, and even that the recovery had made some progress. He concluded with moving that the House adjourn to the 15th December.

Mr WHITBREAD expressed his surprise at the motion of the Right Hon. Gentleman. He took a view of the whole proceedings, compared them with those in 1788, drew a strong picture of the state of the country deprived of the executive power, and concluded with expressing his dissent to the motion. He was answered by Mr Yorke, who affirmed that, if the House adopted Mr Whitbread's plan, the difficulties would rather be increased than lessened.

Mr

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Mr Ponsonby insisted that it was the duty of Parliament to inquire particularly into the state of the King's health, and not intrust the inquiry to the Privy Council, otherwise they gave up to the Privy Council the power of supplying the deficiency in the third estate.

Sir F. Burdett said, that no act done by the Privy Council could form a ground for any Parliamentary proceeding, such as was now proposed by one of the Ministers.—Their report was no authority whereon to propose an adjournment, which was nothing less than declaring the country in a state of anarchy—(Hear, hear.)—He would pay less attention to the word of the Minister than to that of any other person; and yet it was on the Minister's word alone that the House was now called to give up the sovereignty of the country to him and his colleagues—(Hear, hear.)—He concluded by opposing the motion.

Sir T. Turton, Mr W. Wynne, and Mr Adam, spoke against the adjournment; Mr Wilberforce, and Mr Fuller, in favour of it. The House then divided, and the numbers were—For the adjournment 233—Against it 129—Majority in favour of Ministers 104.

Strangers were not again admitted; but we understand, whilst the gallery was shut, Mr Ponsonby moved for the appointment of a Committee to examine his Majesty's physicians, and to report on the next meeting of the House. Upon this the House divided, when there appeared for the Committee 137—Against it 230—Majority in favour of Ministers 93. Adjourned at half past ten.

*Thursday, Dec.* 18.

The House again met, pursuant to adjournment, and at half past three the Speaker took the chair. There were soon afterwards about 250 Members present.

Two Members took the oaths and their seats.

NEW WRIT FOR LIMERICK.

Sir John Newport moved for a new writ for the election of a representative for the county of Limerick, in the room of William Odell, Esq. who, since his election, has accepted of the office of one of the Lords of the Treasury in Ireland.

The motion was opposed by Mr Biddulph, and Sir F. Burdett, on the ground that under existing circumstances the House could not accede to it, being connected with the executive functions. This objection was overruled by the Speaker and Mr Perceval, the latter of whom stated, that the crown was now in full power and effect in those cases where there was no occasion for a personal exercise of that authority, for it proceeded through those channels which derived their power from the royal authority, so that it remained perfectly unimpaired by such a calamity as his Majesty's illness.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer again rose, and after stating that the hopes he had held forth to the House, at their last meeting, of his Majesty's speedy recovery, had been disappointed, he moved that a Committee to consist of 21 members should be appointed to examine the physicians, and to report to the House on the subject of his Majesty's health.

The motion, after some observations from Mr Whitbread, was agreed to, and the following members appointed as a Committee.

Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer
Right Hon. Mr Secretary Ryder
Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls
Right Hon. G. Ponsonby
Wm. Wilberforce, Esq.
Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan
The Attorney-General
William Adam, Esq.
Right Hon. Henry Lascelles
Right Hon. Robert Dundas
Right Hon. Geo. Tierney
Right Hon. Wellesley Pole
Right Hon. Sir J. Newport
Right Hon. Sir Wm. Scott
Samuel Whitbread Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Castlereagh
Right Hon. Geo. Canning
Lord Viscount Milton
Lord Geo. Cavendish
Right Hon. Hiley Addington
Thomas S. Gooch, Esq.

The following motions were next proposed from the chair, and unanimously carried, viz, "That the said Committee have power to send for the physicians attending on his Majesty—That they have power to adjourn from time to time, and from place to place, as they may find it convenient, and to sit notwithstanding the adjournments of the House—That no Members of the House but such as are Members of the said Committee be present——That the said Committee do meet immediately in the Speaker's Chamber; and that nine be a quorum of the said Committee."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer next moved, "That the House do, on its rising, adjourn to Monday next."—Carried.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer further stated, that it was his intention to propose a call of the House on Wednesday next, and as he should apprehend there were reason-

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reasonable expectations that the report of the Committee would be ready for Monday, he thought that in the mean time it should be printed, and Wednesday appointed for its consideration. The Rt. Hon. Gent. then concluded by moving to that effect, and it was carried accordingly.

Adjourned to Monday next.

# Historical Affairs.

## INDIA.

LOSS OF THREE BRITISH FRIGATES.

WE have to communicate to our readers the official intelligence of a gallant but most unfortunate action in the East Indies. It was brought by the Baring East Indiaman, which is arrived at Portsmouth from Bengal and the Cape.

BULLETIN:—

"Admiralty Office, Dec. 14.

"Intelligence has been received that on the 23d August, his Majesty's ships Sirius, Nereide, and Magicienne, and Iphigenia, stood into the harbour Sud Est, in the Isle of France, with a view to attack an enemy's squadron of two frigates, a corvette, and an armed Indiaman lying at anchor there. In pushing for their stations alongside the enemy, the Sirius, Magicienne, and Neireide unhappily grounded, and it was found impossible to get them off, though the utmost skill and gallantry in endeavouring to save the ships, under circumstances of peculiar disadvantage, was displayed.

"After two days unremitted, but unavailing exertion, under the fire of the heavy batteries, Captain Pym abandoned all hope of being able to get off the Sirius and Magicienne, and they were in consequence burnt by their crews.

"The situation in which the Nereide grounded, enabled the enemy to turn the whole fire of their ships on her, but even in this unequal contest, Capt Willoughby continued to fight her to the last extremity, till every officer and man on board were either killed or wounded.

"All the enemy's ships were driven on shore, but one of the frigates was afterwards got off, and being joined by three others from Port Louis, they blockaded the Iphigenia, at her anchorage under Isle of Passe, on which island (it having been previously garrisoned by us) the crews of the Sirius and Magicienne were landed."

Extract of a private letter from the Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 26.

"We had taken the Isle de Passe, at the entrance off Port South East, and the Nereide was anchored off it, when a French squadron, consisting of the Minerve, Bellone, Victor, Windham, and Ceylon, captured Indiamen, made their appearance in the offing.—French colours were hoisted on the frigate and batteries, but as soon as the French came close they were changed, and a fire opened upon them, which they pushed through, and anchored in Port South East, except the Windham, which put about and stood for Riviere Noire, but was retaken by the Sirius. Capt. Pym, on receiving this intelligence, immediately worked up to Port South East, and was joined by the Magicienne and Iphigenia.

"An attack on the enemy's ships was determined on, and an easy victory anticipated. Fate, however, had destined otherwise: the Sirius and Magicienne grounded on some unknown small shoals, and all endeavours to get them off proved fruitless. The Iphigenia got to leeward of a shoal, which lay between her and the enemy so that Capt. Willoughby in the Nereide alone gained his allotted station, and engaged singly the whole of this force, together with about 60 pieces of cannon, mounted on the batteries, in a manner that perhaps history cannot equal. The action lasted many hours, until ten at night, when she was taken possession off, by a boat from the enemy, after having lost 260 men, out of 280, killed and wounded, and driven the whole of the enemy's squadron on shore as well as herself.

"Capt. Willoughby lost an eye, and was badly hurt about the head, but resolved that the English flag should never be struck while he had a man able to fire a gun; he would not leave her, when a boat from the Sirius was sent for the purpose, but declared he would not abandon his wounded and unfortunate ship-mates. The Sirius and Magicienne being irrecoverable, and within long shot of the enemy, were set fire to and burnt. The crews were landed on the Isle de Passe, and the Iphigenia warped up to that anchorage. In the mean time the Active,

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Active, Venus, and La Mancha, with a corvette, came up and blockaded the entrance, whilst La Bellone was got off, and warped up.

"In this situation were things on the 31st of Auguſt, but I am ſorry to ſay, that no probability exiſts of their ſafety. They had only proviſions and water to hold out a week at fartheſt. They had been ſummoned by the French to ſurrender at diſcretion. Capt. Lambert refuſed this, but offered to capitulate on terms, being allowed to carry away the whole of the people on ſhore, and the Iphigenia to a Britiſh port. The anſwer of the enemy had not been received, but it is very eaſy to foreſee that this propoſal will not be accepted."

The Ceylon and Windham Indiamen were captured by ſome French frigates from the Iſle of France, in the Moſambique Channel, when on their paſſage from the Cape to India, in company with two or three other ſhips. All of them had detachments of troops on board for India. The Windham was afterwards re-taken, as above-mentioned, by the Sirius, but all the troops had been ſhifted from her on board of the French frigates.

Troops taken on board the Windham.—3 Lieutenants, 1 Enſign, 5 Serjeants, 154 rank and file of different regiments.

Troops taken on board the Ceylon.—1 Major-General, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 1 Surgeon, 16 Serjeants, 254 troops.

Officers names who are made priſoners.—Major-General Wetherall, Lieutenant-Colonel Meyrick; Captains Hughes and Blake, 24th foot; Lieutenants Kelly, Dooley, Blake, Grindley, Ferris, Brookſhank, ditto; Weatherall, 93d; Peurſonage, 24th; Preaſtley; Surgeon Featherſtou; Enſign Connel.

The Boadicea was chaſed and got into Bourbon. The Ranger tranſport, and Havock gun-brig, were taken. Admiral Bertie was cruiſing in a frigate, and it was feared that he might alſo be captured by the three Frenchmen.

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## UNITED STATES.

From a New York paper of the 8th November, we have extracted the following important intelligence.—

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

### A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, by the 4th ſection of an act paſſed May 1. 1810, (the title of the act and the ſection are recited.

"And whereas, it has been officially made known to this government, that the edicts of France violating the neutral commerce of the United States, have been revoked, and ceaſe to have effect, from the firſt of the preſent month; now therefore, I James Maddiſon, Preſident of the United States, do hereby proclaim, that the ſaid edicts of France have been ſo revoked as that they ceaſed on the firſt day of the preſent month to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, and that from the date of theſe preſents, all the reſtrictions impoſed by the aforeſaid act ſhall ceaſe, and be diſcontinued as relative to France and their dependencies.

"In teſtimony whereof, &c.

"JAMES MADDISON.

"Nov. 2. 1810."

This proclamation is accompanied by a circular from the Secretary of the Treaſury, announcing the Preſident's proclamation, adding that "French armed veſſels may now be admitted into the harbours of the United States;" and containing alſo a clauſe reſpecting the revival of the non-intercourſe law, as it reſpects Great Britain, if her orders are not revoked before the 2d February next.

Previous to the departure of Gen. Armſtrong for the United States, he received a communication from the Duke of Cadore two days before he left Paris. The following is the ſubſtance:—

1. The decree of Rambouillet is revoked. Every American veſſel will be admitted.—2. The confiſcated property will be reſtored as ſoon as Congreſs ſhall have revoked the law on the ſubject of fines incurred for the contravention of the non-intercourſe bill. 3. The Americans can introduce freely into our ports the produce of their own ſoil, and export a contra value in the productions of the French ſoil.

From the American papers it appears that 40 veſſels ſailed in one day upon the ſtrength and ſecurity of this revocation; whereof ſome have been captured by our cruizers, as violating the orders of Council not yet repealed. Mr Pinkney is underſtood to have remonſtrated on the detention of theſe veſſels. A caſe ariſing out of one of theſe captures was lately brought on for adjudication in the High Court of Admiralty, whereupon Sir Wm. Scott ſtayed proceedings, with the knowledge probably of ſome modification or repeal of the orders being in the contemplation of Government.

The government of the United States has recently ſent out an expedition by ſea, and another by land. The former ſailed to the ſouthward, for the purpoſe of doubling Cape Horn, of traverſing the Pacific, and reaching

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ing the river Columbia. The latter was to proceed westward, to follow the Missouri, to cross the great ridge of mountains, and to arrive at the same river. The expedition of Captain Merewether Lewis was only preparatory to the present, which is to settle a new colony, either in the bay of the Columbia, or more probably at its mouth, or on its shores—a colony which will hereafter conduct a vast trade with different parts of the east. The naval expedition conveyed stores and necessaries for the settlement of the new colony. A principal object in view is to open a communication between the Missouri and Columbia; or, in other words, between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

In an American paper (the National Intelligencer,) recently received, we find the following correspondence, on the subject of the French decrees, and the British orders in Council:—

London.

Sir—Lord Wellesley sent me yesterday his answer to my note of the 25th ult. respecting the Berlin and Milan decrees. I hasten to transmit a copy of it. A copy shall be sent without delay to General Armstrong.—I have the honour to be, &c.

Hon. R. Smith. Wm. Pinkney.

(Copy.) Mr Pinkney's Letter to Lord Wellesley.

Great Cumberland Place,
*Aug 25*, 1810.

My Lord—I have the honour to state to your Lordship, that I have received from General Armstrong, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, a letter, bearing date the 6th instant, in which he informs me that the Government of France has revoked the decrees of Berlin and Milan, that he has received a written and official notice of the fact, in the following words:—"Je suis autorise a vous declarer, Monsieur, que les Decretes de Berlin et de Milan sont revoques, et qu'a dater du 1er. Novembre ils cesseront d'avoir leur effe."

I take for granted that the revocation of the British orders in Council of January and November, 1807, and April 1809, and all others dependant upon, analogous to, or in execution of them, will follow of course; and I shall hope to be enabled by your Lordship, with as little delay as possible, to announce to my Government that such revocation has taken place.

I have the honour to be, with high consideration, My Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

Wm. Pinkney.

The Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, &c.

(Copy.)—Lord Wellesley to Mr Pinkney.

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date the 25th instant.

On the 23d February, 1808, his Majesty's Minister in America, declared to the Government of the United States, "his Majesty's earnest desire to see the commerce of the world restored to that freedom which is necessary for its prosperity, and his readiness to abandon the system which had been forced upon him, whenever the enemy should retract the principles which had rendered it necessary."

I am commanded by his Majesty to repeat that declaration, and to assure you whenever the repeal of the French decrees shall have actually taken effect, and the commerce of neutral nations shall have been restored to the condition in which it stood previously to the promulgation of those decrees, his Majesty will feel the highest satisfaction in relinquishing a system, which the conduct of the enemy compelled him to adopt.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant, Wellesley.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

The continent of South America appears to be at present a scene of commotion and disorder. A letter from Rio Janeiro, of the 16th October, informs us that Liniers, his son, and three others of his party, have been tried and shot, being convicted of holding a treacherous correspondence with the French government.

A squadron of English, Portuguese, and Spanish vessels, is now blockading Buenos Ayres.

We understand that the execution of Liniers and his colleagues took place on the 26th of August at a place about half way between Buenos Ayres and Cordova. The part which the British have taken in the blockade is thus stated in another letter:—

The Government of Monte Video had commenced the blockade of Buenos Ayres, and was determined to continue it. English ships that had entered the Roadstead of Buenos Ayres, and even some reported at the custom-house, were ordered away to Maldonado, by Captain Elliot, of the Porcupine frigate, lying at Buenos Ayres, who had been at Monte Video to remonstrate with the government, respecting the hinderance of British ships, and who, on his return, formally directed the commanders of merchant vessels to repair to Maldonado. The port of Monte Video is open, and a reduction

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ion of duties promiſed, to induce ſhips to nter; but ſuch as load at Buenos Ayres nuſt afterwards proceed to Maldonado, to vait the event of the preſent violent mea-ures, which it is hoped will be calmed by he interference of the Britiſh Admiral De Courcy, who ſailed to the River Plate, in he Foudroyant, on the 6th of October inſt.

It appears, from New York papers to the ſt ult. that a dreadful maſſacre had taken ſace at Quito in Peru, which occurred in he ſtruggle for power between the old go-ernment and the people, who endeavour-d to eſtabliſh a new order of things. This rovince being much oppreſſed, tried laſt ear what Caraccas effected in the preſent; ut the neighbouring provinces not being ripe et to join them, they were induced again o acknowledge the authority of the Viceroy f Santa Fe, who had not only promiſed them o forget their oppoſition, but alſo that they ould retain a provincial Junta. But the Viceroy, reinſtated, kept no promiſe, had hem all impriſoned, and many condemned to eath. On the 2d Auguſt, ſome of the pri-oners roſe againſt their guards; a bloody onflict enſued; a battalion of troops from rtma, which had been at Quito ſince laſt ear, was let looſe upon the people, and urdered of men, women, and children, a-out 4000, and plundered the ſtores of the )uitanian merchants. The revolution, out f which ſprung all this miſchief to the peo-le of Quito, originally commenced at San-a Fe, the capital, on the 20th July; and, he Junta of that place having ſent miſſion-ries to the Governor of Quito was the unciation of theſe diſturbances, which ter-inated ſo fatally to the inhabitants. It ow appears, theſe proceedings have en-endered a civil war in South America; vhich, to the regret of all who wiſh to e-ablish harmony, is likely to cauſe further loodſhed amongſt the Spaniards in that uarter. The revolutioniſts in Santa Fe nd Carthagena have ſworn vengeance a-ainſt the Governor of Quito, and all thoſe vho were any way inſtrumental in the maſ-acre. Towards the latter end of Septem-er, the people had formed themſelves into olunteer corps, and, to the number of ome thouſands, had marched againſt their rethren at Quito, to puniſh thoſe guilty of he murders of the 2d of Auguſt. Many oſtages had been detained at Santa Fe, of he people of Quito, to anſwer for the lives f thoſe perſons who had been ſent thither n a miſſion from the Junta of Santa Fe. A letter, accompanying the South Ameri-an papers, predicts, from the infuriated emper of the parties, that the conſequences f the civil war will be dreadful.

The revolution in the province of Carthagena, in South America, ſeems to have aſſumed a degree of conſiſtence, which is not to be found either in the inſurrection in the Caraccas, or in that at Buenos Ayres. The leaders in the new proceedings appear to act upon a moſt extenſive ſcale; their project is no leſs than to erect a new and independent ſtate, under the title of "The Kingdom of Granada."

A revolution has alſo taken place in Weſt Florida, which was occaſioned by the Convention receiving intelligence that they were betrayed, and that Governor Folch had a galley at Galveſtown, in which he meant to embark the members for Penſacola; and that he himſelf was in the eaſtern part of the province, alarming and ſowing diſſen-tion among the people. After the reduc-tion of Baton Rouge, the troops of the Convention ſecured the Governor in his own houſe, but not until he had made a deſperate reſiſtance, and been ſeverely wounded The Convention was ſaid to be divided as to the meaſures they ſhould pur-ſue; three of the members being decidedly in favour of acceding to the American Con-federation, to which the Preſident himſelf was not ſuppoſed to be averſe; while the others were bent upon maintaining by arms their recently proclaimed independence. Several agents had arrived at Waſhington, and had an interview with Mr Maddiſon; but the preciſe object of their miſſion was not known.

A mail has arrived from Jamaica, bring-ing advices to the 7th of October. The Junta of the Caraccas perſevere in their de-termination to eſtabliſh their independence at all hazards. The meaſures that had been taken by the Governor of Maracalbo to ſubdue them had induced them to decree an extraordinary levy of 4000 men. On the other hand, the Spaniſh ſettlement of Rio de la Hoche had recognized the authority of the Government of the mother country. The Governor of that diſtrict has ſent a perſon of the name of Franciſco Olivet, on a miſſion to the Duke of Mancheſter, to an-nounce this determination, and to expreſs their earneſt deſire for the continuation of a friendly intercourſe with the Britiſh. Accounts have been received, by the Ja-maica mail, from Vera Cruz, which ſtate that ſerious diſturbances had broken out there. They are ſaid to have been occa-ſioned by three prieſts, who had put them-ſelves at the head of a body of troops. We have not heard what were the ultimate de-ſigns of the inſurgents; but the letters men-tion, that they had deſtroyed the village of St Michael, and were ravaging all the ſur-

rounding

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rounding country. The Viceroy of Mexico had ordered a reſpectable force to proceed to quell them.

## SWEDEN.

*Declaration of War against Britain.*

PROCLAMATION.

We, Charles the XIII. &c. &c. &c. make known; whereas in order to maintain our relations with his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, &c. we have been induced to declare war, and to break off all commerce and other communications between our kingdom and the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; we have accordingly ordered, as we do hereby order and enjoin, that in caſe, contrary to our expectation, any Engliſh veſſel or veſſels ſhould be at preſent in any of the ports of our kingdom, ſuch veſſel or veſſels ſhall immediately be detained. And, with a due obſervation of whatever has been enacted in the decrees already iſſued in this reſpect, we do order, that no Engliſh ſhips of war, merchant ſhips, and, without exception, all veſſels coming from Great Britain, her colonies, and the ſtates under her immediate government, or carrying goods being of the produce or manufacture of, or belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, and her ſubjects, ſhall not, under the ſevereſt reſponſibility, be permitted to enter any Swediſh port.

And, conformable to the meaſures adopted by other States on the Continent againſt the importation of Engliſh colonial goods, we are graciouſly pleaſed to order, that ſuch goods muſt not, from any town or place in our kingdom, after this our gracious decree ſhall have been duly made known there, be exported to foreign places on the Continent.

Accordingly, and as the ſtock of colonial goods now in the kingdom is ſufficient for ſome time for the want of our ſubjects, we have thought it neceſſary to prohibit all importation into the kingdom of ſuch goods, or colonial goods, of whatever origin the ſame may be, or under whatever flag they may arrive.

And, therefore, after the publication of this decree, no veſſel whatever, laden with colonial goods, ſhall be permitted to put into any Swediſh harbour. For the reſt we ſhall ſeparately order a due and careful inveſtigation to be made, in order to aſcertain whether, and to what extent, Engliſh or colonial goods, after the 2d of April, have, under any flag whatever, been illegally imported into the kingdom; and we will then order how, and in what manner, the ſaid goods ſhall be diſpoſed of. And the concerned high and low officers, and ſervants, are to pay due attention that what has thus been ordered with reſpect to the firſt and ſecond article be carried into execution.

Given in the Palace of Stockholm, the 19th day of November 1810.

CHARLES.

In conſequence of the above alteration, orders have been iſſued to the commanders of his Britannic Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels, to detain, and ſend into Britiſh ports, all Swediſh ſhips they may fall in with.

## SICILY.

Diſpatches from Sir J. Stuart have been received, containing an account of the defeat of the French, in their attempt to effect a landing in Sicily, on the 18th September laſt. It is quite different, as we indeed expected it would be, from the account of the ſame tranſaction by Murat. The loſs of the enemy, inſtead of being from 200 to 250, as he repreſented it, amounted to about 900 priſoners, and a conſiderable number killed and wounded; and it appears that his troops were ſo far from making "a moſt vigorous defence, which left them not a cartridge remaining," that they made a precipitate retreat to their boats, the inſtant they perceived a reinforcement approaching to the ſupport of the corps poſted at the point of debarkation. The total of the enemy's force that landed is eſtimated at 3,500; and the only loſs ſuſtained on our part in repelling them was three men wounded.

## SPAIN & PORTUGAL.

Since our laſt, the following official publications, relative to our operations in Portugal, have appeared—

Downing Street, Nov. 24. 1810.

A diſpatch, of which the following is an extract, was laſt night received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addreſſed to his Lordſhip by Lieut. Gen. Viſcount Wellington, dated Pero Negro, Nov. 10. 1810.

Nothing of any importance has occurred ſince I addreſſed you on the 3d inſt.

The enemy reconnoitered Abrantes on the 5th inſt. and, under cover of that operation, moved a ſmall body of cavalry and infantry through Beira Baſa towards Villa Velha, evidently with an intention of obtaining poſſeſſion of the bridge of the Tagus at that place.

They found it, however, deſtroyed, and this detachment returned to Sobriera Formoſa.



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I have a letter from General Silviera, of the 3d inſtant, from Francoſo. He had his detachments on the Coa, and one of them (conſiſting of a battalion of the 24th regiment, which had been in garriſon at Almeida during the ſiege, and which Marſhal Maſſena had reported to the Emperor as having voluntarily entered the French ſervice), had driven in the out-poſts of the preſent garriſon at Almeida.

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DOWNING-STREET, *Dec.* 3. 1810.

A diſpatch, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addreſſed to his Lordſhip, by Lieutenant-General Viſcount Wellington, dated Cartaxo, 21ſt November 1810.

The enemy retired from the poſition which they had held for the laſt month, with their right at Sobral, and their left reſting upon the Tagus, in the night of the 14th inſtant; and went by the road of Alenquer towards Alcoentre with their right, and Villa Nova with their left. They continued their retreat towards Santarem on the following days.

The allied army broke up from their poſition on the morning of the 15th inſtant, and followed the march of the enemy; and the advanced guard was at Alenquer on the 15th, and the Britiſh cavalry and the advanced guard at Azambuga and Alcoentre on the 16th, and at this place on the 17th.

In theſe movements, they made about four hundred priſoners.

Theſe troops have been followed on their march by Sir Brent Spencer's diviſion, and the 5th diviſion of infantry, under Major-General Leith.

On the 17th, I received accounts from Major-General Fane, from the left of the Tagus, that the enemy had conſtructed another bridge on the Zezere, that which had been firſt thrown over that river having been carried away by the floods; and that they had on that day marched a large body of troops from Santarem towards Golegao; and I immediately paſſed Lieutenant-General Hill's corps acroſs the Tagus at Valada, in boats which Admiral Berkeley had been ſo kind as to ſend up the river to aid and facilitate the operations of the army.

Having advanced from the poſition in which I was enabled to bring the enemy to a ſtand, and to oblige them to retire without venturing upon any attack, it is but juſtice to Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, and the officers of the Royal Engineers, to draw your Lordſhip's attention to the ability and diligence with which they have executed the works, by which theſe poſitions have been ſtrengthened, to ſuch a degree, as to render any attack upon that line, occupied by the allied army, very doubtful, if not entirely hopeleſs. We are indebted for theſe advantages to Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, and the officers of the Royal Engineers; among whom I muſt particularly mention Captain Chapman, who has given me great aſſiſtance upon various occaſions.

Your Lordſhips will have obſerved how much the effective ſtrength of the army, in proportion to its total numbers, has increaſed lately. There is no ſickneſs in the army of any importance; and above one half of thoſe returned as ſick in the military returns, are convaleſcents, who are retained at Belem till they will have gained ſufficient ſtrength to bear the fatigues of marching, and of their duty in the field. Beſides the allied army, your Lordſhip will obſerve, that an additional force had been provided from the fleet; and I take this occaſion of informing your Lordſhip, that, in every inſtance, I have received the moſt cordial and friendly aſſiſtance from Admiral Berkeley, and the officers and men of the ſquadron under his command. Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Williams has even done me the honour to come up the Tagus, to ſuperintend the paſſage of Lieutenant-General Hill's corps over the river.

In my diſpatch of the 20th of October, I informed your Lordſhip, that the Marquis de la Romana had joined the allied army in their poſitions in front of Liſbon, with a conſiderable detachment of the Spaniſh army under his command; he ſtill continues with us, and I receive from him much valuable advice and aſſiſtance.

Throughout the period, during which we occupied theſe poſitions, every thing went on with the utmoſt regularity, and to my ſatisfaction, notwithſtanding that the force was compoſed of troops of various deſcriptions, and of different nations; and I attribute theſe advantages entirely to the zeal for the cauſe in which we are engaged, and the conciliating diſpoſition of the Chiefs and General Officers of the armies of the different nations; and I have no doubt that the ſame cordiality will prevail as long as it may be expedient that the armies ſhould continue united.

Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer, and Marſhal Sir William Carr Beresford, and the officers of the General Staff of the army, have continued to give me every aſſiſtance in their power.

*Admiralty*



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*Admiralty Office, Dec. 3.*

Diſpatches have this morning been received at this Office, from Admiral the Hon. George Berkeley, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips in the Tagus, dated the 16th, 20th, and 22d ultimo.

In the former of theſe diſpatches, the Admiral ſtates, that he had, at the requeſt of Lord Wellington, formed a brigade of ſeamen and marines, conſiſting of 500 of each, for the occupation of the works from which the troops may be withdrawn, the command of which he had given to Capt. Lawford, of the Impetueux.

In the diſpatch of the 20th, Admiral Berkeley ſtates that, on the 15th, the retreat of the enemy was announced to him, by telegraph, from the ſhips up the river; that with a view of ſupporting the flank of General Hill, who had advanced, he had ordered Lieut. Berkeley, with the flotilla of gun-boats, to proceed up the river; and Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, with all the boats and pontoons, to ſuperintend the paſſing of our army acroſs, if neceſſary, having provided flying bridges, and every thing for that purpoſe.

In his diſpatch of the 22d (the laſt received) the Admiral ſtates, that the enemy having halted at Santarem, and taken up that ſtrong poſt, the Britiſh and combined forces are aſſembling, and remain within a league of it; and the flotilla and boats under Sir Thomas Williams are abreaſt of the enemy at Valada, where they paſſed over General Hill's diviſion to the ſouth ſide of the Tagus, and General Fane's diviſion is ſtated to have already reached Abrantes.

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On the 15th, Government received diſpatches from Lord Wellington, dated the 1ſt inſt. His Lordſhip's head-quarters continued at Cartaxo. The particulars of his Lordſhip's communication have not tranſpired, but it is underſtood that he expreſſes great ſatisfaction at the preſent ſtate of affairs. Private advices ſtate Maſſena to have moved a conſiderable portion of his army acroſs the Zezere, and to have commenced the retreat of the main body from Santarem; but whether any degree of credit is due to ſuch ſtatements, we have no means of aſcertaining.

A Liſbon Mail, containing letters and Portugueſe papers to the 2d inſt. was received on the 17th inſt. In theſe papers it is ſtated, that General Drouet has joined Maſſena, with 22,000 men; while other accounts diminiſh his force to 8000; and, with regard to Mortier's corps, ſuppoſed to be on its way to join the main body, the ſame uncertainty prevails, both as to its numbers and as to its movements.

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We extract, from the Liſbon papers, the following official communication from Marſhal Lord Wellington to his Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz, dated Cartaxo, Nov. 21.

The enemy has retreated from the poſition he has occupied during the laſt month, his right being ſupported by Sobral, and the left by Reba Tejo; his retreat took place in the night between the 13th and 14th inſtant, in the direction of Alenquer and Alcoentre with his right, and his left fell back by the road of Villa Nova; in the ſame manner he continued his retreat the following days to the environs of Santarem.

The allied army filed off from the poſitions it occupied in the morning of the 15th inſtant, following the enemy's march, and the advanced guard of this army reached Alenquer on the 15th of this month, while on the 16th the Engliſh horſe, with the advanced guard, arrived at Azambajo and Alcoentre, and on the 17th in this place. During theſe movements, about 400 of the enemy's troops were taken priſoners. The troops above mentioned were followed on their march, by the diviſion commanded by Sir Brent Spencer, and by the 5th diviſion of foot under the orders of Major-General Leith.

On the 17th inſtant, I received a report from Major-General Fane, from the left bank of the Tagus, by which he informs me, that the enemy has conſtructed a ſecond bridge acroſs the Zezere: the firſt which he threw over that river having been carried away by the floods. The ſaid Major-General alſo acquaints me, that the enemy detached the ſame day a large body of troops to Golegoa.

I immediately ordered Lieutenant-General Hill to croſs over to the left bank of the Tagus, and to embark for that purpoſe in Vellada, in the boats which Admiral Berkeley had ſent thither, for the purpoſe of facilitating the operations of the army.

On the 18th inſtant, the Britiſh cavalry and advanced guard found the enemy ſo ſtrongly poſted in front of Santarem, that it was impoſſible to attack him with any hope of ſucceſs; and although I am informed, by our poſts on the left bank of the Tagus, that the enemy continue to ſend troops and baggage along the road which lies on the right bank of the Tagus, in the direction of Zezere, yet his advanced guard continues to maintain itſelf in the ſame part, having

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having there, as well as in Santarem, a sufficient number of troops to hold out in the strong position of Santarem, and repel any attack which might be made on his front.

The copious rains which we have had since the 15th instant, has destroyed the roads in such a manner, that I have hitherto found it impossible to dislodge the enemy from Santarem; the bad condition of the roads is also the reason why the enemy continues so long in Santarem. Although the enemy has moved large bodies of troops from Santarem to the eastward, I do not know that the enemy has as yet sent any considerable corps to the other banks of the Zezere. I cannot, therefore, as yet, form any certain opinion, whether the enemy means entirely to retreat from Portugal, his whole army being now posted between Santarem and the Zezere, he finds himself in a situation which enables him to maintain the strong position he occupies, until he shall have been joined by the reinforcements, which I know have reached the frontiers.

I have not received any further intelligence from General Silviera, who is on the frontiers of Upper Beira, since the 9th of this month; on that day he informed me of the movements of the enemy's different corps in Gallicia, which, I suppose, amount in the whole to 20,000, who are at present employed in levying contributions of provisions for the army of Portugal. This intelligence has been confirmed by information received from Salamanca of a more recent date. Having advanced from the position where I had taken post, and drawn the enemy to a point where he was compelled to fall back, without attempting any attack, I feel obliged, in order to render justice to Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, and to the Officers of the Royals, to call your Excellency's attention to the diligence and skill with which he constructed the fortifications, whereby they rendered the said positions so strong, that any attack on the allied army must have proved extremely disadvantageous for the enemy.

The French army may be reinforced, and I may be once more induced to return to the same positions in the present state of the peninsula; but I do not suppose it will be in the power of the enemy to employ against it any force, able to render the result of the conflict dubious. For these advantages we are indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher and the Officers of the royal corps of engineers, among whom I must make particular mention of Captain Chapman, who has already repeatedly rendered me the most signal services.

By my dispatches of the 20th October, I informed your Excellency that the Marquis de la Romana joined the army in the fortified position in front of Lisbon, bringing with him considerable detachments of the Spanish troops under his orders. The Marquis still remains with us, and serves me with very valuable advice and assistance.

During the time we occupied the above position, the service was performed with the utmost regularity, and to my entire satisfaction, although the force by which it was defended consisted of different troops and divers nations.

Lieutenant-General Sir B. Spencer, and Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford, and all the Officers of the Staff of the army, have continued to render me all the services in their power.

WELLINGTON.

Headquarters, Cartaxo, Nov. 21, 1810.

To his Excellency
Don Miguel Pereira Forjas.

## THE SPANISH CORTES.

Among the most strenuous advocates in this body for the political regeneration of their country, there are three priests. The first is Don Diego Munroy Torrero, deputy for Estremadura, a man of 50 years of age, formerly professor in the University of Salamanca, and now a canon in the cathedral church of Villa Franca. He is argumentative and eloquent, and has shewn, on more than one occasion, great judgment and address in the management of debate. Though foremost in the cause of liberty, he resisted all limitations in the Regency, which were not intended as permanent checks on the Crown; and in the affair of the Marquis of Palacios, behaved with as much spirit and firmness, and with more temper, than most of his colleagues.—Don Antonio Oliveros is also a priest, and deputy for Estremadura. He seems, by his speeches, to have caught the spirit of liberality, and a portion of the eloquence which distinguishes his countryman, Torrero.—Don Juan, N. Gallego, Suplente for Zamora, and a priest likewise, is a young man, who has distinguished himself in the academy of Madrid by several poetical productions. He is said to be a man of considerable eloquence and great force of mind, and in the commencement of the debates, put a stop to the indecent practice of applauding and hissing the speakers from the galleries.—Don Antonio Capmany, deputy for Catalonia, is well known for his historical and philosophical works, and eminent both

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both in and out of Spain, for the vigour of his ſtyle, and the accuracy of his reſearches. His antipathy to the French is hereditary, and derived from his anceſtors, who loſt all their property in conſequence of their adherence to the Auſtrians, in the war of ſucceſſion. He is the author of ſeveral popular pamphlets and papers ſince the revolution, all remarkable for the national turn of their wit, and the vehemence and keenneſs of their invective. He is paſt 60 years of age, but retains all the fire of youth. He moved the ſelf-denying ordinance, the baniſhment of the Duke of Orleans, and the impriſonment of Palacios. But the member whoſe eloquence is moſt admired, is Don Auguſtin Arquelles, Suplente for Aſturias, who was long reſident, and is well known, in this country, though his bad health, and ſtudious habits, prevented him from mixing ſo much with ſociety as his countryman, Mataroſa, whom he joined on his firſt arrival in England, in the ſpring of 1808. His extenſive and accurate knowledge of our hiſtory, laws, and conſtitution, has given him great advantages in the Cortes; and, aſſiſted by a great command of good language, and a delivery ſingularly animated and pathetic, raiſed him very high in the eſtimation of his colleagues and countrymen. He and Torrero are conſidered as the great leaders of the popular party, and even from an imperfect report of their ſpeeches, we are inclined to believe they are not unworthy of that ſtation.

## FRANCE AND HOLLAND.

### PREGNANCY OF THE EMPRESS.

The following documents, in confirmation of the above fact, have appeared in the French Papers.—

*Circular to the Archbiſhops and Biſhops.*

"SIR—It is with infinite pleaſure that I announce to you the happy pregnancy of the Empreſs, my dear wife and companion. This proof of the bleſſing which God ſheds on my family, and which is ſo cloſely connected with the happineſs of my people, induces me to inform you, that it will be very agreeable to me that you ſhould order particular prayers to be offered up for her ſafety. With which I pray to God to have you in his holy keeping.

"At our Palace of Fontainbleau, Nov. 11, 1810.

"NAPOLEON.

"DUKE OF BASSANO."

*Letter from his Imperial and Royal Majeſty to the Preſident of the Senate.*

"M. le Comte Garnier, Preſident of the Senate—The ſatisfaction which we derive from the happy pregnancy of the Empreſs, our very dear and well-beloved conſort, induces us to write to you this letter, that you may communicate, in our name, to the Senate this event, as eſſential to our happineſs as to the intereſt and the policy of our empire. The preſent letter having no other purpoſe, we pray God, M. le Comte Garnier, Preſident of the Senate, that he may have you in his holy and worthy keeping.

"NAPOLEON.

"Written at Fontainbleau, November 12, 1810."

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The French papers ſtate, that, on the anniverſary of Napoleon's coronation (Sunday the 2d inſtant), the city of Paris voted a penſion of 1,200 francs to 12 poor maidens, who are to be married to 12 ſoldiers; and the Senate preſented an addreſs, congratulating him on the pregnancy of his ſpouſe, in which France is made to exult in the hopes of ſeeing the "bright ſtar of Napoleon illuminate a cradle, ſurrounded by the laurels of glory, and the palm of virtue."

Bonaparte has iſſued a freſh decree relating to the Preſs in France; from which it appears that the number of printers having been antecedently reduced, thoſe into whoſe poſſeſſion the prohibited or other preſſes may come, are to make declarations of their having ſuch dangerous weapons in their cuſtody, and apply for permiſſion to uſe or keep them.

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Letters from Holland have been received to the 8th inſtant. One of theſe, from Amſterdam, mentions the burning of a conſiderable quantity of Engliſh goods in that capital, in conformity with the ſyſtem of conflagration eſtabliſhed by Napoleon.

The letters are in the ſame deſponding tone that all private communications from that country have lately been; filled with melancholy accounts of national and individual diſtreſs, both of which have augmented in a degree beyond all former example. The ſlighteſt deviation from any of the multiplied forms in which the decrees relating to Britiſh commerce are promulgated, is ſufficient to enſure, not only the confiſcation of all property concerned, but the perſonal ruin of the individual. So ſtrict are the *douaniers* in executing the decrees againſt Britiſh goods, that they even ſeize the claſp-knives of the ſailors as coming under

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under that description. The letters also state, that the number of paupers in each district is increased tenfold within the last six months, the principal cause of which is said to be the reduction of the interest of the funds to one-third of their former amount. This, with the profits of the fisheries, and the limited trade which Holland lately enjoyed, constituted the chief support of the mass of its population. The diminution of one of these sources, and the destruction of the two others, have produced, as might naturally have been expected, severe and extensive distress. Some faint hopes were entertained, that the new plan of finance would check, in a slight degree, the daily increasing calamity.

The distress was also considerably increased by some recent great failures at Hamburgh, and other places on the Continent. Several houses of note had in consequence suspended their payments, among which was one engaged in the Russian banking line. It appears also, that these commercial embarrassments have been felt at Paris, as letters from that city, of the 2d, state, that two great banking concerns had been obliged to stop payment on account of the great advances they had made to the Government.

Letters have been received by a ship from Ostend to the 5th, from that port, and from Paris, to the 2d instant. They confirm the failures in the French capital, and inform us that the colonial produce taken from Americans, and deposited in Antwerp, Frankfort, and Cologne, to a large amount, was to be sold on the 3d of this month.

By the master of a neutral vessel arrived from Holland, we are informed, that a requisition has been made in that country for 7,000 men, to man the French fleet in the Scheldt; that a ship of the line and two frigates sailed from Helvoetsluys some time ago; but the ship of the line, from her draught of water, got on shore, and was obliged to return to Helvoetsluys. The frigates are supposed to have sailed north about for the object of their destination.

A gentleman, who left Paris lately, informs us, that 50,000 men were on their march to reinforce the French armies in the Peninsula. Contrary to the public expectation, a new levy of 150,000 recruits had been ordered to be immediately carried into execution throughout the French empire.

The petty Princes of Germany continue to issue their decrees against British merchandize, and the order for burning goods appears to have been carried into execution in a great number of places.—The King of Bavaria has raised the sequestration in his dominions on colonial produce; but it remains in force against English manufactures. —In Denmark, Sweden, Naples, and every other part of the Continent under the influence of Bonaparte, his anticommercial system is enforced with increasing rigour.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

### His Majesty's Illness.

It will be seen from our report of the proceedings of Parliament, that a Committee had been appointed by the House of Commons, to examine the Physicians in attendance upon his Majesty, and to report to the House such examination. Their report has been printed; but extends to such length as precludes us from laying it before our readers. The physicians generally express their conviction that the King will ultimately recover, although they cannot fix any time for this most desirable event.

In a discussion which took place in the House of Commons on Friday the 21st current, Mr Perceval explained his proposed plan of a Regency, which seems to be a copy of that proposed in 1788. The Prince of Wales, of course, is to be appointed Regent, under certain limitations. He is to be deprived of the power of making Peers, and all grants of offices and pensions made by him, except such as are necessarily connected with the government of the country, are to be made subject to his Majesty's pleasure, and may be revoked in case of his recovery. The care of the King's person, and the superintendance of his Household, to be entrusted to the Queen; and by a clause in the Regency bill, its operation is limited to a twelvemonth. The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to proceed by bill, when Mr Ponsonby recommended it, as a preferable mode, to proceed by address; for this purpose, proposing an amendment on Mr Perceval's motion, which was lost, by a considerable majority, the numbers being 157 to 269.

On this important subject, it is said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Wednesday the 19th, addressed a respectful letter to the Prince of Wales, inclosing, for his Royal Highness's consideration, the plan of the proceeding for a Regency, with certain limitations, which it was his intention to submit to the House of Commons; and expressing a hope that he might be honoured with his Royal Highness's commands to wait on him to know his pleasure on the subject.

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The Prince of Wales ſignified to Mr Perceval, that as no ſtep had yet been taken on the ſubject in the two Houſes of Parliament, he did not think it conſiſtent with his reſpect for the two Houſes, to give any opinion on the courſe of proceeding which had been ſubmitted to him. On a former occaſion, it was not until after reſolutions had been come to by both Houſes, that the matter was ſubmitted to him; and then he had felt it his duty to expreſs his opinion diſtinctly on the ſubject, and to that opinion he had ever ſince invariably adhered; and the anſwer of his Royal Highneſs concludes with expreſſing his moſt earneſt wiſhes that the ſpeedy re-eſtabliſhment of his Majeſty's health would make any meaſure of the kind unneceſſary.

This anſwer was ſent to Mr Perceval on Wedneſday evening; and, of courſe, no interview took place.

The Prince of Wales communicated to all the branches of his illuſtrious family the plan of the Regency, which had been tranſmitted to him, upon which, it is ſaid, the whole of the Royal Dukes, with one conſent, drew up a Declaration and Proteſt againſt the form of proceeding; and which they addreſſed to Mr Perceval, for the information of Miniſters at large. It ſtated in ſubſtance—

"That underſtanding from his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, that it was intended to propoſe to the two Houſes the meaſure of ſupplying the Royal authority, by the appointment of a Regency, with certain limitations and reſtrictions, as deſcribed; they felt it to be their duty to declare that it was the unanimous opinion of all the male branches of his Majeſty's family, that they not could view this mode of proceeding without alarm, as a Regency ſo reſtricted was inconſiſtent with the prerogatives which were veſted in the Royal authority, as much for the ſecurity and benefit of the people, as for the ſtrength and dignity of the Crown itſelf; and they, therefore, moſt ſolemnly proteſt againſt this violation of the principles which placed their Family on the throne." And this Royal proteſt is ſigned by

FREDERICK, Duke of York.
WILLIAM HENRY, Duke of Clarence.
EDWARD, Duke of Kent.
ERNEST AUGUSTUS, Duke of Cumberland.
AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, Duke of Suſſex.
ADOLPHUS FREDERICK, Duke of Cambridge.
WILLIAM FREDERICK, Duke of Glouceſter.

It was tranſmitted to Mr Perceval late on Wedenſday night, or rather on Thurſday morning.

To this Declaration and Proteſt, it is added, an Anſwer was on Friday night received by the Princes from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which, after the uſual recital of the tenor of the Royal Document, he proceeds to ſtate—

That he had ſubmitted it to the conſideration of his Majeſty's confidental Servants—that however much they had to regret that the courſe of proceeding which they had adopted on the melancholy occaſion of his Majeſty's illneſs had not had the good fortune to receive the approbation of the illuſtrious Perſons, the male branches of the Royal Family, yet they continued to conſider it as the only legal and conſtitutional courſe in which they could be ſupported by precedent—that it was the courſe preſcribed in the year 1788–9, when it had not only been adopted, after long and painful diſcuſſion, by the two Houſes of Parliament, but had received the univerſal approbation of the country at large; and they were ſtill further gratified by the reflection, that, on the re-eſtabliſhment of his Majeſty's health, the proceedings purſued in Parliament, upon that occaſion, had received his Majeſty's gracious confirmation, and had been even honoured with expreſſions of his perſonal gratitude."

It is ſaid, that a noblemen of the higheſt diſtinction, who has long been in the confidence of the Prince of Wales, has written a letter to a member of the Lower Houſe, in which he repreſents it to be the fixed determination of his Royal Highneſs, not to undertake the office of Regent of the kingdom, under the reſtrictions and limitations intended to be impoſed by the bill, of which notice has been given in Parliament.

On Saturday the 22d there appeared ſome indications of a proceeding, by the preſent Miniſters, preparatory to the abdication of their employments. Mr Perceval, for the accommodation of his friends, filled up ſeveral vacancies in minor ſituations; and the Lord Chancellor gave notice of his intention to pronounce judgment in a variety of cauſes that waited his deciſion.

Accounts from London of the 21ſt mention that his Majeſty had a ſevere relapſe on the Friday preceding; and that he is afflicted with a violent bowel complaint.

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The Reports of the Committees of the Houſe of Lords, before which his Majeſty's Phyſicians have been examined, are printed. The examination differs very little from that which took place before the Committee

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tee of the Commons, except that it is less detailed. The following are some extracts,—

From Dr Reynold's examination, — Dr Reynold's has stated, that he entertains confident expectations of his Majesty's ultimate recovery, the Committee wish to know, after what period of time, supposing no particular amendment should have taken place, such confident expectations should cease?—If his Majesty's disease should be protracted beyond the limits to which any of his former illnesses extended, without material amendment, my confidence would be considerably diminished.

Dr Willis's examination.—When Dr Willis agrees with the other Physicians who have been examined, in assigning the immediate occasion of his Majesty's present illness, does he mean to assign it as the primitive cause of the complaint, or only as having brought into action a disease to which his Majesty had been before subject?—Certainly, as bringing into action a disease to which his Majesty has been before subject.

When Dr Willis expresses his confident expectations of his Majesty's recovery, does he mean his final recovery, without the probability of a recurrence of the same indisposition?—Certainly not.

Should his Majesty recover, so as to fulfil all the expectations which Dr Willis means to express, is it in his opinion more or less probable, that his Majesty would be subject to similar indispositions?—His Majesty having laboured under four attacks, it is more probable he will continue liable to repeated attacks.

After what period of time, supposing no material abatement of his Majesty's disorder shall have taken place, would Dr Willis cease to entertain confident hopes of his Majesty's recovery?—I must still think my opinion would be more guided by the symptoms that were then present, than by the period of time.

Dr Willis is desired to answer the question, supposing the symptoms continued nearly as at present?—I should certainly begin to have a very unfavourable opinion of his Majesty's recovery, if the usual period to which recovery had taken place in the other attacks, had passed by.

What do you conceive to have been the usual period, dating from the commencement of the complaint?—The periods have differed; in 1788-9, it was nearly six months; the other periods were shorter; I have spoken of the longest.

## THE LATE KING OF SWEDEN.

We mentioned in our last number, the arrival of Gustavus Adolphus, the deposed King of Sweden, in this country. It appears that, in his endeavours to escape from the continent, he had not many obstacles to encounter; he disclosed his intentions to the Emperor of Russia, who politely pointed out Moscow as a convenient place for his retreat, informing him, however, at the same time, that instructions were given to prevent his return to Sweden. These instructions were unnecessary; for so disgusted does Gustavus profess himself to be with the conduct of the Swedish nobility, and the leading men among his late subjects, that he has resolved never again to set his on foot Swedish ground. He has no objection, at the same time, that his son should try his fortune, and regain the throne of his ancestors, should Sweden again arouse from the torpor and slavery into which she has now unfortunately fallen. He seems most sensibly affected by the warm reception he has met with in this country. He has brought with him some jewels and other precious effects, and has a sum of money vested in our funds, but it is not so considerable as is generally imagined; he is determined, notwithstanding, not to be a burden on this country; he will accept of no pecuniary assistance, not even of Hampton Court, which had been fitted up for him as a place of residence. He does not intend to have a large establishment; he has only one servant, a Pomeranian; his expences, of course, will be very moderate. He had been warned by a French gentleman of the conspiracy which deprived him of his crown, but he unfortunately disregarded the warning. Notwithstanding all that has lately passed, he still speaks of his uncle in terms of respect, and with marked gratitude for the care he had taken of his education. In his general conduct Gustavus is rather reserved, and speaks but little; his manner is affable and kind, and untinged with any thing like haughtiness or ill nature.

## LUCIEN BONAPARTE

In a former number we mentioned the capture of Lucien Bonaparte, in the Mediterranean, and his being conveyed to Malta. By an order from the British Government, this extraordinary character has been brought to this country. He arrived at Plymouth on the 18th instant in the President frigate, and landed on the 18th, with his suite, which consist of an Abbe, (tutor), a painter, a physician, and about 20 servants.

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As soon as his arrival was known in London Mr Mackenzie, who lately carried on the negociation for the exchange of prisoners, was dispatched to Portsmouth by Government, in order to wait on Lucien in their name, and to communicate to him their intentions respecting the place of his residence in England. Government are anxious to shew him every civility not incompatible with the attention they owe to the public security. They will not it is said permit him to come to, or reside in the capital; but they have pointed out two or three places for his residence, one of which he may choose. Lucien appears to be about 50 years of age, about five feet seven inches high, of a sallow complexion, thin visage, and is very much like the pictures seen here, which are said to be a good likeness of his brother the Emperor. Madame Bonaparte is a stout handsome woman. The children consist of five daughters and two boys, the eldest daughter is about 17 years of age, and very handsome; so are her sisters; the boys are young, the eldest not more than 11 years old.

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DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

DOVER, DEC. 11.—It has blown very hard all night and to-day, with a great quantity of rain. Indeed the quantity of rain which has fallen within a month or six weeks, is greater than ever was known by the oldest person here; it is judged that this great moisture had made the Cliff very rotten, for this morning about six o'clock, a large portion of that part of the Cliff which is above the Ordinance-yard, near the Moat's-Bulwark, in the road the Caves, suddenly gave way, the quantity was so great (some persons judge three thousand loads) that it filled up the hollow between the foot path and to the house of Mr Poole, the foreman of the carpenters, and the large rocks and loose earth shooting on the roof, crushed it in, and, dreadful to relate, killed his wife, a most amiable woman and tender mother; and five children belonging to Mr Poole, and one belonging to his wife's sister. An alarm was given a few minutes before it fell, by a labourer at work hard by: Mr Poole had partly dressed himself and went to call his wife and family. When the fall took place he was half buried, but was dug out by the labourers and soldiers, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. The wife and four of the childrens' bodies were dug out of the ruins. Upwards of fifty soldiers are employed in clearing away the rubbish, and endeavouring to find the other bodies.

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ROBBERY OF ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

On the night of Sunday, the 23d inst. the St Paul's Cathedral, London, was robbed of the church services of plate. The difficulties and ingenuity required to get at the property, prove the villains to be complete masters of their profession, and that no human means are sufficient to ensure the property of any one, when such miscreants as these set their machinations to work. The plate carried off consists of a large waiter, of singular workmanship, weighing 128 ounces; the back of a large bible and prayer-book, (silver), 200 ounces; two silver salvers, nearly 200 do.; other waiters, and two large silver candlesticks, 330 do.; two other candlesticks, 200 do.; four flagons, 400 do.; two chalices, &c. 112 do.; two smaller, 30 do. These articles, or most of them, were used on Friday last, at a private ordination, at which the Bishop of Lincoln presided; and after they were done with, they were locked up in the plate room immediately over the vestry, in iron chests for the purpose, which had on them padlocks as well as others. There were two doors to the room, an inner and an outer one: the former was entirely iron, and the other plated, and made as strong as hands could make it. To these principal doors there are several passages, leading thereto, all of which have doors, always locked, through which persons must pass before they can reach the plate rooms, and it is only known to few, to what apartments they lead. All these doors remained unlocked, and it was not until Sunday morning, that the plate was wanted for the church service, that the robbery was discovered. The person who had the plate under his care, opened the passage doors with the keys belonging to them as usual; but the lock of the main door he could not open until he had procured the master key. He then found the chest, containing the plate, had been broken open with an iron crow, or some such instrument, after having opened the padlocks in the usual way. The alarm was immediately given to the Magistrates at Bow-street and elsewhere; and Mr Reid, the Magistrate of Bow-street, and Mr Stafford, the chief clerk, inspected the apartment. The most vigilent means are using to detect the villains, and to bring them to condign punishment.

*Scotsman*

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# Scottish Chronicle.

## HIGH COURT of JUSTICIARY.

MONDAY, the 26th of November, came on the trial of Walter Redpath, grocer in Ford, Pathhead, accuſed of the murder of Andrew M'Kechnie, or M'Ketney, ſhoemaker in Ford, Pathhead, by ſhooting him with a muſket, on the 10th day of Auguſt laſt.

The priſoner pleaded not guilty to the charge; and his counſel ſtated in defence, that the gun or muſket, by which M'Kechnie met his death, went off by accident, without any malice or previous intention to kill on the part of the pannel. No objection having been ſtated to the relevancy, the following witneſſes were examined on the part of the Crown.

William Tait, portioner at Pathhead, depoſed, That the priſoner and the deceaſed had both occupied property belonging to him, in Ford, for nearly two years and a half preceding the death of M'Kechnie. A ſhort time ago, by the conſent of the deceaſed, witneſs laid off a road through part of his garden, by which the pannel would have acceſs to a ſtable with a cart and horſe, an advantage which he did not formerly poſſeſs. At an angle of this road, there is a ſmall piece of ground, upon which the deceaſed had erected a ſow-houſe, but without aſking witneſs's conſent to do ſo. On the Thurſday previous to the unfortunate accident, the deceaſed came to witneſs's houſe, and complained that the pannel had thrown down the ſow-houſe. He was, at this time, much in liquor, and in a great paſſion; in conſequence of which, witneſs deſired him to go home, obſerving, at the ſame time, that he would come next morning and ſettle matters between them. This, however, he was prevented from doing, by neceſſary buſineſs; and, on Friday evening, when he came home, he heard of what had happened. On being examined by the pannel's counſel, this witneſs ſtated, that he conſidered him on all occaſions to be a peaceable, quiet, ſober, and induſtrious man; while he knew the deceaſed to be very apt to get intoxicated, and, while ſo, was very quarrelſome. It was the general opinion, alſo, among the inhabitants of the place, that he was a very troubleſome man.

George Stenhouſe, labourer at Ford, was on the top of a hay ſtack adjoining to the pannel and the deceaſed's gardens, on the forenoon of the day on which the latter was ſhot, and could diſtinctly ſee all that paſſed. Saw the deceaſed throw up a trench on the road, by which the pannel had acceſs to his ſtable, which completely ſhut it up. In the afternoon, the pannel's boy, leading a horſe, with a cart full of graſs, came up to the ſpot; but, as he could not get through, he gave notice to his father, who came out, and, while attempting to make the road paſſable, the deceaſed made his appearance, and ſtruck him either on the arm or ſhoulders, with a pretty large ſtick. On this, the pannel lifted a ſtone from the ground, to throw at him, which, however, he did not do; he then lifted another, but this he alſo threw down, without aiming at the deceaſed. He then went round to his own houſe by the front door, and, almoſt immediately after, came out at the back one, with a muſket in his hands, which he held preſented, breaſt high, towards where the deceaſed ſtood. This was in his own yard, which is ſeparated, by a railing about three feet high, from a road at the back of the houſes, leading to where the trench was thrown up. On arriving oppoſite to where the deceaſed ſtood, he ſtruck at the muſket in the pannel's hand, to beat it down, but whether with his hand or with a ſtick witneſs was not certain, when it immediately went off, and M'Kechnie fell down dead. Witneſs then obſerved the wife of the deceaſed, who was crying out that her huſband was killed, on which he came to the ſpot, where he ſaw the body lying, and obſerved the pannel deliberately throwing down the obſtruction which the deceaſed had reared up.

James Stenhouſe, carter at Ford, corroborated the teſtimony of the preceding witneſs, he being on the hay ſtack at the ſame time. He alſo ſtated, that the diſtance from where he was and the place where the pannel ſtood might be about fifty yards; and was poſitive that the former ſtruck the muſket with a ſtick, on which it inſtantly went off.

The evidence of the two laſt witneſſes was alſo corroborated by the teſtimony of James



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James Douglas, servant to the preceding witness, and by Forest Hay, son of Peter Hay, labour at Begbie, near Haddington, who were both assisting in rearing the hay-stack.

Helen Barclay, widow of the deceased, was next examined. She mentioned a number of circumstances that occurred previous to the death of her husband, which of themselves were not of very great consequence, but all tending to show that a misunderstanding had subsisted between him and the deceased. She stated, that, at the time they had an altercation together, on the day and at the moment he was shot, she was present; and that he was too far distant from the pannel's musket to touch it at the time he was shot. He had a stick in his hand, with which he struck the pannel before he went for the musket; but, whether he had it when he returned, she could not say; as, on seeing the pannel with a gun in his hand, and having a child in her arms, she became alarmed, and drew back a little. She then heard it go off, and, on turning round, she found her husband was dead.

James Holiday, smith in Ford, having heard from his wife that M'Kechnie was dead, went and carried his body into the house. The pannel at this time was walking carelessly about the place; did not seem any way distressed or agitated; nor did he assist in removing the body of the deceased.

The pannel's declaration was then read, in which he stated, that he brought out the musket to frighten crows from his garden, and did not know it was loaded with shot. The deceased was making a very great noise, and had a large piece of wood in his hand, with which he struck the pannel, and afterwards seizing the musket by the muzzle, it went off. He denied having taken up any stones to throw at the deceased on the forenoon of that day, and stated, that he neither cocked the musket nor drew the trigger.

The evidence for the Crown having closed, James Sharp, a boy of only thirteen years of age, was adduced for the pannel. After having been properly questioned by Lord Justice Clerk as to the nature of evidence, especially the import of an oath, and the consequence of giving a false testimony, to which he gave very distinct and ready answers, he stated, that he was staying with the pannel at the time of M'Kechnie's death, and was employed by the pannel in driving a horse and cart with grass on the day this happened. On coming up to the head of the entry, M'Kechnie was standing there, and would not let him through, on which he desired the pannel's son, a boy who was present, to go for his father. In the mean while, M'Kechnie went into the cruive, and brought out a stick, which he concealed behind his back, and, on coming out, he clenched his fist, and said he now defied Redpath. On the pannel's approach, and attempting to clear the road, the deceased aimed a blow at him with a stick, on which the pannel took up a stone to throw at him; but, neither the deceased nor the pannel hit one another. On the pannel returning with the musket, the deceased again attempted to strike him with the stick, but, not having succeeded in this, he laid hold of the musket, and, while he was pulling at it, to get it out of the pannel's hand, it went off. Witness did not see the deceased's wife there, during any part of the occurrence.

James Graham, excise officer, and Janet Cairns, wife of Robert Cairns, sawer in Ford, deponed to some circumstances connected with the deceased, which showed that he was rather inimical towards the pannel, on account of his having thrown down his sow's cruive.

Robert Cairns stated, that the deceased at one time went under the name of M'Donald, in consequence, it was supposed, of his wishing to conceal that he was a deserter. He once had a quarrel with a wright, whom he attempted to stab with a knife; but was prevented from doing this by witness and another person who happened to be present.

Baron Clerk, Mr Dewar of Vogrie, and several others, gave the pannel a most unexceptionable character for quietness and peaceable behaviour. He had been in the service of the two former for several years; and latterly he farmed some land from Sir John Callender and Sir John Dalrymple, both of whom, Mr Dewar stated, gave him a most excellent character, which was also the case with many respectable families in whose service he was before he engaged with him. Mr Dewar further stated, that he also knew the deceased, who in general had a very bad character. He had detected him himself in theft; and Mrs Dewar, in particular, had always a horror at him, when she saw him near the house, where he sometimes came, on business to the witness.

The evidence having been concluded, the Lord Advocate addressed the Jury on the part of the Crown; and Mr Jeffrey, in a most eloquent and ingenious speech, on the part of the pannel.

Lord Justice Clerk then summed up the evidence, with his usual candour and ability.

Tuesday,

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Tuesday, the Jury returned their verdict finding the pannel guilty of culpable homicide. After a very impressive address from the Lord Justice Clerk, sentence was pronounced, ordaining the pannel to be transported beyond seas for life.

Counsel for the Crown, the Lord Advocate, Solicitor General, and James Wedderburn, Esq.—Agent, Mr Hugh Warrender, W. S.—Counsel for the pannel, Francis Jeffrey and Henry Cockburn, Esqrs.—Agent, Mr J. O. Mack.

Monday, Dec. 3, came on the trial of Henry Lloyd, midshipman, belonging to his Majesty's gun-brig Gallant, lying at Leith, accused of the murder of Martinus Franz, a Danish seaman; the indictment also contained an alternate charge of culpable homicide; to all which the prisoner pleaded not guilty. It appeared in evidence that the Gallant gun-brig was stationed in Leith Roads, as a guard-ship, to examine all ships and vessels of whatever nation, going into Leith harbour. On the 16th August last, a Danish galliot, the Gode Vervagtning of Christianfand, was observed, Danish colours flying, directing her course towards the harbour. The prisoner was, in consequence, ordered, by the Sub-lieutenant of the Gallant, to proceed with the row-boat, in order to bring the Danish vessel too. There were six men with him in the boat; and, agreeable to the uniform practice, the prisoner took a musket and some shot with him, in order to fire a-head of the galliot, as a signal for her to heave too. Accordingly, when he came within about a quarter of a mile of her, he fired a shot, but, this not being attended to, and the vessel making considerable way towards the harbour, the prisoner fired a second shot, intending that this should go over her. From the distance, however, the galliot being fully half a mile off, this second shot appears to have fallen into the vessel, and struck the deceased, who was at the helm, and who afterwards died of the wound. The galliot then lay too; and the boat's crew of the Gallant, not knowing immediately of the accident, proceeded towards another vessel in the Roads, to receive some naval instructions. On leaving this vessel, it was observed that the galliot had again attempted to make the harbour, on which the prisoner ordered the boat towards her, and, having fired a third shot, she lay too, when, on the boat coming up, the fatal effects of the second shot were discovered. The prisoner expressed deep regret for what had happened; and having ordered the body to be taken into the boat, he proceeded with it to the shore, and procured medical assistance. It appeared that the galliot when she was fired at, did not bring too, in consequence of a Newhaven pilot on board having erroneously said to the master, that the shot had not been fired by a King's boat, but by one belonging to a Greenlandman. This pilot was examined as a witness on the trial; but his evidence was severely animadverted upon, both by the Counsel for the pannel and by the Court. Several respectable witnesses bore ample testimony to the prisoner's character, and that he was always an agreeable messmate, and well-disposed young man. It was likewise proved, on the part of the prisoner, by the evidence of Admiral Otway, that he had acted in strict conformity to the orders prevailing in the British navy; and that if he had even fired into the galliot on the first signal being disregarded, instead of firing over her, he would not have gone beyond his duty. If he was entitled to do this in ordinary cases, he was much more so in the present instance, where the galliot was an enemy's vessel, having an enemy's flag flying at her top.

After the Jury had been addressed by the Lord Advocate on the part of Crown, and by Mr Adam Gillies on the part of the pannel, Lord Justice Clerk summed up the evidence; the Jury then retired for a few minutes (the Court sitting all the while) when they returned a verdict unanimously finding the pannel not guilty, on which he was set at liberty.

Counsel for the Crown, the Lord Advocate and Mr Solicitor General Boyle, Agent Hugh Warrender, Esq. W. S.—Counsel for prisoner, Adam Gillies and Wm. Erskine, Esqrs. Agent Alex. Greig, Esq. W. S.

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ST ANDREW'S DAY.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland, consisting of the Masters of Edinburgh Lodges, and Representatives of Lodges from the country, assembled in the Free Masons Hall of Scotland, yesterday, the 30th ult. being the festival of St Andrew, and proceeded to the election of the Grand Office-bearers for the ensuing year, when the following were unanimously chosen, viz.—

His Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, Grand Master Mason, and Patron of the Order for Scotland.

The Right Hon. and Most Worshipful James Earl of Rosslyn, Acting Grand Master under his Royal Highness.

The Right Hon. and Right Worshipful Robert Lord Viscount Duncan, Acting Depute

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Deputte Grand Master under his Royal Highness.
William Inglis, Esq. Acting Substitute Grand Master under his Royal Highness.
Sir James Gardiner Baird, of Saughtonhall, Bart. Senior Grand Warden.
Richard Wharton Duff, Esq. of Ortown, Junior Grand Warden.
Sir John Hay, of Smithfield and Hayston, Bart. Grand Treasurer.
Rev. Dr John Lee, Grand Chaplain.
William Guthrie and Alexander Lawrie, Esqrs. Grand Secretaries.
James Bartram, Esq. Grand Clerk.

The Grand Lodge had previously resolved to wave the ancient usage of the Craft of a public procession, and a convivial masonic meeting on the anniversary of this festival, on account of the continued and much regretted indisposition of his Majesty.

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At the annual meeting of the Royal College of Physicians, held here on Thursday the 7th December, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year, viz.—

Dr James Home, President,
Dr Charles Stuart, Vice-President,
Dr Andrew Duncan, Dr Tho. Cha. Hope, } Censors,
Dr Thomas Spens, Treasurer,
Dr Alexander Monro, jun. Secretary,
Dr Alexander Wylie, Librarian,
Dr Andrew Duncan, jun. Fiscal, and
Alexander Boswell, W. S. Clerk.

Physicians Hall, Edin. Dec. 6. 1810.]

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On Friday, Nov. 23, the following gentlemen were elected Presidents of the Royal Medical Society, for the ensuing year, viz.—

William Bromet, M. D.
J. D. Maycock, Esq.
George Sanders, M. D.
George Coventry, Esq.

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We understand that the following gentlemen have been elected office-bearers of the Wernerian Natural History Society, for the ensuing year—

PRESIDENT,

Robert Jamieson, Esq. Prof. Nat. Hist. Edinburgh.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

William Wright, M. D.
Rev. T. Macknight, D. D.
John Barclay, M. D.
Thomas Thomson, M. D.
Patrick Walker, Esq. Treasurer.
Patrick Neill, Esq. Secretary.
P. Sime, Esq. Painter of Objects in Natural History.

On Monday the 26th inst. the following gentlemen were elected Annual Presidents of the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh—

Jonathan M. Alcock, A. B. C. T. D.—Cork.
James F. Carroll, Esq. Limerick.
James Barclay, M. D.—Dysart, re-elected.
Edward Joyce, Esq. Galway.

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We understand, that the Mariſchal College of Aberdeen have conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. James Mackinlay, firſt miniſter of Kilmarnock.

Thurſday the 15th inst. Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Blythswood, was re-elected Lord Rector of the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

Thurſday, the Senate of the Univerſity of Glaſgow conferred the degree of L.L.D. on Thomas Jackſon, A. M. Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy in the Univerſity of St Andrews.

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PATRONAGES.

From a recent calculation, it appears that there are 940 clergymen on the eſtabliſhment of the Church of Scotland, the patronage of whoſe livings belong as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| To the Crown, - | 269 |
| To Peers and their eldest sons, | 315½ |
| To Commoners, - | 355½ |
| Total, | 940 |

Of which laſt deſcription

| | |
|---|---|
| Private proprietors have | 282 |
| Royal boroughs, including Paisley, a borough of regality, | 53½ |
| Colleges, - - | 9 |
| Parishes, - - | 11 |
| | 355½ |

The patronage of the Crown was much increaſed by forfeitures during the laſt century, particularly in 1715; that of Peers and Commoners is more fluctuating, Commoners ſometimes ſucceeding to patronages connected with extinct Peerages, and being at other times created Peers.

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Wedneſday the 14th inst. Gillan, who was condemned, at laſt Inverneſs Circuit, for rape and murder, was executed, at Speyſide, on the ſpot where the murder was committed. He was afterwards hung in chains.

BIRTHS

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BIRTHS.

Sept. 3. At Palermo, the Ducheſs of Orleans, daughter of their Sicilian Majeſties, a Prince.

Oct. 29. Lady Louth, a ſon.

Nov. 1. Mrs Menzies, of Menzies, a daughter.

2. At Forres, the Lady of Colin Robertſon, Eſq. a ſon.

— At London, the Lady of Col. Mayne, a ſon.

— At London, the Lady of Alex. Mundell, Eſq. a ſon.

9. At Edinburgh, Mrs Charles Phin, a ſon.

— At Thunderton, the Lady of Sir Archibald Dunbar, of Northfield, Bart. a daughter.

10. The Lady of Sir Hungerford Hoſkins, Bart. Harewood, Hertfordſhire, a daughter.

13. At her lodgings, in George Street, the Lady of Capt. Loch, 25th regiment, a daughter.

14. Mrs Chriſtie, Dublin Street, a daughter.

— At Aberford, Yorkſhire, the Lady of John Norman Macleod, Eſq. of Macleod, a daughter.

16. Mrs Haig of Bemerſide, a daughter.

17. Mrs Forbes of Callender, a daughter.

18. Mrs Gardner, Heriot Row Weſt, a ſon.

19. At Aſhgrove, the Lady of David Snodgraſs Buchanan, Eſq. of Blantyre Park, a daughter.

21. At Edinburgh, Mrs Greig, of Hallgreig, a ſon.

— Counteſs Cowper, a daughter.

24. Mrs Burnett of Gadguth, a daughter.

26. At Liverpool, Mrs H. H. Jones, a ſon.

— At Yarmouth, Mrs Campbell, wife of Captain P. Campbell, royal navy, a daughter.

— Mrs Williamſon, South Caſtle Street, a ſon.

Dec. 1. At Edinburgh, Mrs Ewing, a ſon.

2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Kinnear, Queen's Street, a ſon.

9. At Edinburgh, Mrs F. Walker, a daughter.

Lately, the ſpouſe of the Prince of Neufchatel and Wagram, a ſon, who immediately received the title of the Duke of Valengin.

Lately, at Thornhill, Elizabeth Donaldſon, wife of John M'Culloch, tailor, of three fine male children.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 20. Patrick Auld, of Alley's Bank, adjutant of the 4th, or Highland regiment of Lanarkſhire Local Militia, to Jean, eldeſt daughter of Henry Wardrop, Eſq. of Blackfaulds.

Nov. 1. Sir Thomas Edward Winnington, of Stanford-court, M.P. to Joanna, 2d daughter of John Taylor, Eſq. of Moſeley Hall, Worceſterſhire.

2. Mr Robſon, factor, Dalhouſie Caſtle, to Iſabella, daughter of the late Robert Cranſtoun, Eſq. of Crailing Hall.

9. At Leith, Mr John Macfie, ſugar refiner, to Aliſon, 2d daughter of Wm. Thorburn, Eſq.

10. At London, Sir Bellingham Reginald Graham, Bart. of Norton Conyers, Yorkſhire, to Miſs Harriet, 3d daughter of the late George Clark, Eſq. of Weſt Hatch, Eſſex.

— Sir John Fleming Leiceſter, Bart. of Tabley-Houſe, Cheſhire, to Georgiana Maria, youngeſt daughter of Col. Cottin, and god-daughter to his R. H. the Prince of Wales.

12. At Aberdeen, the Rev. W. M'Bean, miniſter of Alves, to Janet, youngeſt daughter of the late Alex. Leſlie, merchant in Aberdeen.

— At Stranraer, Mr James Gordon, merchant, to Miſs Margaret, daughter of James M'Lean, Eſq. of Stranraer.

13. At Cheſter, R. W. Vyſe, Eſq. of Stock Place, Bucks, M. P. for Beverley, to Miſs Frances Heſketh, ſecond daughter of Henry Heſketh, Eſq. of Newton, near Cheſter.

14. At St Ninian's Manſe, the Rev. John Ruſſel, miniſter of Muthill, to Miſs Jean Aitken, Greenock.

— At Rockhall, James Crichton, Eſq. of Friars Carſe, to Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Sir Robert Grierſon of Lag, Bart.

16. At Leith, Wm. Oliphant, Eſq. junior, to Miſs Jane Cundell, 2d daughter of the late John Cundell, Eſq.

19. At Hounam Manſe, Lieut. Thomas Thomſon, of his Majeſty's 26th regiment of foot, to Miſs Elizabeth Rutherford, 3d daughter of the Rev. James Rutherford, miniſter of Hounam.

20. Mr James Bruce, diſtiller, Tullialtan, to Helen, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Purvis, Eſq. of Lochend.

— At Annadale, Ireland, the Right Hon. Thomas Henry Foſter, only ſon of the Right Hon. John Foſter, Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland, to Miſs Skeffington, only child of the Hon. Chicheſter Skeffington, and niece to the Earl of Maſſereene, and the Earl of Roden.

22. At Barnwood, in the county of Glouceſter, John Gordon, Eſq. ſon of the late

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late Honourable Colonel John Gordon of Aboyne, to Eliza, daughter of Robert Morris, Esq. M. P. for the county of Gloucester.

23. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Findlay, writing master, to Miss Catherine M'Kenzie, daughter of Mr M'Kenzie, jeweller, Edinburgh.

26. Mr James Pollock Reid, manufacturer, to Ann, youngest daughter of the late Mr John Kirkland, merchant in Glasgow.

— At Haddington, John Coldstream, Esq. surgeon of the 26th, Cameronians, to Frances, daughter of the Reverend Dr Sibbald.

27. At Edinburgh, by the Rev. Mr Peddie, Mr Thomas Wilson, tanner, Hawick, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr John Fiddes, Wells.

28. At Leith, Mr Wm. Forbes, grocer, to Miss Skinner, daughter of Mr Skinner, cooper.

— At Turvey House, the seat of Lord Trimblestown, the Hon. Robert Leeson, the youngest son of the Earl of Milltown, to Philippa Juliana, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. Rose, prebendary of Worcester.

29. At Edinburgh, his Grace the Duke of Argyll, to the Right Honourable Lady Paget.

30. At Drummelzier, John Stodart, Esq. Cartland Mains, to Miss Henderson, only daughter of Mr James Henderson.

Lately, at Inverness, Mr Alex. Tolmie, manufacturer, to Miss M. Fraser, youngest daughter of Wm. Fraser, Esq. commissary of Inverness.

Dec. 2. In Brankston church, Mr John Batters of Etal, to Miss Peacock, Brankstonhill, Northumberland.

3. At Greenock, Mr Samuel Livingston, merchant, to Miss Jean Stewart, youngest daughter of the deceased George Stewart, Esq. of Stewart Hall.

8. At St Roque, near Edinburgh, Geo. Clerk Craigie, Esq. of Dumbarnie, advocate, to Miss Mary Carmichael, second daughter of Maurice Carmichael, Esq. of East End.

At Tellyrie, the Rev. W. Taylor, Perth, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late John Greig, Esq.

Lately, Lieutenant Henry Clemens, of the 71st foot, to Miss Southwell, only daughter of the Honourable Colonel Southwell, of Castle Hamilton, in the county of Cavan.

The Rev. Richard Yates, chaplain of his Majesty's Royal Hospital, Chelsea, to Miss Telfer, only daughter of Patrick Telfer, Esq. of Gower Street, Bedford Square.

At Nairn, Captain R. Macdonald, of the Royals, to Catherine, only daughter of the late Alexander Straith, M. D. surgeon to the forces.

At London, Messrs James and Jeremiah Davies, to Miss Christie, and Miss S. Christie, daughters of Mr Christie of Poland Street.

## DEATHS.

In May last, while accompanying Gen. Malcolm's embassy to Persia, Alexander Fotheringham, Esq. 4th son of Alexander Ogilvie Fotheringham, Esq. of Powrie.

At the Presidency of Madras, James Strachan, Esq. assistant-surgeon there.

July 8. At the Isle of Bourbon, Lieut. John Graham Munro, of the 36th regiment, and 2d son of Lieutenant-Colonel Munro of Poyntzfield. He received his mortal wound in the gallant attack that decided the fate of that settlement.

Aug. 15. At Athens, Mr Geo. Watson, eldest son of Wm. Watson, Esq. of Auchtertyre.

Sept. 8. At Guadaloupe, universally and deeply regretted by his brother officers and friends, Lieutenant Laye, of the 4th West India regiment, a promising young officer, son of Major-General Laye, commanding the artillery of North Britain.

16. On his passage from Guadaloupe to England, at sea, on board the Watt of Liverpool, Lieutenant John Low, of the 63d regiment of foot, eldest son of John Low of Hilton, Stonehaven, in the 21st year of his age; a young man of amiable manners.

Oct. 6. At Newton, near Kilmacthomas, in the 95th year of his age, Denis M'Nemara, commonly known by the name of Ruadh, or Red-haired. During 70 years at least, of such a rare course of longevity, this extraordinary man had been looked up to by his contemporaries in Irish literature, as possessing that poetical eminence, which ranked him amongst the most celebrated of the modern bards.

13. At New York, in his 81st year, Lieutenant-Colonel George Turnbull, who, for upwards of 60 years in the British army, sustained, in every respect, that character which distinguishes the soldier and the gentleman.

— At Æneas Barclay's, Esq. Highbury Grove, London, aged 17, Miss Sophia Alexandrina Urquhart, fifth daughter of the late Rev. John Urquhart of Mount-Eagle, Rossshire; a young lady, whose goodness of heart, gentleness of temper, quickness of apprehension,

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apprehenſion, and engaging manners, moſt juſtly endeared her to her family and friends.

14. At Glaſgow, Lieutenant and Adjutant John Robertſon, of the 71ſt light infantry.

19. At a village, on his way to Liſbon, William Moffat, Eſq. of Prinlaws, paymaſter of the 79th regiment, now in Portugal.

24. At Portobello, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, Mr John Marſhall, ſon of Mr William Marſhall, plumber, Edinburgh, much and juſtly regretted.

Nov. 1. At Dalguiſe, Mrs Menzies of Menzies.

— At Montroſe, in the 69th year of her age, Mrs Mary Allan, relict of Captain James Hume, much and juſtly regretted.

4. At Buſhey, Mrs Capper, widow of the late Richard Capper, Eſq. barriſter-at-law, and eldeſt daughter of the late Lord Chief Baron Ord.

— George, ſon of Mr George Hope, candlemaker, Leith, being the third child he has loſt within theſe three weeks.

— At Waterford, the Rev. B. Dickenſon, miniſter of the congregation of Anabaptiſts in that city, while zealouſly employed in the diſcharge of his functions.—Mr Dickenſon had taken for his text, "We muſt all appear before the judgment ſeat of Chriſt;" and had advanced but a ſhort way in its illuſtration, when he fell down in his pulpit, and inſtantly expired!

5. At Aberdeen, Miſs Mair.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Jean Sibbald, wife of Mr William Dickſon, bookſeller.

— At Dundee, Janet Soutar, daughter of the late Mr James Soutar, farmer at Craigdelly, in Carſe of Gowrie, and ſpouſe to Deacon David Paterſon, baker in Dundee.

— At Plympton, Devonſhire, Eliza, youngeſt daughter of Robert Playfair, writer, Edinburgh.

6. At Exeter, Colonel James Brunton, of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice, late Military Auditor-General at Madras.

7. At Pentonville, George Service, Eſq.

10. The Rev. John Reid, miniſter of the Low Church, Paiſley.

— At Cavens, Mr John Law Young.

— Mrs Chriſtian Menzies, relict of the Rev. Henry Lundie, late one of the miniſters of this city.

— At Newhailes, Dame Helen Ferguſon, relict of the late Hon. Sir David Dalrymple of Hailes, Baronet, late one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice.

12. At Sunnyſide, Mrs Ann Mackenzie, widow of the late John Mackenzie, Eſq. of Strickathro'.

— At Greenhall, Mrs Janet Wardrop, wife of John Muir, Eſq. of Greenhall, in the 79th year of her age.

— Elizabeth, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. James Thomſon, Preſtonkirk.

13. At Hartwell, the Counteſs De Liſle, her Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, of a dropſy, after having lingered for ſeveral years, in a very bad ſtate of health. She diſplayed, in her laſt moments, that firmneſs, piety, and reſignation, which are the characteriſtics of the houſe of Bourbon. Her Majeſty's death-bed was attended by the Count De Liſle, and all the Princes and Princeſſes of the Royal Blood, of whom ſhe took the moſt affectionate leave.

— Charles Watſon, upholſterer and cabinet-maker, Greenſide Place, after a ſhort illneſs, much and juſtly regretted.

— At Dunbar, John Beatie Bower, Eſq. Captain in the Edinburgh regiment of militia.

— Mr Thomas Harris, late grocer in Edinburgh.

— At the Manſe of Kirkintulloch, the Rev. James Jack, miniſter of that pariſh, generally eſteemed and regretted.

14. At Carron Works, Mr John Campbell, aged 46.

15. At Arbroath, Marjory Hay, aged 14 years, eldeſt daughter of Alexander Hay, Eſq. of Letham, much and juſtly regretted.

— At Montroſe, after a ſhort but painful illneſs, which he bore with great firmneſs, Mr George Murray, bookſeller, moſt ſincerely regretted by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances.

— At London, Charles Moore, Eſq. one of the auditors of public accounts, and brother of the late Sir John Moore.

— At Mayplace, Kent, the Right Hon. Lady Fermanach, aged 73.

16. At Edinburgh, Mr William Dryſdale, Mail Coach Contractor, much and juſtly regretted.

17. At Pitcairly, James Catheart, Eſq. of Carbieſton, late Major of the 19th dragoons.

— At Kilmarnock, Mr James Baird, writer there.

— At Berwick, the Rev. J. W. Askew, A. M. Fellow of Univerſity College, Oxford.

— At Edinburgh, James Stodart, Eſq.

18. At Edinburgh, Mrs Janet Hanton, relict of Mr William Dawſon, merchant, Lawnmarket.

19. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Gairdner, of Nemphlar, ſolicitor before the ſupreme courts.

19. At

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19. At Dundee, Mrs Elizabeth Gray, widow of the late Charles Hunter, Esq. of Burnside.

— At Glasgow, Mr Robert Dick, ironmonger; a kind husband, and an indulgent father; he has left a numerous young family to lament his loss.

— Mr Alexander Gardner, manager of the printing works at Milton, near Dumbarton.

20. At Loanside, Mrs Janet Stein, spouse of Mr John Dewar, distiller, Alloa, and second daughter of Robert Stein, Esq. of Greenyards.

23. At London, General Peter Craig.

— At Glasgow, Mr Alexander Barker, founder, deeply lamented.

24. At Edinburgh, after a long and painful illness, Mr Alexander Noble, surgeon of the royal navy.

25. At Stockbridge, Mrs Isabel Grieve, relict of Mr Alexander Lawrie, writer in Dunbar.

26. At Fairfield Lodge, Ayr, Mrs Kennedy, wife of David Kennedy, Esq. of Kirkmichael, and third daughter of the late Sir John Whitefoord of Whitefoord.

— At Edinburgh, Mr John Duncan, late farmer at Rosebank, parish of Currie, much and justly regretted.

— At Edinburgh, Mr Laurence Chalmers, printer. He was employed in the Caledonian Mercury Office, chiefly as clerk, for upwards of 30 years; was zealous and active in his employment, and much respected as an honest, industrious man.

28. At Edinburgh, The Honourable Robert Cullen, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and one of the Commissioners of the High Court of Justiciary. His Lordship was eldest son of the celebrated Dr William Cullen. He entered advocate in 1764, and was raised to the Bench in November 1796, upon the death of Lord Alva. Lord Cullen was a man of acknowledged talents, a sound lawyer, and was always conspicuous in professional argument; he had a great taste for polite literature; and his papers in the Mirror and Lounger evince the elegance of his pen. His Lordship will be long remembered for a temper peculiarly mild and conciliating; for those highly polished and courteous manners,—and that gaiety of spirit, which rendered his company so fascinating.

Dec. 1. At Northumberland Street, Edinburgh, Mrs Ruffell, senior.

2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Walker, relict of the late Rev. William Walker.

— At Edinburgh, Mr John Heggie, second son of the deceased James Heggie, Esq. merchant, Kirkaldy.

At London, J. L. Douglas, Esq. Admiral of the Blue.

At Falmouth, on her return from Cadiz, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, of the 79th regiment.

Lady Catherine Lennox, only daughter of the Earl of Lennox.

At Walmer, aged 76, Rear-Admiral Keeler.

Mr Crawshaw, iron master, of the county of Glamorgan, a short time since, possessed of L.1,000,000 sterling, the whole of which he acquired himself in the iron trade, within these last 40 years.

*Price of Stocks.*

| 1810. | Bank Stock | Omnium. | 3 per cent. Consols. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 26. | —— | 4¾ disc. | 67¼ |
| Dec. 8. | —— | 5 disc. | 66⅛ |
| 10. | —— | 5 disc. | — |
| 17. | —— | 5 disc. | — |
| 24. | —— | 5⅛ disc. | — |

*Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.*

| 1810. | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Oats. | | Peas. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. |
| Nov. 26. | 66 | 100 | 34 | 48 | 25 | 37 | 48 | 54 |
| Dec. 3. | 60 | 94 | 35 | 47 | 25 | 36 | 48 | 51 |
| 10. | 55 | 92 | 32 | 44 | 22 | 32 | 46 | 52 |
| 17. | 58 | 92 | 28 | 40 | 20 | 31 | 48 | 53 |
| 26. | 60 | 95 | 26 | 38 | 23 | 32 | 45 | 50 |

*Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per peck.*

| 1810. | Oatmeal. | | Pease and Barley Meal. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bolls. | Price. | Bolls. | Price. |
| Dec. 4. | 380 | 18 00 | 45 | 15 00 |
| 11. | 300 | 18 00 | 53 | 15 00 |
| 18. | 330 | 17 00 | 45 | 15 00 |
| 25. | 340 | 17 00 | 44 | 15 00 |

*Prices of Grain at Haddington.*

| 1810. | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Oats. | | Peas. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. | s. |
| Nov. 30. | 32 | 44 | 24 | 30 | 16 | 22 | 24 | 27 |
| Dec. 7. | 35 | 41 | 26 | 32 | 16 | 23 | 24 | 28 |
| 14. | 34 | 40 | 25 | 30 | 15 | 22 | 24 | 26 |
| 21. | | 40 | 25 | 30 | 1 | 22 | 19 | 21 |

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*Juvenis Serenus.*—*A. D. W.*—*Somniator.*—Verses on the Princess Amelia, will not suit our Miscellany.

Several pieces of *J. M'D.* will appear.

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